THE

CALCUTTA

University Calendar,

1872-73.

CALCUTTA:

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,

PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1872.

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CONTENTS.

		Page
I.	Almanac, ...	5
II.	Act of Incorporation (No. II. of 1857,)	17
	Act No. XLVII. of 1860 giving power for conferring additional degrees, ...	28
III.	Bye-Laws regarding the Senate, ...	30
	" " Faculties, ...	*ib.*
	" " Syndicate, ...	31
	" " Registrar, ...	33
IV.	Regulations :—	
	Entrance Examination,...	35
	First Examination in Arts, ...	37
	Bachelor of Arts, ...	40
	Honors in Arts, ...	43
	Master of Arts, ...	47
	Bachelor in Law, ...	48
	Honors in Law, ...	50
	Doctor in Law, ...	51
	Licence in Medicine & Surgery, (First Examination,)	52
	" " (Second Examination,)	54
	Bachelor in Medicine (First Examination,)	57
	" " (Second Examination,)	59
	Honors in Medicine, ...	62
	Doctor in Medicine, ...	63
	Licence in Civil Engineering, ...	66
	Bachelor in Civil Engineering, ...	70
	Honors in Civil Engineering, ...	72
	Master in Civil Engineering, ...	73
	General, ...	74
	Appendix A. Forms of application, ...	75
	" " certificate, ...	81
	Appendix B. Subjects of Examination :—	
	Entrance, 1872, ...	83
	" 1873, ...	84
	" 1874, ...	86
	First Examination in Arts, 1872, ...	87
	" " 1873, ...	88
	" " 1874, ...	89
	B. A. Examination, 1873, ...	90
	" " 1874, ...	91
	" " 1875, ...	92
	Honor Examination, English, 1873, ...	94
	" " 1874, and 1875, ...	95
	" " Greek, ...	96
	" " Latin, ...	97
	" " Arabic,...	*ib.*
	" " 1873, and 1874, Sanskrit,	98
	" " 1873, History, ...	*ib.*
	" " 1874, and 1875, History,	99

		Page
	Text Books for Entrance, ...	99
	„ First Examination in Arts, ...	*ib*
	„ B A Examination, ...	*ib*
	Honor Examination, Pure Mathematics, ...	100
	„ Mixed Mathematics, ...	101
V.	The University —	
	The Senate, ...	103
	Premchand Students, ...	107
	The Syndicate, ...	108
	The Faculty of Arts, ...	*ib*
	„ Law, ...	111
	„ Medicine, ...	112
	„ Engineering, ...	113
	Succession Lists from 1857 —	
	of Chancellors, ...	113
	of Vice-Chancellors, ...	114
	of Registrars	*ib*
	Examiners for 1871 72, ...	*ib*
	Academical costume, ...	117
	Endowments, ...	118
	Affiliated Institutions, ...	125
	Rules for Affiliation, ...	127
	Graduates, ...	187
	Under Graduates, ...	232
VI	Entrance Examination Papers for 1871, . .	1
	First Examination in Arts, 1871, .	xxxv
	B A Examination, 1872, ...	lxi
	B L Examination, 1872	xcm
	L C E Examination, 1871, ...	ci
	Honor Examination, English 1872, ...	cxxi
	History and Political Economy, ...	clxvii
	Philosophy, ...	clxi
	Mathematics, ...	clxi
	Natural and Physical Science, ...	clxii
	Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination 1872, ...	clxxvi
	L M S. and M. B (First Examination) 1872, ...	ccxx
	„ (Second Examination,) 1872 ...	ccxvi

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Coll.	College
Bar	Bareilly.
J. Nar.	Joy Narain
Gov.	Government
Hol.	Hol
L. P.	Lower Provinces
Pres	Presidency.
La Mart.	La Martiniere

I.

Calcutta University Calendar.

1872-73.

MAY.

1	W	Annual Meeting of Syndicate.
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	Eclipse of the Moon.
23	T	
24	F	Queen Victoria born (1819).
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

JUNE.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	Eclipse of the Sun.
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	L. C. E. Examination begins.
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	eeting of Syndicate.
30	S	

JULY.		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

AUGUST.		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

SEPTEMBER.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	University of Madras founded, 1857.
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	

OCTOBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	Durga Puja Hol. begin.
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	[Exam.
25	F	Last day of application for Entr. and 1st Arts
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

NOVEMBER.		
1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	Ent. and First Arts Exam. begin.
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

DECEMBER.

1	S	
2	M	Last day of application for B. A., B. L. and
3	T	[L. L. Exam.
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	Christmas Day.
26	T	Meeting of Ent. and F. A. Examiners
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	B. A., B. L. and L. L. Exam. begin.
31	T	Last day of application for Honors.

JANUARY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	Honor Exam. in Arts begins.
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

FEBRUARY.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	Meeting of Syndicate
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	

MARCH		
1	S	Last day of notice for M. D. Cand.
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	Convocation for conferring degrees.
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	

APRIL.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	☉	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	☉	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	☉	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27		
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning,
Governor-General of India,

The Honorable John Russell Colvin,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

The Honorable Frederick James Halliday,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

The Honorable Sir James William Colvile, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal,

The Right Reverend Daniel Wilson,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,

The Honorable George Anson, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,

The Honorable Joseph Alexander Dorin,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable John Low, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable John Peter Grant,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable Barnes Peacock,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal,

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal,

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal,

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India,

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine,

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal,

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta,

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry,

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College,

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College,

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India,

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal,

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts.

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts,

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah,

ISWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta,

RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education,

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company,

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property,

moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the

first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said

University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of the Act), touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations, shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer degrees

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows or by other examiners so to be appointed: and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of

Annual Accounts.

income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII., of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for: It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of De-

grees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

* By the 8th Section of Act No II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily

absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-Law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may

be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on Medical Certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, provided he will be above the age of sixteen years, on the 1st March following, and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Saugor, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Peshawur, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad, Debroghur.

candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

English ; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The Outlines of the History of England, of the History of India, and of General Geography with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix B.)*

III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three Divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December; and shall be held in Calcutta, and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Saugor, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Mussoorie, Cuttack, Chittagong.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-masters.

application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts, on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

II. HISTORY.

Ancient History.

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

III. MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

The sixth Book of Euclid; the eleventh book, to Prop. XXI.; deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV. PSYCHOLOGY AND LOGIC.

Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third, in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on

passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-Masters.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A. every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II. HISTORY.

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan, and British periods, down to 1835 Greece, to the death of Alexander. Rome, to the death of Augustus. The Jews, to the destruction of Jerusalem.

The following amended Course of History will take effect at the Examination of 1874.

History of England, (Student's Hume).

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan, and British periods, down to 1835.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

III MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Hamilton's Metaphysics.

Fleming's Moral Philosophy.

The text-books will be named from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

V. One of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate.

(*a.*) Mathematics—pure and mixed.

Geometry.

Conic Sections, treated Geometrically.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction; reflection at plane mirrors; reflection at spherical mirrors; and refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct; separation of Solar light into rays of different colours; description of Solar spectrum; rainbow; description of the eye; the Astronomical Telescope; Galileo's Telescope; the Sextant.

(*b.*) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry and of Electricity.

Thermotics, Chemistry, Electricity.

Molecular constitution of matter; Boscovich's Theory; cohesion; porosity; specific gravity; elasticity; adhesion; crystallization Thermotics;—sensible heat; expansion; the Thermometer and Pyrometer; radiation; conduction; convection; specific heat; physical states of matter and latent heat; theory of formation of dew and clouds; mechanical equivalent of heat; dynamic theory of heat. Chemistry:—laws of combining proportion; laws of Atomic Volumes; Atomic theory; chemical symbols and equivalents; Inorganic chemistry of the chief elements. Electricity:—polarity; induction; the Leyden Jar and Electrometer; conduction; the Lightning rod; the Voltaic pile and battery; Magnetism and Electro-Magnetism; the Thermo-electric pile; relations of chemistry, heat, and electricity.

(*c.*) Elements of Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

The text-book to be fixed by the Syndicate.

(*d.*) Geology and Physical Geography.

Geology.

Inorganic.—Form and density of the earth and average density of superficial crust; observed ratio of increase of temperature with

depth; physical state of interior as indicated by astronomical observation; how modified by temperature and pressure; principal chemical elements and compounds in earth's crust; chemical operations of interior; chemical phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs and crystalline rocks; dynamical operations of interior; phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, upheaval, depression, dislocation, and contortion of crust; chemical and mechanical processes at surface, constitution of atmosphere; its changes and their influence on the solid crust; phenomena of atmospheric disintegration and degradation of rocks; transport by water, ice, &c.,; river, glacier and iceberg phenomena; formation of sedimentary rocks and their chief varieties, consolidation and metamorphism.

Organic.—Chemical constitution and structure of animals and plants; vital functions, and sources of vital action; geographical and bathymetric distribution; conditions of life and interdependence of organized beings; chemico-geological processes of preservation and formation of rock masses; coral reefs, limestone, coral, peat, &c.; metamorphism of organic rocks; comparative value of geological evidence of fossil remains; succession of life in past epochs; antiquity of existing animals and plants.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three Divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following

year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of Rs. 50 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanscrit, in Arabic, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects :—

a. History of a stated period (in modern times), including political and personal events, manners, and literature.

b. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).

c. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).

d. Political Economy.

e. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on an historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.
(*See Appendix* B.)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.
Mill's Logic, Books III. and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

a. Zoology,

[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography]

b. Botany,
[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany and Physical Geography.]

c. Geology,
[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Palæontology.]

d. Mineralogy,
[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral Technology.]

e. Physics, *viz.* Heat, Electricity, Magnetism.
[Chemistry.]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects: —

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.
Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate: —

a. History of Philosophy.

b. Elements of Jurisprudence.

c. Evidences of Revealed Religion (as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences).

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second student of the first class in

each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts, who has obtained Honors in Arts, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January), an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined) with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., and on payment of a fee of 50 Rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

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*BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B. A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects† :—

* Persons who entered upon the study of Law in an Affiliated College before the 1st January, 1871, will be allowed to present themselves for examination for the Licence or for the Degree of B. L. after completing their attendance on lectures in the manner prescribed in para. 2 of the Old Regulations.

† List of Text-books given in Appendix B.

The Principles of Jurisprudence.

The Theory and Law of Property.

The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities.

The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

The Land Tenures of Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

The Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

The Hindu and Mahomedan Law in general use and application, as modified by the Acts and Regulations of the Bengal Code.

The Law of Contracts and Torts.

The Principles of Judicial Inquiry in Matters of Fact, and the Rules of Evidence in use in the Mofussil Courts.

Criminal Law and Criminal and Civil Procedure.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner :—

i. The Principles of General Jurisprudence; the Theory and Law of Property; the Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities; and Legal History and Constitution.

ii. The Land Tenures in Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

iii. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

iv. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

v. Civil Procedure and Evidence.

vi. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law or for a Licence in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of Rs. 100 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in four branches, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

(*b.*) Law of England, as administered by H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(*c.*) General Law, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its Appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

(*d.*) And in one of the following to be selected by the candidate.

(1.) Roman Civil Law.
(2.) Conflict of Laws.
(3.) International Law.

7. A separate paper shall be set in each of the six subjects; and in addition to the four subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honor Examination may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor, *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

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*LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence† in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 Lectures,

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

* Candidates who entered on their Medical studies before June, 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64).

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the

presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

(*b*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c*) Of having subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically, and by the aid of the microscope demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such opera-

tions are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(a) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy.

* The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*) Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of 32 Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

Second M. B. Examination.

10. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University :—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 50 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz.—

Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures in Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, un-

less he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a Course of Lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures.

(*c*) Of having passed an Examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

18. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869, as the Syndicate may order.

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.
Surgery.
Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

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*DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64).

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years private practice, *or*

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(*c*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

* Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate, who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the Senior diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination ;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined,*† or

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the session of 1859 :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

* Any person, who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a *Licence in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions. Conic Sections, treated Geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of forces, Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of Motion.

Motion of falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple pendulums.

Collision of Bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.

Specific Gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser, Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and Resistance of Fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction and radiation for Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Formation of Images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line, Cuttings and Embankments, Tunnels, Gradients, Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, Joints, Centres for Bridges, Roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs; Tanks; Canals; Sluices; Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrustion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of Buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines; advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; Levers; Cranks; Rolling contacts; Sliding contacts; Mechanism for modifying motion; Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Disigns.

An original design for a worh on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodilite and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means

of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry and Conic Sections.
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics.
Chemistry and Heat.
Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
Practice of Building.
Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.
Carpentry and Mechanism.
Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. *Any candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering, recognized by the

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Syndicate, for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred Rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.

Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.

Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.

Motion of Fluids.

Geometrical Optics.

The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion.

Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.

Practical application of Electrical Science.

General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.

Theory and practice of Bridge-building.

Roads and Railways.

Hydraulic works.

Equilibrium of Structure, theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.

Principles of Design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.

Topographical drawing.

6. The candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty, any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorised on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shewing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

APPENDIX A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The entrance fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Headmaster of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or if he be a private* student, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate will, to the best of my belief, be above the age of 16 years on the 1st March next, that I know nothing against his moral character, that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application.

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Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Name.

Age.

Religion.

Race (*i. e. nation, tribe, &c., &c.*)

Where educated.

Present position (*i. e. at School or present occupation*).

Town or village, where resident.

Name of Father or Guardian.

Where to be examined.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined

* Private Student :—One who has attended at no educational Institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

The fee of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, that I know nothing against his moral character, that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Age, ...
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.) ... ...
Religion, ...
Present Occupation, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Where to be examined, ...

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of Affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, that I know nothing against his moral character, that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the B. A. Examination, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.

Date of Entrance.

Date of passing First Examination in Arts.

Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Present Occupation.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Optional subject.

Period or Periods of study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of Affiliated Institutions.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.

Date of Graduation in Arts.

Race *i. e.*, (nation, tribe, &c.)

Religion.

Present Occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of

that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the above account to be true.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ———— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Law.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that ———— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1, of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ———————— has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The applications and certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form, as the foregoing :—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.

Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.

Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8, of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that ——— ——— duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of ——— 18—, and has been placed in the ——— Division.

The 18

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— passed the Examination for Licence in ——— ——— at the Annual Examination in the year, 18— and that he was placed in the ——— ——— Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The 18

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that ——— ——— duly passed the First Examination for ——— ——— at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and has been placed in the ——— ——— Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The 18

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— ——— obtained the Degree of Bachelor in ——— ——— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and that he was placed in the ——— Division.

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta.

The 18

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ———————— obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in ———————— in this University, at the Annual Examination in the year 18—.

———————

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

———————

Honors.

This is to certify that ———————— passed the Honors Examination in ———— ———— in —— and was placed in the —— Division.

———————

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

APPENDIX B.
SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1872.

English.

Beattie, ... The Minstrel, Book I. as in 1861.

Pope, ... Iliad, Book XXIV.

Gray, ... Elegy written in a country Church-yard.

Scott, ... Young Lochinvar.

Addison, ... Papers from the Spectator and Tatler, as in 1870.

Craik, ... Pursuit of Knowledge, as in 1865.

Scott, ... Tales of a Grandfather, Chaps. 6-10 inclusive.

Greek.

Xenophon, ... Anabasis, Books I. and II.

Homer, ... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos, ... First ten Lives, (Browning's Ed. Clarendon Press Series.)

Ovid, ... Selections* from Fasti.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahabharat, in Rijupat, Part III. Upakramanika.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Urdu.

Selections* Part I. by Major Fuller.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1-105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Ramayana, Chapter I. in Pundit Ram Jasan's Edition.
Prem Sagar, the first half to the 50th Chapter.

Uriya.

Mahábhárat, Birát Parva.
Hitopadesha, Books III and IV.
Universal History by Nobin Chandra Sarangee.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I. to III.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1873

English.

Selections.*

Greek.

Xenophon,..... Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer, ... Iliad, Book VI.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Latin.

Cæsar, ... De Bello Gallico, Book II.
Ovid, ... Tristia, Selections* I to XII.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopodesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárat, in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakromaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Bengali.

Selections.* as in 1862.

Urdu.

Selections,* Part I. by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1-105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Ramayana, Balkanda, Pundit Ram Jasan's Edition.
Prem Sagar, from the 51st Chapter to the end.
Rajniti, from page 80 to the end. (Hall's Edition.)

Uriya.

Ramayan, Soondrakand. Cal. Sch. Bk. Society's Edition.
Hitopadesha, Books I and II. ditto ditto.
Raghuvansa, ditto ditto.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I. to III.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1874.

Greek.

Xenophon,..... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer, ... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos, ... First ten Lives (Browning's Ed. Clarendon Press Series).
Ovid, ... Selections* from Fasti.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III. Upakramanika.

Arabic.

Selections,* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, Pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Mauzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections.*

Urdu.

Selections,* Part I. by Major Fuller.

* Thacker, Spink & Co

Hindi.

Bháshabodhini, Part IV. by Radha Lal, Gya Training School.

Rajniti—First half of the work.

Uriya.

Mahábhárat. Birát Parva.

Raghuvansa.

Batris Singhasan.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.

Dhamma Pada.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1872.

English.

Milton,*	Paradise Lost, Book V.
Scott, ...	Lady of the Lake.
Pope,*	Essay on Criticism.
Prescott,*	Essays on Cervantes and Sir Walter Scott.
Goldsmith,*	History of Rome, Chap. XXII. to the end.
Addison,*	Selections from the Spectator.

Greek.

Herodotus, ...	Clio.
Euripides,.....	Alcestis.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Latin.

Livy,..... Book II.
Ovid,..... Metamorphoses, Selections I—X.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava,.. Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1873

English.

Addison,* ..... Cato.
Milton,* ..... Paradise Lost, Book I.
Pope,* ..... The Temple of Fame.
Scott,* ..... Introduction to the First Canto of Marmion.
Addison,* ..... Papers from the Spectator.

Greek.

Euripides,..... Medea.
Herodotus, ... Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Propertius, ... Selections,* I—IV.
Ovid,..... Miscellanea. Selections* I—VI.
Cicero, ... Pro Milone.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava,.. Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri,....	First 25 pages.
Rúqaát-i-Mirza Bedil,	Ditto.
Qasáid-i-Urfi, ...	Ditto.
Sekandar Námah, ...	Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1874.

English.

Crabbe,*..... The Library.
Thomson,*..... Winter.
Scott,* ..... Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Select pieces* from Byron, Moore, Wordsworth, Southey, &c.
Selected papers* from the British Essayists.

Greek.

Euripides, ... Alcestis.
Herodotus,..... Clio.

Latin.

Livy, ... Book I.
Ovid, ... Metamorphoses, Selections I—X.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Sanskrit.

Kumár Sambhava, Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri, ...	First 25 pages.
Ruqaat-i-Mirza Bedil,	Ditto.
Qasáid-i-Urfi, ...	Ditto.
Sekandar Námah,....	Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1873.

English.

Shakspeare, ...	King John.
Milton,.....	Samson Agonistes.
Scott,*	Harold the Dauntless.
Philips,*	The Splendid Shilling.
Burke,*.....	Thoughts on the Present Discontents.
Johnson,*	Life of Milton.
Campbell,*	Rhetoric, as in 1872.
Macaulay,.....	Essay on Byron.
Milton,.....	Areopagitica. (Arber's Reprints.)

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Greek.

Sophocles,..... Ajax.
Thucydides,..... Book I.

Latin.

Catullus, ... Selections* from.
Tacitus,..... Annals, Book II.
Sallust,..... Catiline.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa,..... Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá, ... (Devanagari Recension.)

*Arabic.**

Taríkh-i-Yamíní,..... } As contained in Selections
Hamásah, first 31 pages, } by Colonel Lees.
Mutanabbi, ... }

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1874.

English.

Shakspeare,..... { Hamlet. Much Ado about Nothing.
Milton,* ... ... Comus and Sonnets.
Campbell,* ..... Rhetoric as in 1873.
Bacon,* ..... Advancement of Learning, Book II.
Macaulay, ... Essay on Milton.
Typical Selections from the best English Authors, pages 283—400. (Clarendon Press Series.)

Greek.

Sophocles, ... Œdipus Rex.
Thucydides, ... Book II.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Latin.

Martial, ... Selections,* I—XII.
Persius, ... Selections,* I—III.
Juvenal, ... Selections,* I—III.
Tacitus, ... Histories, Book I.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, ... Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá, ... (Devanagari Recen sion).

Arabic.

Taríkh-i-Yamíní, ...
Hamásah, first 31 pages, } As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Muttanabbi, ...

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Persian.

Veqái Neámat Khan Ali, The 1st half.
Dúrra-i-Nádirí, ... 50 pages from page 181.
Qasáid Kháqáni, ... First 50 pages.
Qasáid Badar Chachi, .. Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1875.

English.

Shakspeare, ... Richard II.
Milton,* ..... Lycidas, L' Allegro, Il Penseroso.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Byron, ...	Childe Harold, Canto I.
Bacon,.....	Essays.
Macaulay, ...	Essay on Bacon.
Helps, ...	Companions of my Solitude.
Dugald Stewart, ...	Introduction to the Elements.
	Lives of Adam Smith and Robertson.

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes,.....	De Coronâ.

Latin.

Horace, ...	Odes, Books III and IV.
Tacitus, ...	Histories, Book II.
Sallust, ...	Catiline.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, ...	Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá, ...	(Devanagri Recension.)

Arabic.

Tarikh-i-Yamini, ...	As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages,	
Mutánahbi,.....	

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I—XLI.
Isaiah I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Proverbs.

Persian.

Veqái Neámat Khan Ali,	The first half.
Dúrra-i-Nádiri, ...	50 pages from p. 181.
Qasáid Kháqáni, ...	First 50 pages.
Qasáid Badar Chachi, ...	Ditto.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1873.

English—Poetry.

Chaucer, ...	Selections edited by Morris—omitting Nonnes Prieste's Tale. (Clarendon Press Sereis.)
Spenser, ...	Faerie Queene, Book II. Cantos 1—6. (Clarendon Press Series.)
Pope, ...	Essay on Man, edited by Pattison. (Clarendon Press Series.)
Wordsworth, ...	Excursion, Books 3 and 4.

Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Book IV.

Drama.

Shakspeare, ...	Julius Cæsar. Antony and Cleopatra.
Marlowe, ...	Edward II.
Coleridge, ...	Wallenstein.
Villiers, ...	The Rehearsal.

Prose.

Hooker, ...	Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I. edited by Church. (Clarendon Press Series.)

Sidney, ... An Apologie for Poetrie. (Arber's Reprints.)
Lamb, ... Essays of Elia.
Scott, ... Ivanhoe.
Campbell, ... Rhetoric, as in 1872.
Ruskin, ... Selections from the Writings of. (Smith, Elder & Co.)
Mill, ... Inaugural Address at St. Andrews.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1874, AND 1875.

English Poetry.

Chaucer, ... Selections, edited by Morris—Omitting Nonnes Prieste's Tale (Clarendon Press Series.)
Spenser, ... Faerie Queene, Book II. Cantos 7—12 (Clarendon Press Series.)
Dryden, ... Selections, edited by Christie, pages 1—115. (Clarendon Press Series.)
Wordsworth, ... Excursion, Books 3 and 4.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Book IV.

The Drama.

Shakspeare, ... Julius Cæsar. Antony and Cleopatra. Coriolanus.
Marlowe, ... Edward II.
Coleridge, ... Wallenstein.
Taylor, ... Philip Van Artevelde, Part I.

Prose.

Hooker, ...	Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I edited by Church. (Clarendon Press Series.)
Sidney,.....	An Apologie for Poetrie. (Arber's Reprints.)
Burke, ...	On the Sublime and Beautiful.
Coleridge, ...	Biographia Literaria, chaps. I—IV The Friend, Essays 1—4, 14—16; pp. 206—216, Vol. I.; pp 1—86; pp. 90—216, Vol. III.
Scott, ...	Ivanhoe.
Ruskin, ...	Selections from the writings of. (Smith Elder & Co.).
Mill, ...	Inaugural Address at St. Andrews.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Greek.

Homer, ...	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar, ...	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus, ...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles, ...	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides, ...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes, ...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus,.....	Books II. and III. to the end of Chap, 66.
Thucydides, ...	Books VI. and VII.
Demosthenes, ...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato,.....	Republic.
Aristotle, ...	Politics.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Latin.

Virgil, ...	Georgics; Æneid, first six Books.
Horace,.....	Odes, Epodes, Satires I, (except 2 and 8) Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal, ...	Satires, (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius,.....	Satires.
Lucretius,.....	Books I. and VI.
Catullus, ...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus, ...	Aulularia.
Terence, ...	Andria.
Livy, ...	Books XXI. to XXV.
Sallust,.....	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero, ...	Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus, ...	Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Arabic.

Hammasoah, ...
Motanabbi,..... } The whole.
Makamát-í-Hariri, ...
Saba-i-Moallakah,.....

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1873, AND 1874.

Sanskrit.

Kálidása, ...	Sakuntalá. Meghadúta.
Bhartrihari, ...	Bhatti Kávya, VI—IX.
Bhavabhúti, ...	Víracharita. Uttaracharita.
Súdraka, ...	Mrichchhakatika.
Dandí, ...	Dasakumáracharita.
Srí Harsha, ...	Naishadhacharita, II, III. XIV, XVII.
Bháravi, ...	Kirátárjuníya XI—XIV.
Vyása and Sankara,..	Vedánta Sútras with Sánkara Bháshya I. Adhyáya, 4th Páda.
Rig Veda Sanhitá, ..	1 Aṣhtaka, 1 to 4 Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta, ..	Kávya Prakása.
Vishwanátha Tarkapanchánana,.....	Bháshá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávalí.
Vachaspati Misra,.....	Tattwa Kaumudí.
Pánini, ...	Káraka and Samása as in the Siddhánta Kaumudí.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1873.

History.

As a period :—

The History of England from 1760 to 1832.

(*a*). Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

(*b*). Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.

(*c*). Political Economy.

(*d*). Taylor's Historical Evidence.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1874 AND 1875.

History.

As a period:—

The History of England from 1603 to 1688.

(*a*). Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

(*b*). Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.

(*c*). Political Economy.

(*d*). Taylor's Historical Evidence.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

History.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Dr. Collier's History of the British Empire (Nelson's School Series).

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I. or Lethbridge's History of India.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

History.

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1871—1873.

History.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's History of India, Vol. 2.

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

History of the Jews, as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chapter 12, Section VII.

1874.

History of England (Student's Hume).

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's History of India, Vol. 2.

Mental and Moral Science.

Hamilton's Metaphysics.

Fleming's Moral Philosophy.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Milne Edward's Zoology, Parts I. and II.

Chemistry.

Roscoe's Elementary Lessons.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—XVIII. Articles 242—248 and Cap. XXV. to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Cap. IX. on Functional and Differential Equations to

families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

N. B. Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar coordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—IX. omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equations, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—VIII. and Cap. XII.

N. B. All limits are inclusive.

Mixed Mathematics.

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the parallelogram of forces, Lagrange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Caps. VII, IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Caps. VI, XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Caps. VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

N. B. In Cap. VIII. only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration and the proposi-

tions at the end of Cap. VI. on refraction and reflexion at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below.

Cap. II.		Articles	17, 17—19, 33, 36.
III.		„	10.
V.,		„	11, 12.
VI.	(1)	„	4—8.
VI.	(2)	„	9—12.
VI.	(3)	„	10—11, 19, 24, 25.
VII.		„	7—15, 18.
VIII.		„	9—11, 16—21.
X.		„	6—8, 34—36.
XI.		„	12 to end.

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. Examination.

1. Principles of General Jurisprudence and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities, and Legal History and Constitution.

Markby's Elements of Law.

Stephens' Blackstone, Book I; Book II, Introduction, and Part 2, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Book IV, Part 1, Chapters 2 and 6.

Cowell's Lectures, 1870, pp. 1—226.

Ditto 1872 (when published).

Macpherson's Civil Procedure, Notes to Sections 5 and 6.

2. The Land Tenures of Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

Regulations I, VIII, X, XI, XIV, XV, XIX, XLIV of 1793.

Preamble of Regulation II of 1793.

Regulation VIII of 1819.

Acts X, XI of 1859.

Act VI of 1862 (B. C.)

Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.)

So far as the same relate to and are illustrative of the existing Land Tenures and Land Revenue Laws of Bengal.

Macpherson on Mortgages.

Registration Act (VIII of 1871)

Limitation Acts (XIV of 1859 and IX of 1871.)

3. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

Tagore Law Lectures, 1871, pp. 95—224.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law, except Chapters 3, 9, 11 and 12

4. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

Macpherson on Contracts.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book V, Chapters 7 and 8.

The Indian Contract Act of 1872.

5. Civil Procedure and Evidence.

The following Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure with the notes thereon in Macpherson's Civil Procedure.—Sections 1—35, 39—43, 47—102, 109—125, 128, 139—141, 145, 183—296, 312—327, 332—380.

The amendments of the Code of Civil Procedure so far as they relate to these Sections.

The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

6. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

The Penal Code (except Sections 109—120, 124—140, 162—190, 205—229, 236-241, 243 298, 312—318, 321—338, 392—402, 426—440, 447—462, 478—510, and all such parts of the Code as relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence).

The Code of Criminal Procedure (except Sections 76—99, 112—178, 273—317, 329—358, 388—397, 429—445 and Appendix).

The amendments of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure so far as they relate to the Sections not above excluded.

V.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, P. C., G. M. S. I.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S. I.

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the Panjab.
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
The Hon'ble John Strachey, C. S.
The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, C. S.

Ex-Officio.

Prince Golam Mohammud.
Lieut.-Col. William Nassau Lees, LL. D.
Thomas Oldham, Esq., LL. D.

H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
Pandit Eshwar Chundor Bidyasagur.
Henry Stewart Reid, Esq, C. S.
James Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
Major E. C. S. Williams, R. E.
George Smith, Esq., LL. D.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq. M. A.
The Rev. Krishna Mohan Banerjea.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S. E.; C. S. I.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M. D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S. E.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S. I.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
M. Kempson, Esq., M. A.
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Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mitra.
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Kumar Harendra Krishna Rai Bahadoor.
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Baboo Peary Chand Mitter.
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The Rev. S. Dyson.
The Rev. C. E. Vines, B. A.
Moonshee Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Doorga Churn Law.
Baboo Gour Doss Basak.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTS.

1868 Ashotos Mookerjee, ... Pres. Coll.
1869 Anandmohan Bose, ... ditto.
1870 Gaurisankar De, ... ditto.
1871 Sarada Charan Mitra, ... ditto.
1872 Kartik Chandra Mitra, ... ditto.

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Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjea.
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1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B., K. S. I.

1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo K. P

1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, K. T.

1872. The Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, P. C., G. M. S. I.

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Entrance Examination.

English, ... J. K. Rogers, Esq.
R. Parry, Esq.
T. M. White, Esq.
Rev. T. Martin.

Sanskrit and Bengali,	Babu Gopalchandra Bandyopadhyay.
	,, Brojonath Surma.
	,, Kantichandra Bandyopadhyay.
	Pandit Ramgati Nyaratna.
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	Dr. Robson.
	J. Wilson, Esq.
Mathematics, ...	J. Willson, Esq.
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	L. Ewbank, Esq.

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	Rev. J. M. Mitchell.
Bengali and Sanskrit,	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
	Pandit Mohes Ch. Nyáyaratna.
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	F. J. Rowe, Esq.
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Arabic, Persian & Urdu,	H. Blochmann, Esq.

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Sanskrit, ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
	Pandit Mahes Ch. Nyayratna.
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Mental and Moral Science, ...	Rev. S. Dyson.
	A. W. Croft, Esq.
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	H. F. Blanford, Esq.

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L. A. Goodeve, Esq. . . A Phillips, Esq.

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Physiology, ...	J. Ewart, Esq. M. D.
Materia Medica, ...	S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
Medicine and Midwifery, ...	N. Chevers, Esq., M. D.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, ...	J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.
Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, ...	F. F. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
Botany, ...	J. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Comparative Anatomy,	J. Anderson, Esq., M. D.

L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations.

Lieut. Broadbent. Mr. Downing. Mr. Sutcliffe. Mr. Locke.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap. or a white Chapkan and Trowsers with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B. A.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B. L.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B. M.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B. C. E.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of Doctor or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2, of Act II. of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope, "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object, for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a Meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation—

1. Five Studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rupees 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs, and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M. A. of this University to be eligible for one of these Studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such Studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the examination, and to select not

more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences :—viz. Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the Students to be printed in the Calender after the Fellows, and after them the names of Ex-Students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Subscribers to a Fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rupees 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions :—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

I. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the Student, who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the Student, who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the Funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidence of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology, and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for the degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 4, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the Subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000, in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the Will,—

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my Estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of

the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called "Eshan's Scholarship" to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College, with a view to the attainment of the higher degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that degree, but not otherwise.

Scholars.

1869. Kartic Chandra Mitra, ...Presy. Col.
1870. Sarada Charan Mitra,.....Presy. Col.
1871. Isan Chandra Basu,..... .Presy. Col.
1872. Rajaninath Ray, ...Presy. Col.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prosanna Coomar Tagore, C. S. I. bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the Will:—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship to be called "The Tagore Law Professorship," and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Se-

curities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee as will produce the monthly sum of 1,000 rupees, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following Trusts, that is to say: In Trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of 10,000 rupees, by equal monthly payments to the "Tagore Law Professor" for the time being, and in Trust to apply the residue of the interest in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinfore directed my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of 1,000 rupees a month to the University of Calcutta to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said "Tagore Law Professorship" and of removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death, my will is, that the "Tagore Law Professor" shall read or deliver yearly at some place within the Town of Calcutta one complete course of Law Lectures without charge to the Students and

other persons who may attend such Lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of Lectures the Lectures shall be printed and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expence of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expences, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said "Tagore Law Professorship" shall save as herein provided be as to the kind of Law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate of the said University.

At a meeting of the Senate on the 10th July, 1869, the following scheme for Lectures was adopted :—

(*a*). That the Professor, to be appointed, shall deliver in each year a course of Lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian Law, the subject or subjects to be selected annually by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor.

(*b*). That the selection be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(*c*). That the Professor be appointed, for a term of three years, and, at the expiration of that term, be eligible for re-appointment.

At the same meeting Mr. Herbert Cowell was elected Professor by the Senate.

University Library.

Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a Library. The amount has been invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, Calcutta, (In Arts, Law and Civil Engineering).
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Hooghly College, (In Arts and Law).
4. Dacca College, (In Arts and Law).
5. Kishnaghur College, (In Arts and Law).
6. Berhampore College, (In Arts and Law).
7. Agra College, (In Arts and Law).
8. Queen's College, Benares, (In Arts and Law).
9. Saugor School.
10. Sanskrit College.
11. Ajmere College.
12. Bareilly College.
13. Patna College, (In Arts and Law).
14. Thomason College, Roorkee.
15. Lahore Government College.
16. Delhi Government College.
17. Gowhatty School, (In Arts and Law).
18. Calcutta Mudressa.
19. Cuttack School, (In Arts and Law).
20. Chittagong School, (In Arts and Law).

(Unconnected with Government).

21. Canning College, Lucknow. (In Arts and Law).
22. Bishop's College.
23. Doveton College, Calcutta.
24. St. Paul's School.
25. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
26. La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
27. London Missionary Society's Inst. Bhowanipore.
28. Serampore College.
29. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
30. St. John's College, Agra.
31. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
32. St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
33. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
34. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
35. Lahore Mission School.
36. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.
37. Victoria College, Agra.
38. Church Mission School, Umritsur.
39. Bishop's School, Simla.
40. Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
41. Sehore School.
42. La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
43. Mussooree School.
44. Allahabad High School.
45. St. Peter's College, Agra.
46. London Mission School, Benares.
47. " " " Mirzapore.
48. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction, or other Chief Educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and, if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain :—

(*a*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*) A statement shewing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for 5 years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this Department.

There is an admission fee of 10 Rs., and the monthly tuition fee is 12 Rs., except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only 6 Rs.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A., viz. :—

The Burdwan Scholarship, ...	value	50 Rs.	a month.
,, Dwarkanath Tagore,....	,,	50 Rs.	,,
,, Bird Scholarship, ...	,,	40 Rs.	,,
,, Ryan ,, ...	,,	40 Rs.	,,
Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships,	,,	30 Rs.	,,

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this Department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already

members of the General Department, are required to pay an Entrance fee of 10 Rs. During the first two years, students pay a monthly tuition fee of 5 Rs., and during the third year they pay 10 Rs. a month.

Civil Engineering Department.—Students are admissible to this Department, who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The Entrance fee is 10 Rs. and the monthly tuition fee 5 Rs. There are two Scholarships, each worth 10 Rs. a month, attached to this Department, which were founded in memory of the late Major General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth 50 Rs. a month and tenable for two years, are available annually for students who pass the University Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the degree of B. C. E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training, (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months; (2) in Government work-shops for six months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

Instructive Staff:

General Department.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A., Professor of English Literature.

Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Mr. H. F. Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M. A., Officiating Professor of History.

Mr. M. L. Beebee, M. A., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Baboo Krishna Kamul Bhuttacharjee, B. A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Dr. Robson, Assistant Professor of English Literature.

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, Assistant Professor of History.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Banerjea, Assistant Professor of English Literature.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjea, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

Law Department.

Mr. T. D. Ingram, Senior Professor.

Mr. H. Millet, Junior Professor.

C. E. Department.

Mr. J. M. Scott, C. E., M. A., Professor of Civil Engineering.

Mr. S. F. Downing, B. A., L. C. E. Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering.

Mr. W. Griffiths, B. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. C. Grant, Professor of Drawing.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck, in the year 1835.

The Government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free Students and paying Students. The number of free Students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying Students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15, and 5 Rs. per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students; they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College Regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.*

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:

To *Students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at 12 Rupees a month,	168	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	40	0	0
To Students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto,	64	0	0
Total, per mensem, ...Rs.	400	0	0

* The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But

* For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c. of the holder, may be awarded to Students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.	Medicine.	Medicine.
General Anatomy and Physiology.	General Anatomy and Physiology.	Dissections.	Surgery (including operations.)	Surgery (including operations.)
Chemistry.	Dissections.	Materia Medica.	Midwifery.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Botany.	Chemistry.	Practical Chemistry.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Midwifery.
	Botany.		Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medical Jurisprudence.
	Materia Medica.			Dentistry.
	Practical Pharmacy.			Dissection of regions and Performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medical Wards 6 months.	Medical Wards 6 months.	Medical Wards 3 months.
		Surgical Wards ditto	Surgical Wards ditto.	Surgical do. do.
		With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Eye Infirmary ditto.
				Outdoor Dispensary do.
				With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the order of the Government of India, and is as follows:

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy.	Anatomy.	Clinical Medicine.
Dissection.	Dissection.	Clinical Surgery.
Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.	Dissection of Surgical Regions.
Practical Pharmacy.	Medicine.	
	Surgery.	
	Practical Pharmacy.	
	Hospital attendance.	
	Medical Wards, months, 4	Medical Wards, months, 6
	Surgical Wards, months, 4	Surgical Wards, months, 6
	Outdoor Dispensary months, 4	

3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor.

4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and Dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed, instead of the Urdu, as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice, instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Officiating Principal,	D. B. Smith, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Curator of the Museum,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Offg. Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery;	H. C. Cutcliffe, F. R. C. S.
1st Demonstrator of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilmadhub Mookerjee.

2nd ditto ditto ditto,	Sub-Asst. Surgn. Chunder Mohun Ghose, M. B.
Professor of Botany,	G. King, M. B.
Professor of Materia Medica,	S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Offg. Professor of Medicine,	D. B. Smith, M. D.
Offg. Professor of Surgery,	H. C. Cutcliffe, F. R. C. S.
Professor of Midwifery,	T. E. Charles, M. D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	C. T. O. Woodford, M. D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	N. C. Macnamara.
Professor of Dentistry,	J. P. Smith, M. D.
Professor of Hygiene,	S. C. Mackenzie.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Chunder Mohun Ghose, M. D.
Teacher of Materia Medica,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon Jugobhundo Bose, M. D.
Teacher of Medicine,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tamiz Khan Bahadoor.
Teacher of Surgery,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Ram Narain Doss, Rai Bahadoor.
Teacher of Midwifery,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Meer Ushruftally.
Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Kanney Lall Dey.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.	*Secretaries.*
1835 M. J. Bramley.	1837 David Hare.
1856 J. McRae, M. D.	1841 F. J. Mouat, M. D.
1856 T. W. Wilson, M. D.	1854 E. Goodeve, M. B.
1857 W. C. B. Eatwell, M. D.	1855 F. N. Macnamara, [M. D.
1860 S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S. (offg.)	
1861 N. Chevers, M. D.	
1865 C. R. Francis, M. B., (offg.)	
1866 J. Ewart, M. D., (offg.)	

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824, for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language, and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The Schooling fee is five Rupees per month in the College Department, and three Rupees in the school Department. The students of the College Department read the B. A. and F. A. Course, and the upper students of the School Department read the University Entrance Course in English. In Sanskrit they read a much higher standard. There is a Sanskrit Honor class attached to the College Department. There are three Graduate Scholarships of 50, 35 and 25 Rupees, respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scho-

larships varying from ten to twenty Rupees per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of eight Rupees each.

All the students learn Sanskrit and English.

A valuable Sanskrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of 600 Rupees per annum is applied to the purchase of Standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, ...Babu Prásannakumár Sarvadhikárí.

English.

Lecturer, ...Babu Syámá Chárán Gánguli, B. A.
,, ,, Beni Madháv Dé, M. A.
Head master, ..Babu Táriní Chárán Cháttopádhyáy.
Second do. .. ,, Díná Nath Mukhopádhyáy, B. A.
Third do. .. ,, Nrisinhá Chandra Mukhopadhyáy, M. A.
And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy, and Rhetoric, ...Pandit Máhes Chandra Nyáyáratná.
Professor of Law,..... ,, Bharat Chandra Siromani.
,, of Literature, . ,, Dvarká Náth Vidyábhúshun.
,, of Grammar, .. ,, Tárá Náth Tárkaváchaspatí.
Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar, .. ,, Gíris Chandra Vidyaratná.
And eight other Pandits.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mahommed Moshim, a wealthy Mahommedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. This surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindari that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Moshim's legacy. Another source of increase to the College endowment has been the accumulation of unexpended income, so that at present it yields not less than Rs. 51,000 per annum.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for

Mahomedans, and Rs. 5 for all others. In the Law Department, the fee is Rs. 5 per mensem.

Scholarships.

In 1846 a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindary Scholarship.

Two Junior Scholarships of 8 rupees per mensem are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

* D. C. Smyth, Esq.
Maharaj Dhiraj Mahtab Chunder Bahadoor.
Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore.
„ Cally Nath Moonshee.
„ Pran Chunder Roy.
„ Sree Narayan Chowdry.
„ Ram Narain Mookerjee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

COLLEGE.

R. Thwaytes, M. A., ... Principal.
R. Parry, ... Professor.
E. Lethbridge, M. A., ... Professor.

Baboo Trailokya Nath Mitra, M. A. and B. L., ...	Law Lecturer.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Gupta,..	Asst. Professor of Sanskrit.
Moulvee Obeydoolah, ...	Professor of Arabic.
Baboo Jadu Nath Banerjee,....	Head Pandit.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rupees 5, and in the Law Department also a fee of Rs. 5.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. Brennand, Principal.

A. W. Garrett, B. A., Professor.
F. J. Rowe, B. A., Professor.
Shomanath Mookerjee, Assistant Professor.
Opendronath Mitter, M. A & B. L., Law Lecturer.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 5.

The College building was erected at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied by the building was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Rani Surnomye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—S. Lobb, M. A.
Professor,—W. G. Willson, M. A.
Professor,—C. Martin, B. A.
Head Master,—Babu Umes Chandra Datta.

Lecturer in Law, Prasanna Kumár Bose, M. A. & B. L.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Babu Nakuleswar Bandopádhyáy.

PRINCIPALS.

1845 Captain D. L. Richardson.
1846 Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
1855 Edmund Lodge, B. A.
1857 James Graves, M. A., (Officiating).
1857 Leonidas Clint, B. A.
1858 Alfred Smith, M. A.
1870 S. Lobb, M. A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College, founded in 1853, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction.

It has two Departments, the monthly fee in *each* of which is Rupees 5.

It is open to all classes of the community, and any University under-graduate is admissible.

The building, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1863, was occupied in 1869.

One moiety of its cost was paid by the community.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,.....Robert Hand.
Professor,.....W. McLaren Smith, M. A.
Head Master,.....Vacant.
2nd do. .....Babu Harí Dás Ghosh.

Asst. Professor of Sanskrit, Babu Rámgati Nyáyáratna.
Lecturer in Law, ... „ Guru Das Bandyopadhyay, M. A. and B. L.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

J. W. McCrindle, M. A., .. Principal.
J. K. Rogers, ... Professor.
A. L. V. Ewbank, B. A., .. Professor.
J. Behrendt, ... Head Master.
A. Phillips, ... 2nd Master.
Soshibhusan Chatterjee, M. A., 3rd Master.
F. Tiery, B. A., ... 4th Master.
Choto Ram Tiwari, ... Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit.
Nasir Khan, ... Head Moulvi.

Law Department.

Nobin Chunder Dey, B. A. and B. L., Law Lecturer.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4, and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution.

It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach, principally, Hindi and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Lilavatti) and to give instruction in Sanscrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanscrit, Hindi, Persian and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously, and more than two-thirds of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently, in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal, and containing (1862) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindi.

ENDOWMENTS, ETC.

The College is endowed by a fund in the districts of Agra and Allyghur, amounting to about a lakh and a half of Rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, (who held his jagir, under Educational services, from a late Rajah of Gwalior): the interest of which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees. To this have been added, from time to time, by Government, additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c. both sources of revenue amounting annually to about 35,000 Rupees. There are also Scholarships endowed by various private benefactors, amounting to one hundred Rupees a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—K. Deighton, B. A.

Officiating Professor of Literature and History—R. A. Lloyd, B. A.

Professor of Mathematics,—(Vacant).

Head Master,—S. E. Marston.

FEES.

The fees of Students vary with the income of the parents. Those whose monthly income is Rs. 100, pay Rs. 5; those who have Rs. 70, pay Rs. 3; and those who have only Rs. 30, pay one Rupee: all incomes under Rs. 30 are charged 8 annas per month. An Entrance fee of 2 Rupees is paid by all.

Queen's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded by Government in 1791, for the cultivation of the language,

literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830, an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanskrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English Department.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M. A., Principal.
E. E. Rogers, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
W. H. Wright, B. A., Professor of English Literature.
Babu Muthra Prusad Misra, Head Master.
„ Madhava Chandra Deva, B. A., Supy. Teacher.
„ Umesh Chandra Sanyal, M. A., Assistant Master.
Sixteen Teachers and a Librarian.

Sanskrit Department.

A. E. Gough, Esquire, B. A., Anglo-Sanskrit Profr.
Pandit Govind Deva Sastri, Assistant ditto ditto.
„ Bapu Deva Sastri, Professor of Mathematics.
„ Rajaram Sastri, Professor of Law.
„ Becharam Tiwary, ditto of Sankhya.
„ Kali Prasada Siromoni. ditto of Logic.
„ Ram Chandra Sastri, ditto of Sahitya.
„ Sital Prasad, ditto of Poetry.
Nine Teachers and a Librarian.

FORMER SUPERINTENDANTS AND PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.
John Muir, C. S.
Major Thoresby.
Rev. A. W. Wallis, M. A.
James R. Ballantyne, LL. D.

Bareily College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces. It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of an Entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies from eight annas to five Rupees, according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

H. Templeton,—Principal
A. S. Harrison, B. A., Professor of Mathematics.
G A. Stack, Professor of Literature.
C Dodd, Head Master.
Babu Peary Mohan Biswas, M. A, Asst. Prof. Math.
Moulvie Mahomed Ahsum, Head Moulvie.
Deodut Tewari, Pandit.
Sixteen junior Masters and Teachers

PRINCIPALS.

1853 V. Tregear.
1855 C Buch, Ph. D.
1859 M Kempson, M. A.

Saugor High School.

(FOUNDED, 1836)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Instruction in languages is given in English, Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit—the first of which is compulsory on all students.

Monthly amount of Scholarships.

10 Senior Scholarships,.....	Rs. 123
19 Junior Scholarships,.....	Rs. 106
Total,....	Rs. 229

The school is open to all classes on payment of an Entrance and Monthly Tuition Fee. The Tuition Fee varies from two annas to five rupees according to the wealth of the parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

George Thompson, B. A., Offg. Head Master.
Joseph Elliott, Master.
W. H. Bachman, Second ditto.
J. H. Firth, Third ditto.
Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A., Professor of Sanskrit.
Eight junior Assistants and native Teachers.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director, Public Instruction, N. W. P. It was opened as a school, which after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851. In 1861 it was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular school, and on 1st April, 1868, it was raised to the *status* of a College, when the instructive staff was augmented and improved to suit the growing wants of the Institution. A new and commodious build-

ing was sanctioned by Government in June 1867, and was occupied in February, 1870.

Fees.

Students are admitted on the payment of an Entrance Fee, equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents' income may be rated.

Scholarships.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from his Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into 12 Junior Scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the College is a Boarding house for district students, under the management of Lalla Jumna Dass, one of the junior Teachers.

A well supported library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. E. Goulding, Principal.

C. H. DeMello, Officiating ditto.

T. Harris, B. A., Head Master.

S. Smith, Teacher of Mathematics and two Masters.

Moulvie Mohammad Hussen, 1st Arabic and Persian teacher.

Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Sanskrit and Hindi teacher.

16 Assistant Teachers.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton, primarily as an aid to evangelistic work; which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830, the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students not intended for clerical or educational work.

FOUNDATION.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships, founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding and tuition, free of charge.

TRUSTEES.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

MEMBERS.

T. Skelton, M. A.,—*Principal.*

Vacant,—*Vice-Principal.*

J. W. Coe,—*Tutor.*

PRINCIPALS.

1821 William Hodge Mill, D. D.

1841 George Undy Withers, D. D.

1849 William Kay, D. D.

Doveton College.

(FOUNDED, 1855.)

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education.—In 1855 a legacy of two lakhs and 30,000 Rupees, was bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Captain John Doveton.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Two scholarships varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month, are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the First division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts. The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight. If held along with a Government Scholarship, its amount is deducted from the above sums. Each scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal, of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

VISITOR.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—J. Bruce.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

H Roberts,..... Principal.

A. Pirie,..... Prof. of Mathematics.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. A Morgan.

1858 George Smith, LL. D.

1858 J. W. McCrindle, M. A.
1866 J. Sime, B. A.
1869 R. Dick, M. A.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

Foundation, Scholarships and Prizes.

1. *Foundation.*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships.*—Two Scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Course of Study.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the

University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course, assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

List of Rectors.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M. A.
1849 Rev. S. Slater.
1852 Rev. J. Richards, M. A.
1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B. C. L.
1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M. A.
1862 Rev. F. C. Cardew, M. A.
1864 Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

President.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Vice-President.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Committee.

The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, M. A.
Rev. W. Spencer, M. A.
Rev. B. T. Atlay, M. A., *Honorary Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Rev. G. M. Wilson, M. A.
Assistant Master, Rev. W. Sadler.
" " Capt. Coombs.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youth under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College Department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years, the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred and fifty belong to the College department.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 Rupees per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships,

of Rs 10 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

1. Endowed prizes :—The Hawkins gold medal of Rs. 100 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for General scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev J. Murray Mitchell, M. A., LL. D, Superintendent.
" K. S. Macdonald, M. A.
Mr. Martin Mowat, M A.
Rev. W. C. Fyfe, (*Europe*).
" Kalichurn Banerjee, M. A.
" Umesh Chandra Chatterjea
" Banimadub Pal, B A
" Krishna Chundra Das, B A.
" Dhone Kristo Ghose, B A.

Rev. Brajanath Sarma, with upwards of 20 native Teachers and Pandits in the School Department.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government and the Supreme Court.

Governors.

The Governor-General, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

Foundation Boys.

The Governors from time to time select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age of not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted

at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836 It is divided into two departments, College and School. The Educational Staff consists of a Head Master, and five assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing, and Music Masters and a Pandit

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College Department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Two Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for two years,-one in the College Department, of Rs. 20 a month, one in the 1st class of the school, of Rs. 16.

Acting Governors.

V. H. Schalch, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble J. B. Phear.
The Rev. J. M. Thomson.
The Rev. W. C. Bromehead.
Secretary and Medical Officer, F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

Principals.

1841 A. M. W. Christopher, B. A.
1848 H. Woodrow, M. A.
1854 W. S. Atkinson, M. A.
1860 L. Ewbank, M. A.
1862 C. W. Hatten, B. A.

Head Master.

J A. Aldis, M. A.

Assistant Masters.

W. T. Webb. F. J. Bennett. J. H. Ellis. J. Hodges. Drawing Master, C. Augier. Surveying Master, T. A. Jones. Music Master, C. F. Frye. Pandit, Ramkumar Chatterjea.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, viz. a College department for undergraduates of the University, a School department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian Evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 500. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A., Principal.
Rev. J. Naylor, B. A.
Rev. T. E. Slater.
Baboo Gopal Chandra Saha, M. A.
Baboo Taranáth Chakravarti, M. A.

Pandit Ram Kumar Chakravarti.
Baboo Parbati Charan Bandhyopadhyay.
Fourteen Teachers and two Pandits.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January, 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College, which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of studies is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is generally required, before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum, and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars, at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. E. Lafont, S. J Rector, Prefect of Studies, Lecturer in Physical Science.

Rev. J. Devos, S. J. Prefect of Discipline.

Rev. A. DeKinder, S. J Professor of Philosophy and Latin

Rev. J. Henry, S J Professor of English Literature.

Rev. B. Larcher S J Professor of History

Rev. E. Francotte, S J and Rev. J Fierens, S J Professors of Mathematics

Rev. E. Delplace, S J Professor of Chemistry

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Rev. C Hogger, S J — Rev. A DeBie, S. J

Rev. DeBoeck, S J — Rev. T Lobert, S. J.

&c &c

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818, under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revs Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Col. Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821, it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the northwest of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828, by the grant of a Royal charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore, to the East India Company, this charter was confirmed, at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands, was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by three European Professors, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College department is about *seventy*, in the school *three hundred*.

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths, connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding School for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the

amount of about 40 Rs. monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are J. C. Marshman, Esq., R. Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Revs. J. Sale, J. Trafford, J. Wenger, and C. B. Lewis.

The education is conducted by the Rev. J. Trafford, A. M., Principal, Rev. T. Martin, and Rev. J. W. Thomas, Tutors.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This College was established in 1850, in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed theological scholarships, founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who shew themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

4. A scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at least, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

FEES.

Every student required to pay 2 Rs. fee at entrance and schooling fees, ranging from 1 Re. to Rs. 5 per month, according to the income of his parent or guardian.

PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A.
1858 Rev. H. W. Shackel, M. A.
1861 Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
1863 Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.

Vice-Principal, R. J. Bell, Esq.
Head Master, A. H. Wright, Esq.
Asst. Master, Mr. Williams.
" Babu Hari Charan Chakravarti.
" Babu Damodur Das, B. A.
" Babu Muttra Das.
Moulvie, Moulvie Mahomed Bashir.
Pandit, Kali Das.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1818 by Rajah Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rupees 200, increased by Government to Rupees 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association for the time being trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History and Religion."

In 1853, the spacious school room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Thomason, ...Rs. 102
Vankatacharya's, ... 260

Munshi Situl Sing's,..... 200
Rajah Sutt Churn Ghosal's,..... 60
And a gold medal, value Rupees, .. 100

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M. A.,... *Principal.*
Rev. R. A. T. Hoernle, ... *Sanskrit Lecturer.*
Mr. H. Pink, ... *Asst. Master.*
Baboo Timothy Luther, ... *Head Master.*

Eleven English Teachers and twenty-three Teachers for the Classical and Vernacular Languages of India.

St. Thomas's College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded by Bishop Chapman, in 1851, and consists of two parts; the College and Collegiate School.

The College instruction comprehends two courses of study; one adapted to those who desire a general education; the other, to those who intend to devote themselves to the ministry.

The former course consists of Lectures in Divinity, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Natural Science, and the study of the English language.

The instruction in the Theological Course is in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

No scholar of the School, who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, is per-

mitted to continue in the School; he must either enter the College, or cease his connection with the Institution.

There is also an Orphan Asylum appended to the Institution.

Visitor, ... The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden, ... Rev. George Bennett, M. A.
Lecturer in Divinity,.. Ditto ditto.
" Classics, &c. Ditto *(pro tem.)*
" Singhalese,. Rev. C. Alwis.
" Tamil, ...
" Music, ... Mr. H. C. Hancock.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master,..... (Vacant).
Assistant Masters,.... Messrs. H. C. Hancock, Tocke, Rae, F. H. Pereira, Elders, and C. Perera.
Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, Mr. S. Dias.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded in 1830. It is supported by the Church of Scotland, and is under the control of the General Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. R. Jardine, B. D., *Principal.*
Rev. Charles M. Grant, B. D.

Mr. J. Wilson.
Babu Gauri Sankar De, M. A.
„ Upendra Nath Dev, M. A.
„ Hara Nath Bhattacharjya, M. A.
Pandit Bireshwar Bidyaratna.
„ Harish Chandra Tarkalankar.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847, under the auspices of the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers and Sub-Surveyors or Sub-Overseers.

The College is divided into Senior, First, Second and Third departments. The Senior consists of officers of the Army, the First of Civilians (English and Native); both of these departments pursuing the same course of study. The students remain for three terms, and on the successful completion of their studies receive certificates and appointments as Assistant Engineers or Surveyors in the Government service. Senior department students pay 10 rupees a month, instruction is gratuitous to the rest; and in the native class are 6 Scholarships of 50 Rs. a month, open to natives of the Upper Provinces only. Candidates for the 1st Department must be 18 years of age, and must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The second department consists chiefly of English soldiers, but there is also a Civilian class (English and Native) attached. The students remain one term, and are passed out as Overseers in the Public Works Department. Instruction is gratuitous, and there are six Scholarships of 30 Rs monthly in the English Civil class, and six of 10 Rs monthly in the native class The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, and Mensuration, with English Dictation and Reading.

The instruction in both the above departments is entirely in English.

The third department is for natives only, (the instruction being in the Vernacular) who remain two terms, and are passed out as Sub-Overseers or Sub-Surveyors of the 1st and 2nd class. In this department, there are ten Scholarships of 10 Rs., and forty of 5 Rs. monthly. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration, with Urdu Dictation and Reading.

The course of study varies in the different departments, but includes Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying and Drawing for all, besides instruction for the higher departments in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Photography.

The following is the detail of the four principal subjects for the two higher departments.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Spherical Trigonometry.

Civil Engineering.

Building materials, their nature, uses and strength, principles of general construction, including earthwork, masonry and carpentry. Special constructions, such as Roads, Bridges, Building, Irrigation Works, and Railways, applied to Mechanics, Machinery, Designing, Estimating, Laying out work.

Surveying.

Use and adjustment of instruments, viz., Chain, Compass, Sextant, Level and Theodolite, taught practically in the field. Execution of Surveys with the Chain and the Compass, Theodolite and plane Table. Trigonometrical Surveying, Levelling, Contouring. Practical Astronomy.

Drawing.

Construction of Scales, making Plans and Sections from actual measurements. Mapping, and a regular course of Engineering, Architectural, Mechanical and Perspective Drawing.

The subjects taught to the two lower departments are of course both fewer and and more restricted.

The preceptive Staff of the College is as follows :—

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Medley, R. E., .. Principal.
Lieut. C. S. Beauchamp, R. E., .. Assistant ditto.
Lieut. R. Pulford, R. E.,..... Ditto ditto.
Murray Thomson, Esq., M. D.,..... Prof., Experi-
F. R. S. E., mental Science.
J. Elliott, Esq., B. A.,..... Prof. of Mathes.
W. Scotland, Esq..... Drawing Master.
Mr. P. Keay,..... Head Master.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English school in the Province.

The four religions represented in the school are the Hindu, Musulman, Sikh and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The Instructive Staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M. A., Principal; J. Newton, Jr., M. D.; Mr. D. Maitra, Head Master, and fourteen other Teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, chiefly at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, who, in his last charge, delivered in 1863, expressed his earnest desire to see a Missionary College established in connection with the Church of England, in which native under-graduates of the University might be educated up to the B. A. standard under purely Christian influences.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries, who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of there-

by exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by assigning a considerable portion of the interest of the Fund to the Church Missionary Society, for the support of certain of its Missionaries labouring in Calcutta who should be called Cathedral Missionaries, the remainder being left on the original footing.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the Evidences of Christianity.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 5, with an admission fee of one Rupee. About twenty small Scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, are awarded to those students who acquit themselves with most credit at the half-yearly College Examinations.

Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various Schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. S Dyson, Principal.
Rev. A. P. Neele.
Rev. C. Baumann, Ph. D., (Berl).

Baboo Joy Gobindo Shome, M. A.
Baboo Kanti Chunder Banerjee.

Delhi College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829, by the munificent gift of 1,70,000 Rupees of the late Nawab, Ilmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and an English: and in 1841, Mr. F. Boutras was appointed first Principal. In 1855 the Institution, up to that time, under the supreme direction of a managing Committee, was placed under the control of the D. P. Instruction for the N. W. P. In 1857, the very valuable oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the Mutineers, after which in 1858, a new School was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,.....	J. Sime, M. A.
Professor,.....	R. Dick, M. A.
Offg. Arabic Professor, ..	Moulvi Ziyauddin.
Head Master, ...	I. C. Beddy.
2nd Master,.....	Saugor Chand, B. A.

&c. &c.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a Zillah School teaching up to

the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutras.
A. Sprenger, M. D.
J. Cargill, B. A.
F. Taylor, M. A.
E. Willmot, B. A.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the contol of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. It was opened in 1864.

The College is open to all classes on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rupees 2.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

G. W. Leitner, M. A., Ph.D.	Principal.
T. W. Lindsay, B. A., ...	Professor of Mathematics.
Maulavi Mahammed Hosein,	Asst. Professor of Arabic.
C. S. Kirkpatrick, ...	Head Master of the School.
C. S. Rebsch, ...	Second ditto ditto.

And 13 other Masters in the School.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the talooqdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The institution comprises four departments, the College proper, a Law Department,

an English School, and an Oriental department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the talooqdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunud* duly executed, the talooqdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooqs. This sum, amounting on an average to twenty-seven thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, as a part of the revenue due to Government, and is deposited in the Government treasury for the use of the College. A Government Grant-in-aid, equal in amount to the talooqdars' subscriptions, is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates sixty thousand rupees per annum.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in the Oriental classical Languages and the Vernacular Languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, the Civil Judge, and representatives of the talooqdars.

Monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians. In the Oriental department, they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English School from eight annas to ten rupees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. Boycott,..... Principal.
M. A. White, M. A.,.... Senior Professor.

J. Gall, M. A., LL. B., ..	Junior Professor.
Theodore Thomas, ...	Professor of Law.
Rajcomar Surbhadicarry, B. A., ...	Professor of Sanskrit.
Syud Hossain, B. A., ...	Professor of Arabic.
Babu Chandra Kumar Roy, B. A., ...	Assistant Professor.
J. G. Sykes, B. A., ...	Offg. Assistant Professor.
Rev. R. W. Evans, B. A.	

Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was founded in 1862, by Pandit Bunseédhur and other respectable Natives It is managed by a Committeé of native gentlemen; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwar, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajoódhia, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal Grant-in-aid.

The Entrance fee is 1 Rupee The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

E R. Watts, M A, Ph. D., ...	Principal.
R. H. Moor, M. A., Ph. D, ...	Head Master.
Mr. J. M. Plunkett, ...	Asst. Master.
Mr. J. M. Gordon, ...	Ditto.
Pandit Pindee Shunker, ...	Math. Master.
Pandit Chundra Mun, ...	Sanskrit Master
Moulavi Mahab Ally, ...	Arabic Master.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government and the S. P. G.

Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, and assistance in this class is given by the Senior Missionary in Cawnpore.

Scholarships of the value of 40 Rs. a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent, Rev. H. Finter, S. P. G. Missionary.
Head Master,... Mr. E. R. Burgess.
And 12 Native Masters.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

In 1834, a Zillah school was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zillah School was raised, in May, 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870, it was affiliated in Law and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Babu Lakhmi Narayan Dass, M. A., B. L.
2nd „ Chandra Mohan Gosvami.
3rd „ Dina Nath Sen, B. A.
Head Pandit, Pandit Nabukumar Bhattacharjya.
And six English Teachers and one Pandit.
Law Lecturer, Babu Tarah Chandra Banerjee, M. A., B. L.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This School was founded in October, 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the Vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring chiefs.

In 1849, it was reorganized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building, in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the chiefs of the district.

In February, 1857, an English department was added to the School. The Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 5,000 per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutnant-Colonel W. Willoughby Osborne, C. B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle, and lastly at his solicitation it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owns its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 2,000.

There are two scholarships in each Department, of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

A. Mears,	Head Master.
Deo Pershad,	2nd English Master.
Ramvullubh,	3rd ditto.
Gunesh Shastree,	Head Pandit.
Abdool Haziz Khan,	Head Moulvie.

With two Junior English teachers. Five Pandits and four Moulvies.

Calcutta Mudrussah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This Institution is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It was originally founded by Mr. Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling the Mahomedans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and sciences as would qualify them for the public service, chiefly in the Judicial department, and was endowed with a zemindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000, which was in July, 1819, commuted to a fixed yearly charge on the Treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1829 an English department was organized. It was at first composed entirely of scholars on the Mud-

russah foundation, but was shortly after thrown open to Mahomedans of all classes.

In 1849 an Anglo Arabic class was added to the Arabic department, for the purpose of instructing in the English language such Arabic students as would avail themselves of such instruction.

In 1854 the Anglo Arabic and the English departments were closed, and in their stead the Anglo-Persian department was formed on such a scale as to enable the students to compete for the Junior English scholarship examination (the present University Entrance standard) :—and the system of education in the Arabic department was altered, *viz*, the teaching of the Arabic sciences was discontinued, the subjects chiefly taught being the Arabic language and literature and Mahomedan Law.

Since 1863, a College class has been added to the Arabic department, to enable students of the Anglo-Persian department passing the Entrance Examination, and electing to join the Arabic department to continue their English studies with a view to appear at the higher University Examinations.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735, died at Lucknow, 13th September, 1800, and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow the sum of Sicca Rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand, four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the Founder.

Admission to an equal participation in the benefits of the Institution is given without preference in respect of religion or sect.

The pupils consist of Foundationers (80), Boarders (80), and Day Scholars (about 30). A Foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board, lodging and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and ex-officio Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is ex-officio Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioner of Lucknow, are ex-officio Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Vice-Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

Prizes and Scholarships.

The former consist of books, Mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving lads in each class on Prize Day, 15th December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Mr. J. W. H. Stobart, B. A., Principal.
Mr. W. A. Robinson, ... Vice-Principal.

Cuttack High School.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It is placed under the superintendence of a Local Committee consisting of the Government officials and respectable Zemindars of the place.

It was opened as a Zillah school in 1841, and raised to a High School in 1868. Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

A Law Department was added in March 1869, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, .. Babu Chundy Churn Banerjee.
2nd ditto and Law Lecturer, } Babu Rajkristo Mookerjee, M. A., B. L.
3rd Master, ... Obinash Chunder Chatterjee, B. A.
4th ditto, ... Hurribullab Maitri, B. A.
Head Pandit, .. Babu Ram Prasunna Mookerjee
Six Assistant English Teachers and two Pandits.

Chittagong High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The High School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school in the year 1836. In January, 1869, it was converted to a High School and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Any student who passes the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu I'svar Chandra Basu, Head Master.

„ Baikuntha Náth Ráy, B. A., 2nd Master.

„ Girindra Mohan Chakravarti, M. A., B. L., Law lecturer.

„ Pyárimohan Bhattacharyya, Senior Pandit.

Mr. William Dutt, Head Master, School Department.

And seven other Masters and a Pandit.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861 and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The course of study ranges from the subjects for Entrance into the University of Calcutta down to the first elements of education. The School is under the

auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is ex-officio the Secretary. The fees are Rs. 30 per month for boarders, and Rs. 5 for day-scholars.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master,..... J. Wells, M. A.
First Assistant,..... J. Browne.
Second Assistant,..... A. E. Scott.
And two Junior Masters and a Moonshee.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M. A. in 1850. In 1867, (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education: the funds for the purchase being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three Annual Exhibitions of the value of Rs. 250, 150, 100, respectively.—The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. A. Stokes, M. A.,..... Head Master.
Rev. T. A. Rambart, ... Second Master.
Mr. W. Sconce, B. A., ... Assistant Master.
Mr. H. Allen, ... Ditto ditto.
Mr. F. C. Schurr, ... Ditto ditto.
Mr. C. Lockington, ... Ditto ditto.

London Mission High School, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1871.

This School was established in the year 1869, by the union of two schools of the Mission. It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of pupils.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hindi, and Urdu.

The Maharajah of Vizanagram, K. C. S. I., has endowed the school with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship. In addition, the school awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. M. A. Sherring, M. A., LL. B. (Lond.) Principal.
Rev. John Hewlett, B. A., (Lond.).
Rev. Kashi Nath Dutt.
Baboo Chatkan Lal.
Nine Teachers of English.
Three Pandits.
Two Moulvies.
Three Moonshees.
Three Hindi Teachers.

Graduates.

Honors in Law.

Mitra, Trailokyanath,	...	1867	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasvihári,	...	1871	Ditto

B. L.

In Alphabetical order.

A'dya, Asútosh,	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Ameer Ali,	...	1869	Ditto
Bágchi, Durgánáth,	...	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Harischandra,	...	1869	Dacca College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Avinaschandra,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Bámácharan,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Bhairavchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
,, Gopinath,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Gurudás,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Haricharan,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Hemchandra,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Indranath,	...	1871	Ditto
,, Jagatchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Kailáschandra,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Kailáschandra,	...	1870	Patna College.
,, Kálicharan,	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Karunámay,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Mahendranáth,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Navinchandra,	...	1870	Patna College.
,, Nilmádhav,	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Paresnáth,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Pramadácharan,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Pramathanáth,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Priyanáth,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Rámlál,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Revatichandra,	...	1871	Ditto
,, Saratchandra,	...	1869	Ditto

Bandyopadhyáy, Sasibhushan,	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Satyadayál,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Sivchandra,	...	1869	Patna College.
,, Tárápada,	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
,, Táráprasanna,	...	1870	Presidency College.
Banerjea, P. N.,	...	1869	Ditto
Bardan, Mohinimohan,	...	1866	Ditto
Basák, Govindachandra,	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Jagatdurllabh,	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Rohinikumár,	...	1870	Dacca College.
Basu, Amarnáth,	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Amvikácharan,	...	1863	Ditto
,, Bihárilál,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Bijaykrishna,	...	1871	Ditto
,, Birajaprasád,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Chandranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Dakshináprasád,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Devendralál,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Devendranáráyan,	...	1860	Ditto
,, Dinanáth,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Gopálchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Harivallabh,	..	1870	Ditto
,, Jogendranáth (No. 1,)	...	1869	Ditto
,, Jogendranáth,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Kálikumár,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Karunádás,	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Kunjavihari,	.	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendranáth,	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Mathuránáth,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Navinchandra,	...	1871	Ditto
,, Nepálchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Nimáichandra,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Prasannakumár,	...	1862	Ditto
,, Rájendrakumár,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Rameschandra,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Sasibhushan,	..	1866	Ditto
,, Sasibhushan,	...	1870	Hooghly College.

Basu, Syámkisor,	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Udaychandra,	..	1870	Ditto
Bhauja, Kalidas,	...	1870	Ditto
Bhaı, Trailokyanáth,	...	1868	Ditto
Bhatta, Napharchahdra,	...	1864	Ditto
Bhattácháryya, Dwarikánáth,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Dwarikanath,	..	1871	Patna College.
„ Haranáth,	...	1870	Presidency College
„ Jadunáth,	...	1869	Krishnaghur College
„ Mahendranath,	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Tarnikanta,	..	1868	Ditto
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya,	...	1869	Ditto
Bhupsen Sing,	...	1871	Ditto
Bisi, Kesavnath,	...	1867	Ditto
Biswas, Rudrakánta,	...	1866	Ditto
Chakravarti, Girindramohan,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Gopalchandra,	.	1871	Ditto
„ Haricharan,	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Harimohan,	...	1869	Presidency College
„ Isánchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Iswarchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	..	1866	Ditto
„ Syámámohan,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Táránáth,	...	1870	Ditto
Chandra, Brajendranath,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Jogneswar,	..	1870	Berhampore College.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath,	.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Amarendranath,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Amritalál,	..	1862	Ditto
„ Bankimchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Bhagaváchandra,	..	1868	Ditto
„ Bipradás,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Bireswar,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Girischandra, (No. 2),		1868	Ditto
„ Harakrishna,	...	1870	Ditto

Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra,	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunáth,	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Kalidhan,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Kisarimohan,	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Pitámvar,	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Pratápchandra,	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Pratulchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Sivchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Srigopal,	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Umákánta,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Binadvihári,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Jogendranáth,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Narendranath,	...	1871	Ditto
Dás, Baikunthanath,	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	1886	Presidency College.
„ Dinanáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Gorachand,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Hariprasad,	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Harischandra,	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Hemnath,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Ishwarchandra,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Jagatchandra,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Lakshminárayan,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Nilmani,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Párvaticharan,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Sarvananda,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Táráprasanna,	...	1863	Ditto
Datta, Akshaychandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Baláichánd,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Benimádhav,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Bhavánicharan,	...	1864	Ditto

Datta, Bhavánicharan,	... 1871	Presidency College.
„ Bipinvihári,	... 1869	Ditto
„ Cháruchandra,	... 1870	Ditto
„ Jagatvandhu,	... 1870	Ditto
„ Kálikádás,	.. 1861	Ditto
„ Lálgopál,	... 1865	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth,	... 1870	Ditto
„ Priyanath (No. 2),	... 1871	Ditto
„ Rámgopál,	... 1869	Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan,	... 1870	Presidency College.
„ Táraknáth,	... 1861	Ditto
„ Trailokyanath,	... 1871	Ditto
„ Umácharan,	... 1868	Ditto
De, Amritalál,	... 1870	Ditto
„ Dulálchandra,	... 1870	Ditto
„ Gaurisankar,	... 1868	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	... 1860	Ditto
„ Krishnadás,	... 1869	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	... 1862	Ditto
„ Rájmohan,	... 1870	Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra,	... 1868	Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra,	... 1868	Ditto
Dev, Upendrachandra,	... 1871	Ditto
Dhar, Dinanath,	... 1871	Hooghly College.
„ Kálináth,	... 1870	Dacca College.
„ Syámchánd,	... 1868	Hooghly College.
Gangopadhyay, Jagavandhu,	... 1868	Presidency College.
„ Navinchandra,	... 1861	Ditto
„ Ravichandra,	... 1861	Ditto
Ghosh, Aghornáth,	... 1863	Ditto
„ Amvikacharan,	... 1871	Ditto
„ Anantaram,	... 1864	Ditto
„ Atulvihári,	... 1870	Ditto
„ Devendrachandra,	... 1867	Ditto
„ Dhankrishna,	... 1868	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	... 1867	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	... 1870	Ditto
„ Jaygopal,	... 1870	Ditto

Ghosh, Kailaschandra,	...	1871	Berhampore College.
,, Kshetrachandra,	...	1870	Presidency College
,, Mahimáchandra,	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Nafidalal,	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Prasannakumar,	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
,, Rasvihári,	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Tárinicharan,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Umeshchandra,	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
Ghoshál, Gopalchandra,	...	1871	Presidency College.
Goswámi, Heramvalál,	...	1865	Presidency College.
Guha, Piyárilál,	...	1865	Ditto
,, Piyárimohan,	...	1871	Dacca College.
Gui, Sivchandra,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Gupta, Jagadiswar,	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
,, Rámgati,	...	1870	Presidency College.
Haldár, Brajalál,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Matilál,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Rámchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Syámlál,	...	1870	Ditto
Jordar, Mahimáchandra,	...	1870	Berhampore College
Khán, Rámdurllabh,	...	1870	Presidency College
Láhuri. Rameschandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Mahomed Wajed,	...	1871	Ditto
Maitra, Radhagovinda,	...	1860	Ditto
Majumdár, Jagatdurllabh,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Kailáschandra,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Kedárnáth,	...	1863	Ditto
,, Pratápchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Syámácharan,	...	1868	Ditto
Mallik, Akhilcharan,	...	1871	Ditto
,, Atulcharan,	..	1866	Ditto
,, Balarám,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Bihárilál,	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Srikánta,	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Upendrachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Mendies, H.	...	1868	Ditto
Mitra, Avináschandra,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Benimádhav,	..	1865	Ditto

Mitra, Binadvihári,	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Dwárikánáth,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Girischandra,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Jadunáth,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Jogeschandra,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Mahendrachandra,	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendralal,	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Mahendranáth,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Narasinhachandra,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Purnachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Rádhikácharan,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Rajaninath,	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Rámcharan,	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Rameschandra,	...	1861	Ditto
,, Tárávilás,	...	1865	Ditto
,, Trailokyanáth,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Trailokyanáth,	...	1865	Ditto
,, Upendrachandra,	...	1871	Ditto
,, Upendranáth,	...	1862	Ditto
,, Upendranáth,	...	1870	Ditto
Mukhopadhyáy, Ásutosh,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Bechárám,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Biháriláł,	...	1871	Ditto
,, Bipradás,	..	1869	Kishnaghur College.
,, Durgadás,	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Girischandra,	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Gopálchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Gopáláł,	...	1871	Ditto
,, Gopimohan,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Haragovinda,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Jadunáth,	...	1862	Ditto
,, Jánakináth,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Jogneswar,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Kailáschandra,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Káliprasanna,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Kánáiláł,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Kapáliprasanna,	...	1869	Ditto

Mukhopadhyáy, Krishnamohan,	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kshetraprasád,	1864	Ditto
,, Navinkisan,	1862	Ditto
,, Navinkrishna,	1868	Ditto
,, Nilámvar,	1866	Ditto
,, Nilmani,	1869	Ditto
,, Nivaranchandra,	1871	Ditto
,, Nrisinhachandra,	1869	Ditto
,, Piyárimohan,	1864	Ditto
,, Rájkrishna,	1868	Ditto
,, Rájmohan,	1865	Ditto
,, Rámlál,	1865	Ditto
,, Sasibhushan,	1864	Ditto
,, Sitánáth,	1869	Ditto
,, Srikrishna,	1871	Ditto
,, Taraprasanna,	1861	Ditto
Nág, Kunjavihári,	1870	Ditto
,, Sambhuchandra,	1868	Dacca College.
Nandan, Hemchandra,	1869	Presidency College.
Nandi, Ramánáth,	1862	Ditto
Obeyd-al-Rahman,	1869	Berhampore College.
Pál, Amritalál,	1868	Presidency College.
,, Baikunthanáth,	1862	Ditto
,, Kártikchandra,	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Srináth,	1869	Ditto
Palit, Táraknáth,	1868	Presidency College.
Páthak, Rámratan,	1870	Berhampore College.
Ráy, Báránasi,	1870	Presidency College.
,, Benimádhav,	1867	Ditto
,, Chandrakumár,	1870	Ditto
,, Dhaneschandra,	1868	Patna College.
,, Dineschandra,	1867	Presidency College.
,, Harinárayan,	1865	Ditto
,, Káliprasanna,	1868	Ditto
,, Kesavchandra,	1870	Ditto
,, Kisarimohan,	1869	Ditto
,, Krishnanáth,	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendranáth,	1871	Presidency College.

Ráy, Nagendranáth,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Piyárilál,	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra,	..	1866	Ditto
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Rájchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Sudhansubhushan,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Syámchánd,	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Ráychaudhuri, Kshetramohan,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Matilál,	...	1869	Ditto
Sahay, Rághuvansa,	...	1870	Ditto
Sámanta, Nilmadhav,	...	1868	Ditto
Sandel, M. L.,	...	1867	Ditto
Sányál, Rámlál,	...	1871	Ditto
Sarkár, Akshaychandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Kisarilál,	..	1869	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra,	...	1868	Berhampore College.
„ Matilál,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Pareschandra,	..	1867	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Akhilchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Baikunthanath,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Baradágovinda,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Chandramohan,	...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Dinavandhu,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Guruprasád,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Kamalákánta,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Kamalákánta (No. 2),	...	1869	Ditto
„ Kásikánta,	..	1869	Ditto
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Rádhákrishna,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Rájkisan,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Satyakinkar,	...	1870	Ditto
Set, Rájendranáth,	...	1871	Ditto
Síl, Brajendrakumar,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	...	1868	Ditto

Sil, Mahendralál,	...	1863	Presidency College.
Sing, Budhsen,	...	1868	Ditto
Sinha, Jaygopál,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Ramáprasanna,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Suryyanáráyan,	...	1861	Ditto
Som, Baradáprasanna,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Brajavihári,	...	1869	Ditto
Som, Devendralál,	...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Jaygovinda,	...	1871	Presidency College.
Twidale, G.,	...	1867	Ditto
Younan, E.,	...	1870	Ditto
,, John,	...	1870	Ditto
Yusuf, Mahammad,	...	1868	Patna College.

1872.

Second Division.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Mahit Chandra,	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Chandra Mohan,	...	Patna College.
Páin, Chandrakanta,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Bhattacharyya, Krishnakamal,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyáy, Haripnasanna,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Devendranath,	...	Presidency College.
Das, Lalmohan,	...	Ditto
Basu, Bipinkrishna,	...	Ditto
Mukhopadhyáy, Bipinvihari,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Bandyopadhyáy, Sivnath,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Basantakumár,	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Rajanikánta,	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Narasinha,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Trailokyanáth,	...	Ditto
Abdul, Bari,	...	Ditto
Chakravarti, Syamaldás,	...	Patna College.
Basu, Akshaykumár,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyáy, Umákáli,	...	Ditto
Sarkar, Kedarnath	...	Ditto
Basu, Rajaninath,	...	Ditto
Mukhopadhyáy, Gopal Chandra,	...	Ditto

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandopádhyáy, Amritalál,	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmádhav,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Chakravarti, Dwárikánáth,	...	1858	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Kedárnáth,	...	1858	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Matilál,	...	1860	Ditto
Das, Girijasankar,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Kálimohan,	...	1860	Ditto
Datta, Kedárnáth,	...	1860	Ditto
Dhar, Asutosh,	...	1858	Ditto
Forbes, Thomas,	...	1858	Ditto
Ghosh, Kálicharan,	...	1859	Ditto
„ Prabháchandra,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Ratanlál,	...	1858	Ditto
Gregory, C.,	...	1860	Ditto
Gregory, G.,	...	1860	Ditto
Mitra, Girischandra,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Srináth,	...	1858	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra,	...	1860	Ditto
„ Harihar,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Matilál,	...	1860	Ditto
Pálit, Anandagopál,	..	1859	Ditto
Sarkár, Gopálchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Prasannakumar,	...	1862	Ditto

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aich, Sivchandra,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Baksi, Kedarnath,	...	1872	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Amvikácharam,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	1872	Ditto

Bandopádhyáy,	Binádvihári,	1872	Presidency College.
„	Girischandra,	1870	Ditto
„	Gopálchandra	1867	Ditto
„	Gopalchandra,	1872	Kishnághur College.
„	Jadupati,	1871	Berhampore College.
„	Kántichandra,	1872	Presidency College.
„	Mahendranáráyan,	1870	Berhampore College.
„	Sasibhushan,	1869	Presidency College.
Barál,	Navinchánd,	1867	Ditto
Bári,	Fazlal,	1869	Ditto
Basu,	Abhayádás,	1866	Ditto
„	Amarnáth,	1866	Ditto
„	Haramohan,	1866	Ditto
„	Káliprasanna,	1870	Ditto
„	Radhamadhav,	1872	Ditto
„	Trigunáprasanna,	1869	Ditto
„	Upendranath,	1872	Ditto
Bhattacharyya,	Jogendranath,	1872	Ditto
Cháki,	Rámgopál,	1866	Ditto
Chakravarti,	Chandrabhushan,	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„	Dwarikánáth,	1871	Dacca College.
„	Mádhavchandra,	1867	Presidency College.
„	Maheschandra,	1869	Dacca College.
„	Syámácharan,	1870	Presidency College.
Chánd,	Parvatikumár,	1869	Dacca College.
„	Prasannakumar,	1871	Ditto
Chattopádhyay,	Gaurisankar,	1866	Presidency College.
„	Kedárnáth,	1870	Ditto
„	Sáradáprasád,	1870	Ditto
„	Trailokyanath,	1872	Ditto
Chaudhuri,	Kálikrishna,	1872	Ditto
„	Sirischandra,	1872	Ditto
„	Syámápada,	1871	Ditto
Dáu,	Parmeswar,	1872	Ditto
Dás,	Bhairavchandra,	1872	Ditto
„	Jagatchandra,	1872	Dacca College.
„	Párvaticharan,	1866	Presidency College.
Datta,	Durgádás,	1863	Ditto

Datta, Priyanath,	... 1872	Presidency College.
,, Radhakrishna,	... 1872	Patna College.
De, Govindachandra,	... 1872	Presidency College.
,, Pratápchandra,	... 1865	Ditto
Gangopadhyay, Binadvihari,	... 1872	Ditto
,, Chandramohan,	... 1871	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra,	... 1867	Presidency College.
,, Bhuvanmohan,	... 1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Bihárilál,	... 1870	Berhampore College.
,, Chandrakánta,	... 1869	Dacca College.
,, Chandrakumar,	... 1872	Kishnaghur College.
,, Durgádás,	... 1870	Presidency College.
,, Ganeschandra,	... 1870	Ditto
,, Girischandra,	... 1869	Ditto
,, Jogeschandra,	... 1870	Ditto
,, Kedárnáth,	... 1870	Kishnaghur College.
,, Mahendranath,	... 1872	Presidency College.
,, Nilmádhav,	... 1872	Berhampore College.
,, Raicharan,	... 1872	Hooghly College.
,, Syámácharan,	.. 1870	Presidency College.
,, Táráprasanna,	... 1871	Ditto
,, Upendranath,	... 1872	Ditto
Ghoshál, Kálicháran,	 1866	Ditto
Guha, Gangádás,	... 1866	Ditto
,, Kálisankar,	... 1869	Ditto
Háldár, Bireswar,	... 1866	Ditto
Kirkpatrick, C.	... 1866	Ditto
Kundu, Hemchandra,	... 1869	Ditto
Lahiri, Purnachandra,	... 1872	Ditto
Majumdár, Gangádhar,	... 1871	Ditto
,, Mahendrachandra,	... 1872	Berhampore College.
,, Sarveswar,	.. 1868	Presidency College.
,, Upendranarayan,	... 1872	Ditto
Mallik, Akshaykumár,	... 1870	Ditto
,, Mahendranath,	... 1872	Ditto
,, Nityagopál	... 1867	Ditto
,, Priyanáth,	... 1869	Ditto
Masánta, Parvaticharan,	.. 1872	Ditto

Mitra, Bhagavaticharan,	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Saradacharan,	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	1871	Ditto
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra,	...	1872	Ditto
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kuladáprasád,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth,	..	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1867	Presidency College.
Munsi, Rámgopál,	...	1867	Ditto
Niogi, Nilkamal,	...	1869	Dacca College.
Rakshit, Govindachandra,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Ráy, Dinavandhu,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	..	1872	Ditto
„ Jogendranáth,	...	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Sudhansubhushan,	..	1870	Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan,	...	1872	Dacca College.
Ráychaudhuri, Rámchandra,	...	1872	Presidency College.
Rooke, H.,	...	1867	Ditto
Saháy, Sivsankar,	...	1870	Patna College.
Sányál, Digámvar,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Sarkár, Jadavchandra,	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra,	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Maheschandra,	....	1866	Presidency College.
„ Mahimchandra,	...	1872	Berhampore College.
Sen, Banavarilal,	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Harischandra,	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Jadunandan,	...	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Káiláschandra,	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kánáilal,	...	1872	Ditto
„ Nalitchandra,	..	1864	Ditto
„ Sáradáprasad,	..	1870	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
Sil, Gopállál,	..	1869	Presidency College.
Sing, Isánchandra,	..	1865	Ditto
Sukul, Bhadranath,	..	1872	Kishnaghur College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy,	Bhuvanchandra,	1863	Presidency College.
„	Matilál,	1863	Ditto
„	Umeschandra,	1863	Ditto
Basu,	Lakshmicharan,	1861	Ditto
„	Maheschandra,	1863	Ditto
„	Nilmádhav,	1863	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy,	Kalidás,	1862	Ditto
„	Manulál,	1862	Ditto
„	Sivchandra,	1862	Ditto
Dás,	Durgámohan,	1861	Ditto
„	Govindachandra,	1861	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy,	Kshetramohan,	1861	Ditto
Ghosh,	Chandrakáli,	1861	Ditto
Majumdar,	Sivchandra,	1863	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy,	Atulchandra,	1863	Ditto
„	Nilmádhav,	1862	Ditto
„	Pramathanáth,	1862	Ditto
„	Rámchandra,	1862	Ditto
Ráy,	Jadunáth,	1861	Ditto
„	Krishnadayál,	1862	Ditto
„	Mritunjay,	1862	Ditto
Sen,	Bansidhar,	1862	Ditto
„	Nilmádhav,	1861	Ditto
Sil,	Ramánáth,	1863	Ditto
„	Tulsidás,	1863	Ditto

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF 100 RS. EACH AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gurudás,	..	1866	Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra,	...	1869	Patna College.
Chakravarti, Girindramohan,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Datta, Cháruchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
Ghosh, Rásvihári,	...	1867	Ditto
Mitra, Upendranáth,	..	1862	Ditto
Sen, Baikunthanáth,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Guruprasád,	...	1865	Ditto

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chattopádhyáy, Sátkari,	...	1864	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Amvikácharan,	...	1864	Ditto
Majumdár, Rámratan,	...	1868	Ditto
Ray, Mádhavchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Sen, Kálipada,	...	1869	Ditto

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Atkinson, A. D.	...	1865	Presidency College.

Bandyopadhya, Háránchandra,	... 1870	Presidency College.
„ Kántichandra,	... 1868	Ditto
„ Priyanáth,	... 1867	Ditto
„ Rájkrishna,	... 1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Basu, Bhuvanmohan,	... 1867	Presidency College.
Chandra, Mahendralál,	... 1862	Cal. C. E. College.
Chattopádhyáy, Hemchandra,	... 1862	Ditto
„ Mathuránáth,	... 1861	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Amritalál,	... 1867	Presidency College.
„ Kunjavihári,	... 1862	Cal. C. E. College.
Dániári, Prasannakumár,	... 1869	Presidency College.
Dás, Bholánáth,	... 1862	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Kedárnáth,	... 1864	Ditto
De, Baikunthanáth,	... 1861	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	... 1861	Ditto
„ Matilál,	... 1862	Ditto
Ghosh, Kshetranáth,	... 1867	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra,	... 1862	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Umeschandra,	... 1861	Ditto
Kumár, Rájkrishna,	... 1864	Ditto
Lackersteen, M. R.	... 1867	Presidency College.
Mitra, Asutosh,	... 1864	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Párvaticharan,	... 1862	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Aghornath,	... 1870	Presidency College.
„ Anádináth,	... 1867	Ditto
„ Binadchánd,	... 1862	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Jogendranáth,	... 1868	Presidency College.
„ Káliprasanna,	... 1870	Ditto
„ Rámkrishna,	... 1862	Cal. C. E. College.
Pandit, Suryyakumár,	... 1862	Ditto
Patnáek, Sudámchandra,	... 1869	Presidency College.
Ráy, Dhaneschandra,	... 1862	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Gyánchandra,	... 1869	Presidency College.
Sarkár, Purnachandra,	... 1865	Ditto
Sen, Dinanath,	... 1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Sinha, Udaynáráyan,	... 1869	Presidency College.

1871.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Chattopadhyáy,	Kalisankar,	...	Presidency College.
„	Rakhaldas,	...	Ditto

Gold medals to the value of Rs 100 *each, awarded at the L. C. E Examination.*

Sen, Dinanath,		1861	Cal C E. College.
Majumdár,	Ramratán,	1862	Ditto

Graduates.

ARTS.

Honors in Arts.

1865.

In Sanskrit.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Mukhopádhyáy, Nilámvar, Sanskrit College.	...	...

In Hebrew.

Blochmann, H.	...	...

In History.

...	Sandel, Manilál, Dov. Coll.	...
..	Sing, Chandranáráyan, Presy. Coll.	...
..	Mitra, Mahendralál, Ditto	...

In Mental and Moral Science.

...	...	Som, Jaygovinda, Cal. F. C. Inst.

In Mathematics.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gurudás, Presy. Coll.	Dás, Lakshmináráyan, Presy. Coll.	Mallik, Atulchandra, Presy. Coll.

In Natural and Physical Science.

Ráy, Prasannachandra, Presy. College.	..	..

1866.

In English.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Ghosh, Rásvihárí, Presy. Coll.	...	Mukhopádhyáy, Kapáliprasanna, Presidency College.

In History.

Basu, Chandranáth, Presy. Coll.	Bandyopádhyáy, Sasibhushan, Presy. Coll.	De, Benimádhav, Presy. Coll.
	Chandra, Jogeswar, Presy. Coll.	

In Mental and Moral Science.

Bandyopádhyáy, Kalíchadran, Calcutta F. C. Inst.	Ghosh, Govinchandra, Presy. Coll.	Chattopádhyáy, Umákanta, Presy. College.
	Mukhopádhyáy, Niváranchandra, do.	

In Mathematics.

...	Bhattacharyya, Dwárikánáth, Teacher.	...

In Natural and Physical Science.

Gupta, Kalipada, Medical College.	...	...

1867.

In English.

Mukhopádhyáy, Ásutosh, Presy. Coll.	...	...

In Sanskrit.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Mukhopádhyáy, Nilmani, Sanskrit Coll.	Mukhopádhyáy, Nrisinhachandra, Sanskrit College.	...

In History.

Chakravarti, Giríndramohan, Presy. College.	Sarkár Kisarílál, Presy Coll.	Háldár, Rámchandra, Presy. Coll.
...	Basu, Karunádás, ditto.	Sen, Prasanakumár, ditto.
...	...	Ráy, Kálíprasanna, ditto.
...	...	Mukhopádhyáy, Becháram, ditto.
	...	Bhattácharyya, Tárinikánta, ditto.

In Mental and Moral Science.

Mukhopádhyáy, Rájkrishna, Presy. College.	Ghosh, Dhankrishna ,Cal. F. C. Inst.	Sen, Kásikánta, Presy. College.
	Síl, Jadavchandra, Presy. Coll.	...

In Mathematics.

De, Gaurisankar, Presy. Coll.	Biswás, Piyárimohan, Dacca Coll.	Ghosh, Haricháitanya, Dacca Coll.

1868.

In English.

...	Bandyopádhyáy, Saratchandra, Presy. College.	Basu, Jogendranáth, Presy. Coll.

In Sanskrit.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
...	...	Chattopádhyáy, Harikrishna, Sanskrit College.

In History.

...	Mukhopádhyáy, Gopálchandra, Presidency College.	Bandyopádhyáy, Táráprasanna, Presidency College.
...	Amír Ali, Hooghly College.	...

In Mathematics.

Basu, Anandamohan, Presy. Coll.	...	Mitra, Rámcharan, Presy. College.
...	...	Ráychaudhuri, Matilál, ditto.

In Mental and Moral Science.

Datta, Benimádhav, Presy. Coll.	De, Krishnadás, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.	Basu, Trailokyanáth, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
...	...	Chattopádhyáy, Napharchandra, Hooghly College.

1869.

In English.

CLASS I.	CLASS II	CLASS III.
...	Sen, Krishnavihári, Presy. Coll.	...
...	Chaudhuri, Jogendranáth, ditto.	. .
...	Sen, Jaykrishna, ditto.	...
...	Datta, Mahendranáth, ditto.	...

In History.

...	Ghosh, Kshetrachandra, Presy. Coll.	...
..	Bhanja, Kalidás, ditto.	...

In Mathematics.

...	Ráy, Chandrakumár, Presy. Coll.	Chattopádhyáy, Mathuránáth, Dacca College.
...	...	Dás, Baikunthanáth, ditto.
...	...	Basák, Jagatdurlabh, Presy. Coll.

In Mental and Moral Science.

Datta, Jagatvandu, Presy. Coll.	Dev, Upendrachandra, Presy. Coll.	Sáhá, Gopálchandra, Presy. Coll.
...	Bandyopádhyay, Kailáschandra Patna College.	Bhattácharyya, Haranáth, General Assembly's Institution.

1870.

In English.

CLASS I	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
...	Mitra, Kártikchandra, Presy. Coll.	Mallik, Akhilcharan, Presy. Coll.
...	Bandyopádhyáy, Sivnáth, ditto.	Datta, Bhavánicharan, ditto.
...	Mitra, Sáradácharan, ditto.	...

In History.

...	Sarkár, Sasibhushan, Kish. Coll.	Majumdár, Upendranáráyan, Presy. College.
...	Chattopádhyáy, Srigopál, ditto.	Set, Rájendranáth, ditto.
...	Basu, Trailokyánáth, Presy. Coll.	...
...	Mukhopádhyáy, Hariprasanna, Krish. Coll.	...
...	Chakravarti, Gopálchandra, Cathedral Miss. Coll.	...

In Mathematics.

...	...	Misra, Lakshmisankar, Q. C. Ben.

In Mental and Moral Science.

..	Basu, Mahitchandra, Presy. Coll.	Ghosh, Rájendranáth, Presy. Coll.
...	Dás, Lálmohan, ditto.	Mitra, Mahendrachandra.
...	Basu, Rajanínath, ditto.	...

In Physical Science.

E. Younan, St. Xavier's College.	...	...

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Chaudhuri, Sirischandra,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranáth,	...	Ditto
Majumdár, Chandramohan,	...	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Nilratna,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Binadvihári,	...	Presidency College.
Achárryya, Bálkrishna,	...	Queen's College, Benares.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopádhyáy, Umácharan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Kánáilál,	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschandra,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Priyanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Datta, Jánakináth,	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Sarkár, Golápchandra,	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Sinha, Khirodnáth,	...	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan,	...	Agra College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Paráṃánik, Jasadánandan,	...	Kishnaghur College.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Másánta, Párvaticharan,	...	Presidency College.
Chattopádhyáy, Jogeschandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.

CLASS III.

Datta, Priyanáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna, ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Ráy, Bámácharan, ... Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bipinvihari, ... Ditto

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopádhyáy, Girijábhushan, ... Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumár, ... Ditto

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Devendranáth, ... Presidency College.
Ráy, Rádhánáth, ... Ditto

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Bhattácháryya, Jogendranáth, ... Presidency College.

1872.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

In Order of Merit.

Hukum Chand, ... Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath, ... Canning College, Lucknow.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Ishánchandra, ... Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Rámgopal, ... Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Jogendranath, ... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sarkar, Surendranath, ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjavihari, ... Ditto

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Baishnavcharan, ... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Balaíchand, ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra, ... Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Adyanath, ... Calcutta Free Church Instn.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Sivnath, ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Mitra, Haricharan, ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Bijáykrishna, ... Ditto

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopádhyáy, Sasibhushan, ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Baidyanath, ... Kishnaghur College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Jogendranath, ... Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Gyanchandra, ... Presidency College.

M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy,	Avinaschandra,	...	1868 Presidency College.
„	Gangádhar,	...	1871 Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„	Jogendranath,	...	1872 Sanskrit College.
„	P. N.,	...	1868 Doveton College.
„	Ramlál,	...	1866 Presidency College.
„	Syamácharan,	...	1871 Patna College.
Basu,	Basantakumár,	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Prasannakumár,	...	1863 Ditto

Bhattácháryya, Adityarám,	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Táránáth,	...	1869	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bireswar,	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Hemchandra,	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Pratulchandra,	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra,	...	1870	Presidency College.
Datta, Bharatchandra,	...	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Ishanchandra,	...	1872	Ditto
„ Kailáschandra,	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
De, Nandalal,	...	1871	Hooghly College.
Gui, Sivchandra,	...	1867	Teacher.
Láhá, Jagavandhu,	...	1870	Dacca College.
Lorimer, George,	...	1870	Teacher.
Majumdar, Anandanath,	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Mitra, Bireswar,	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Upendranath,	...	1863	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Bihárilál,	...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogneswar,	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan,	...	1872	Ditto
„ Navinkrishna,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Navinkrishna,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Piyárimohan,	...	1865	Ditto
Nág, Sambhuchandra,	...	1866	Dacca College.
Nandi, Ramánáth,	...	1863	Presidency College.
Pál, Bholánáth,	..	1867	Teacher.
Sányál, Umeschandra,	...	1870	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Sen, Akhilchandra,	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Guruprasád,	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Krishnakumar,	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Inst.
Srirám,	...	1872	Delhi College.
Twidale, G. A.,	...	1867	Doveton College.

B. A.

Abdool Bari, B. L.,	...	1870	Cathedral Mission Coll.
Acháryya, Bálkrishna,	...	1870	Queen's Coll. Benares.

Ádya, Ásutosh, B. L.,	...	1868 Hooghly College.
Ahmed, Hamid-ud-din,	...	1868 Teacher.
Ahmed,	...	1861 Presidency College.
Amir Ali, B. L.,	...	1867 Hooghly College.
Atmárám,	...	1865 Agra College.
Bágchi, Durgánáth, B. L,	...	1865 Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra, B. L.,	...	1867 Teacher.
„ Hiralál,	...	1868 Cal. F C. Instn.
Baldeoprasad,	...	1871 Agra College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avinásch. (No.1) B. L.		1866 Presidency College.
„ Avinásch. (No. 2) B. L.		1866 Ditto
„ Bámácharan, B. L.,	...	1862 Ditto
„ Bhairavchandra, B. L.,		1862 Ditto
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	1870 Ditto
„ Binadvihári,	...	1870 Ditto
„ Chandranáth,	...	1870 Teacher.
„ Gangadhar,	...	1871 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Gopalchandra (No. 2),		1870 Kishnaghur College.
„ Gopalchandra,	...	1871 Ditto
„ Gupinath, B. L.,	...	1861 Presidency College.
„ Gurudas, B. L.,	...	1864 Ditto
„ Haricharan, B. L.,	...	1864 Cal. Free Church Instn.
„ Hemchandra, B. L.,	...	1859 Presidency College.
„ Indranáth, B. L.,	...	1869 Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Jádavchandra, B. L.,	...	1868 Medical College.
„ Jagatchandra, B. L.,	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
„ Kailáschandra, B. L.,		1867 Ditto
„ Kailaschandra, B. L.,		1868 Patna College.
„ Kálicharan, B. L.	...	1865 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Kantichandra,	...	1871 Teacher.
„ Karunámay, B. L.,	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.,		1868 Ditto
„ Navinchandra, B. L.,		1869 Patna College.
„ Nilmádhav, B. L.,	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Nilratna,	...	1870 Hooghly College.
„ P. N., B. L.,	...	1870 Doveton College.
„ Pánchkari,	...	1869 Teacher.

Bandyopádhyáy, Paresnáth, B. L., ...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Pramadácharan, B. L.,	1867	Ditto
„ Pramathanáth, B. L., .	1866	Ditto
„ Priyanáth, B. L., ...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Purnachandra, ...	1867	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Rámlál, B. L , ...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Rámmohan, ...	1868	Queen's Coll. Benares
„ Revatichandra, B. L , .	1870	Dacca College.
„ S. N., ...	1868	Doveton College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L.,...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L., ...	1865	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan, ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Satyadayál, B. L., ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Siddheswar, ...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Sivchandra, B. L., ...	1868	Patna College.
„ Sivnáth, B. L., ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan, ...	1870	Patna College.
„ Tárápada, B. L., ...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Táráprasanna, B. L.,...	1867	Presidency College.
Barat, Chaitanyaprasad, ..	1871	Patna College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B. L., ..	1865	Dacca College.
Baruá, Ánandarám, ...	1869	Presidency College.
Basák, Govindachandra, B. L., ...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Govindachandra, ...	1871	Ditto
„ Jagatdurlabh, B. L., ...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Rádhánáth, ...	1861	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Rahinikumar, ...	1864	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumar, B. L., ...	1870	Ditto
„ Amarnáth, B. L., ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Amvikácharan, B. L., ...	1862	Ditto
„ Ánandamohan, ...	1867	Ditto
„ Baidyanáth, ..	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Basantakumár, B. L., ...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Bihárilál, B. L., ...	1868	Ditto
„ Bijaykrishna, B. L., ...	1870	Patna College.
„ Bipinkrishna, B. L., ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Bipinvihári, ...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Birajáprasád, B. L., ..	1867	Presidency College.

Basu, Chandranáth, B. L.,	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Dakhinaprasád, B. L.,	...	1863	Ditto
,, Devendralál, B. L.,	..	1863	Ditto
,, Devendranáráyan,	..	1860	Ditto
,, Dinanáth, B. L.,	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Durgákumár,	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Durgarám,	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Gopálchandra, B. L,	...	1865	Ditto
,, Harivallabh, B. L.,	...	1869	Ditto
,, Ishánchandra,	...	1871	Ditto
,, Jadunáth,	...	1858	Ditto
,, Jagadischandra,	...	1870	Ditto
,, Jogendranáth, (No. 2) B. L.,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Jogendranáth, B. L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Kálikumár, B. L.,	...	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Karunádás, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan,	...	1860	Civil Eng. College.
,, Kshetramohan, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kunjavihári, B L.	...	1869	Genl Assembly'sInstn.
,, Mahendranáth, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Mahitchandra, B. L.,	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Mathuránáth, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Navinchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Cathedral Mission Coll.
,, Nepálchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Nimáichandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumár, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto
,, Prasannakumár,	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Pratapchandra,	..	1871	Presidency College.
,, Rajaninath, B. L.,	...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Rajendrakumár, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Rákhálchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
,, Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
,, Rámeswar,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Rámkamal,	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1865	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan, (No. 1)	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Sitalnath,	...	1867	Presidency College.

Basu, Syámkisar, B. L.	...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanáth, B. L.,	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Trailokyanáth, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Udaychandra, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
„ Upendranáth,	...	1870	Ditto
Bhanja, Kálidás, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
Bhar, Trailokyanáth, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
Bháranprasád,	...	1868	Delhi College.
Bhatta, Napharchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Bhattácháryya, Adityarám,	...	1869	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Dyárikánáth, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Dwárikánáth, B. L.	...	1869	Patna College.
„ Gnánchandra,	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Haranáth, B. L.	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1867	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jivánanda,	...	1870	Sanskrit College
„ Jogendranath,	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Krishnakamal, B. L.,		1860	Sanskrit College.
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.,		1866	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Rádhákisan,	...	1871	Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Sivnáth,	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Tarinikánta, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya, B. L.,	...	1866	Ditto
Bisi, Kesavnáth, B. L.,	...	1866	Ditto
Biswás, Piyárimohan,	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Rudrakánta, B. L.,	...	1865	Presidency College.
Blochmann, H.,	...	1865	Professor, Doveton Coll.
„ T.,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Brito, Christopher,	...	1864	Queen's College. Colom.
Chakravarti, Akhilchandra,	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Chandramohan, B. L.,	..	1871	Patna College.
„ Girindramohan, B. L.,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Gopalchandra, B. L.,	...	1869	Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Harachandra,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Haricharan, B. L.,	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Harimohan, B. L.,	...	1866	Presidency College.

Chakravarti,	Isánchandra, B. L., ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Iswarchandra, B. L., ...	1862	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, ...	1871	Queen's College, Ben.
,,	Ramgopál, ...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
,,	Ságarchandra, ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Syámácharan, B. L., ...	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Syámaldás, B. L., ...	1871	Patna College.
,,	Syámámohan, B. L., ...	1869	Teacher.
,,	Táránáth, B. L., ...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chánd,	Ságar, ...	1864	Agra College.
Chandra,	Brajendranáth, B. L., ...	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Jogneswarchandra, B. L., ...	1865	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy,	Aghornáth, B. L., ...	1870	Cal F. C. Instn.
,,	Akshaykumár, ...	1870	Patna College.
,,	Amarendranáth, B. L.,	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Amritalál, B. L., ...	1861	Ditto
,,	Anukul, ...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Atulchandra, ...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Avináschandra, ...	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Bankimchandra, B. L.,	1858	Ditto
,,	Bhagáwanchandra, B.L.,	1866	Teacher.
,,	Bipradás, B. L., ...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Bireswár, B. L., ..	1869	Sanskrit College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.,...	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.,...	1867	Ditto
,,	Harikrishna, B. L., ...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L.,...	1865	Teacher.
,,	Jadunáth, B. L., ...	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Jitendranáth, ...	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Jogeschandra, ..	1870	Kishnaghur College.
,,	Kálidhan, B. L., ...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Kalináth, ...	1867	Dacca College.
,,	Káliprasanna, B. L., .	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,,	Kedarnáth, ...	1871	Teacher.
,,	Kisarimohan, B. L.,...	1865	Doveton College.
,,	Krishnachandra, B.L.,	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Mahimchandra, ...	1867	Dacca College.
,,	Mathuránáth, ...	1868	Ditto

Chattopádhyáy,	Napharchandra,	...	1867 Hooghly College.
„	Nityagopál,	...	1871 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Pitámvar, B. L.,	...	1868 Hooghly College.
„	Pratápchandra, B. L.,		1859 Presidency College.
„	Pratulchandra, B. L.		1868 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Priyanáth,	...	1870 Ditto
„	Rajanínáth,	...	1862 Teacher.
„	Sáradáprasád,	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Sasibhushan,	...	1869 Presidency College.
„	Sivchandra, B. L.,	...	1864 Ditto
„	Srigopál, B. L.,	...	1869 Kishnaghur College.
„	Syámácharan,	...	1866 Medical College.
„	Táráprasád,	...	1869 Presidency College.
„	Umákánta, B. L.,	...	1865 Ditto
„	Umeschandra,	...	1869 Hooghly College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra,	...	1870 Presidency College.
„	Apurvakrishna,	...	1871 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Binadvihári, B L.,	...	1868 Presidency College.
„	Girischandra, B. L.,	...	1863 Ditto
„	Gnánchandra,	...	1871 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Jogendranáth, B. L.,	...	1868 Presidency College.
„	Kálikrishna,	...	1868 Ditto
„	Kálimohan,	...	1869 Ditto
„	Narendranáth, B. L.,	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Rajanikánta, B. L.,	...	1870 Dacca College.
„	Sirischandra,	...	1870 Presidency College.
„	Umeschandra,	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chhedilál,		...	1870 Bareilly College.
Cones, G. A.,		...	1871 St. Xavier's College.
Daem, Mohámmad,		...	1865 Presidency College.
Dán, Parmeswar,		...	1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Dás, Baikunthanáth, B. L.,		...	1868 Dacca College.
„	Bhairavchandra,	...	1871 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Brajendramohan,	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Chandrakumár, B. L.,	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Dámudar,	...	1866 St John's College, Agra.
„	Dinanáth, B. L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Gorácháud, B. L.,	...	1869 Ditto

Das, Govindachandra, B. L., ... 1868 Dacca College.
„ Hariprasád, B. L., ... 1869 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Harischandra, Dás, B. L., ... 1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Hemnáth, B. L., ... 1870 Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Iswarchandra, B. L., .. 1870 *Ditto*
„ Jadunáth, B. L., ... 1867 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jagatchandra, B. L., ... 1868 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kalikumár, ... 1868 Ditto
„ Krishnachandra Dás, B. L., ... 1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Lakshminárayan, B. L., ... 1864 Presidency College.
„ Lálmohan, B. L. ... 1869 Ditto
„ Madhusudan, ... 1870 L. M S. Instn. Bhowp.
„ Nilmani, B L, ... 1865 Presidency College.
„ Párvaticharan, B. L, ... 1867 Teacher.
„ Rameswar, ... 1871 Presidency College.
„ Sarvánanda, B. L., ... 1865 *Ditto*
„ Túráprasanna, B. L., ... 1862 Ditto
„ Thákur, ... 1868 Lahore Mission School.
Datta, Akshaychandra, B. L., ... 1866 Presidency College.
„ Aparnácharan, ... 1871 Ditto
„ Baidyanáth, ... 1870 Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Baishnavcharan, ... 1871 Presidency College.
„ Baláichánd, B. L., ... 1868 Ditto
„ Baláichánd, ... 1871 Ditto
„ Benimádhav, B. L., ... 1867 Ditto
„ Bharatchandra, ... 1868 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bhavánicharan, B. L., ... 1863 Presidency College.
„ Bhavánicharan, B. L., ... 1869 Ditto
„ Bipinvihári, B. L., ... 1868 Ditto
„ Bipinvihári, ... 1870 Ditto
„ Chárnchandra, B. L., ... 1865 Ditto
„ Durgádás, ... 1862 Ditto
„ Harisankar, ... 1868 Ex St Hooghly College.
„ Isánchandra, ... 1871 Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Jagatvandhu, B. L., ... 1868 Presidency College.
„ Jánakináth, ... 1870 Ditto
„ Kailáschandra, ... 1870 Sanskrit College.

Datta, Kálikádás, B L,	...	1860	Presidency College
„ Lálgopál, B L,	...	1859	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth, B L,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Narasinha, B L,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Priyanáth,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Priyanáth, B L,	...	1870	Cathedral Mission Col.
„ Rámgopál, B L	..	1868	Berhampore College
„ Sasibhushan, B L,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B L	.	1870	Cal F C Instn
„ Surendrakrishna,	..	1871	Presidency College.
„ Syámlal,	...	1869	Cal F C Instn.
„ Táraknáth, B L,	...	1860	Presidency College
„ Trailokyanáth, B L,	...	1869	Cal F C Instn.
„ Umácharan, B L,	..	1867	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,		1867	Teacher
D'Cruz, J. A,	...	1871	Canning Coll Lucknow
D'Cruz, L, W,	..	1865	Doveton College
De, Amritalál, B L,	.	1867	Cal F C Instn.
„ Benimádhav,	..	1865	Presidency College
„ Bhaváni sankar,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Dhankrishna,	..	1870	Cal F C Instn
„ Dulálchandra, B L,	..	1869	Presidency College
„ Gaurisankar, B L,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1870	Genl Assembly's Instn
„ Jádavchandra, B L,	..	1860	Presidency College
„ Jogeschandra,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Krishnadás, B L,	...	1867	Cal F C Instn
„ Krishnakisar,	...	1870	Presidency College
„ Matilál,	...	1864	Medical College.
„ Nandalál,	. .	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Navinchandra, B L,	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Rájmohan, B L,	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra, B L,		1866	Cal F. C Instn.
„ Sivchandra, B L,	...	1866	Presidency College
Dev, Mádhavchandra,	...	1865	Queen's College, Ben.
„ Upendrachandra, B L,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Dhar, Asutosh,		1871	Ditto

Dhar, Dinanáth, B. L.,	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Kalináth, B. L.,	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Nilmani,	...	1866	Teacher.
„ Syámchand, B. L.,	....	1867	Hooghly College.
Evans, R. W.,	...	1861	Bishop's College.
Fazlalkudir,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Forbes, A. H.,	...	1864	Doveton College.
Gangasaran,	...	1871	Agra College.
Gangopadhyay, Binadvihári,	...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagavandhu, B. L.,	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Kisarimohan,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Navinchandra, B. L.,		1850	Ditto
„ Ramchandra,	...	1869	Teacher.
„ Ravichandra, B. L.,	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan,	...	1860	Ditto
Ghosh, Agharnáth, B. L.,	..	1862	Ditto
„ Amritalal,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Amvikácharan, B. L,	..	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Anantarám, B. L.,	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Atalvihári, B. L,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Atulkrishna,	...	1871	Ditto
„ Avinaschandra,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Avinaschandra, (No. 2)	...	1871	Ditto
„ Becháram,	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Birajkrishna,	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandramohan,	...	1865	Medical College.
„ Devendrachandra, B. L.,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Devendranáth, B. L.,	...	1870	Ditto
„ Dhankrishna, B L.,	..	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Durgánáráyan,	..	1869	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra,	..	1871	L M. S. Instn. Bhow.
„ Govindachandra, B L.,	..	1865	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B. L,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Harichaitanya,	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Iswarchandra,	..	1871	Ditto
„ Jaygopal, B. L.,	...	1866	Cal. F. C Instn.

Ghosh, Jogendranath,	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Káilaschandra,	...	1870	Teacher.
„ Kshètrachandra, B. L.,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Mahimchandra, B. L.,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Nandalál, B. L.,	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Pratápchandra,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Priyanáth,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Raicharan,	..	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Rajanikanta,	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Rájendranáth,	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Rámrup,	...	1868	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Rámsákha,	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Rásvihári, B. L.,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Sirischandra,	...	1859	Ditto
„ Sureschandra,	..	1870	Ditto
„ Tárinicharan, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto
„ Tárinicharan,	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Tárinikumár,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.,	...	1868	Patna College.
Ghoshál, Gopálchandra, B. L,	...	1870	Presidency College.
Goswámi, Heramvalál, B. L.,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Guha, Brajendrakumár,	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Piyárilál, B. L.,	...	1863	Presidency College
„ Piyárimohan, B. L.,	...	1869	Dacca College.
Guin, Sivchandra, B. L,	...	1866	Teacher.
Gupta, Gopálchandra, B. L,	...	1868	Presidency College
„ Jagadiswar, B. L,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College
„ Kálipada,	...	1865	Medical College.
„ Kunjávihári,	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahánanda,	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Rádharaman,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Rájendralál,	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Rámgati, B. L.,	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn
Haldár, Brajalál, B. L.,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Mahimchandra,	...	1863	Presidency College.

Háldár, Matilál, B L.,	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Rámchandra, B. L.,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Syámlál, B. L,	...	1864	Ditto
Hariharnath,	...	1871	Patna College.
Harris, T.	...	1866	Agra College.
Hosen, Sáed,	...	1867	Presidency College.
Hukamchánd,	...	1871	Delhi College.
Islám, Sirájal,	...	1867	Dacca College.
Jordár, Mahimchandra, B L.,	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Khán, Muhámmed Ali Reza,	...	1870	Agra College.
„ Ramdurllabh, B L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Ramgopál,	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Kishenlál,	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Láhá, Jagatvandhu,	...	1868	Dacca College.
Láhiri, Purnachandra,	...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn
Láhiri, Rameschandra, B. L.,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W. M.	...	1859	Bishop's College.
Lewis, George,	...	1868	Lahore Mission School.
Lorimer, G. A.,	...	1869	Teacher.
Maitra, Harivallabh,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Rádhágovinda, B. L.	...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan,	...	1870	Ditto
Majumdar, Anandanáth,	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bimalácharan,	...	1869	Ditto
„ Chandramohan,	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Jagatdurlabh, B. L.,	..	1865	Teacher.
„ Kailáschandra, B. L.,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Pratápchandra, B. L.,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Rámratan,	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Syámácharan, B L.,	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Upendranáráyan,	...	1869	Ditto
Mal, Sanjhi,	..	1868	Lahore College.
Mallik, Akhilchandra, B. L,	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Atulcharan, B. L.,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Balarám, B. L.,	..	1864	Ditto
„ Bihárilál, B. L.,	...	1868	Hooghly College.

Mallik, Jogendrachandra,	..	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Premchánd,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Srikánta, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	..	1865	Ditto
Másánta, Párvaticharán,	..	1870	Ditto
Mendies, H E, B. L.	...	1866	Doveton College.
Misra, Lakshmisankár,	...	1869	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Mitra, Avináschandra, B L.	..	1868	Presidency College.
„ Benimádhav,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Bhagavatícharan,	...	1871	Patna College.
„ Binadvihári, B. L.	..	1868	Presidency College.
„ Bireswar,	..	1861	Ditto
„ Dwárikánáth, B L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Gopállál,	...	1870	Teacher.
„ Haricharan,	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1867	Cal F C. Instn.
„ Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto
„ Kálikumár,	...	1869	Teacher.
„ Kártikchandra,	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Madanmohan,	..	1870	Ditto
„ Mahendrachandra, B L	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendralál, B. L.	..	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth, B L.	..	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Maumohan,	..	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Narasinhachandra, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nolininath,	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Prasannavadan,	...	1865	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Priyanáth,	...	1869	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Purnachandra,	..	1868	Ditto
„ Purnachandra,	...	1870	Cathedral Miss Coll.
„ Purnachandra,	...	1866	Teacher
„ Rádhikacharan, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Rajaninath, B L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Rámcharan, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.

Mitra, Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
„ Sáradácharan,	...	1870 Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	..	1870 Kishnaghur College.
„ Tárávilás, B. L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth, (No. 1) B. L.	...	1863 Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth, (No. 2) B L.	...	1863 Ditto
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1870 Teacher.
„ Upendranáth, B. L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
„ Upendranáth, B L.	...	1868 Ditto
Mahámed Wájed, B. L.	...	1869 Teacher
Mukhopádhyáy, Ádyanath,	...	1871 Genl. Assem. Instn.
„ Ásutosh, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College
„ Avináschandra,	...	1870 Ditto
„ Bechárám, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto
„ Bhavánicharan,	...	1870 Teacher.
„ Biháriláł, B L	...	1869 Genl Assem. Instn
„ Bipinvihári, B. L.	...	1870 Kishnaghur College.
„ Bipradás,	...	1863 Ditto
„ Chandrabhushan,	...	1871 Ditto
„ Dinanáth,	...	1863 Teacher.
„ Durgádás, B. L.	...	1870 Ditto
„ Gangáprasád,	...	1861 Presidency College.
„ Girijábhushan,	...	1870 Ditto
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto
„ Gopálchandra (No. 1) B. L.		1867 Ditto
„ Gopálchandra, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto
„ Gopállál, B. L.	...	1869 Ditto
„ Gopimohan, B. L.	...	1868 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Govindadev,	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Haragovinda, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Hariprasanna, B. L.	...	1869 Kishnaghur College.
„ Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
„ Jádunáth, B. L.	...	1867 Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagneswar, B. L.	...	1862 Presidency College.
„ Jánakináth, B. L.	...	1865 Ditto
„ Jogendranath,	...	1871 Ditto
„ Káláschandra, B. L.	...	1863 Ditto

Mallik, Jogendrachandra,	..	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Premchánd,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Srikánta, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	..	1865	Ditto
Másánta, Párvaticharán,	..	1870	Ditto
Mendies, H E, B L.	...	1866	Doveton College.
Misra, Lakshmisankár,	...	1869	Queen's Coll. Benares.
Mitra, Avináschandra, B L.	..	1868	Presidency College.
„ Benimádhav,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Bhagavatiçharan,	...	1871	Patna College.
„ Binadvihári, B. L.	..	1868	Presidency College.
„ Bireswar,	..	1861	Ditto
„ Dwárikánáth, B L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Gopállál,	...	1870	Teacher.
„ Haricharan,	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1867	Cal F C. Instn.
„ Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto
„ Kálikumár,	...	1869	Teacher.
„ Kártikchandra,	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Madanmohan,	..	1870	Ditto
„ Mahendrachandra, B L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendralál, B. L.	..	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.	..	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Manmohan,	..	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Narasinhachandra, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nolininath,	...	1871	Hooghly College
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Prasannavadan,	...	1865	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Priyanáth,	...	1869	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Purnachandra,	..	1868	Ditto
„ Puruachandra,	...	1870	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Purnachandra,	...	1866	Teacher
„ Rádhikacharan, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Rajanináth, B L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Rámcharan, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.

Mitra,	Rameschandra, B. L.	1860	Presidency College.
„	Sáradácharan,	1870	Ditto
„	Syámácharan,	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„	Túrávilás, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
„	Trailokyanáth, (No. 1) B. L.	1863	Ditto
„	Trailokyanáth, (No. 2) B. L.	1863	Ditto
„	Upendrachandra, B L.	1870	Teacher.
„	Upendranáth, B. L.	1861	Presidency College.
„	Upendranáth, B L.	1868	Ditto
Mahámed	Wájed, B. L.	1869	Teacher
Mukhopádhyáy,	Ádyanath,	1871	Genl. Assem. Instn.
„	Ásutosh, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
„	Avináschandra,	1870	Ditto
„	Bechárám, B. L.	1866	Ditto
„	Bhavánicharan,	1870	Teacher.
„	Bihárilál, B L	1869	Genl Assem. Instn
„	Bipinvihári, B. L.	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„	Bipradás,	1863	Ditto
„	Chandrabhushan,	1871	Ditto
„	Dinanáth,	1863	Teacher.
„	Durgádás, B. L.	1870	Ditto
„	Gangáprasád,	1861	Presidency College.
„	Girijábhushan,	1870	Ditto
„	Girischandra, B. L.	1866	Ditto
„	Gopálchandra (No. 1) B. L.	1867	Ditto
„	Gopálchandra, B. L.	1868	Ditto
„	Gopállál, B. L.	1869	Ditto
„	Gopimohan, B. L.	1868	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„	Govindadev,	1871	Hooghly College.
„	Haragovinda, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
„	Hariprasanna, B. L.	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„	Jadunáth, B. L.	1861	Presidency College.
„	Jádunáth, B. L.	1867	Kishnaghur College.
„	Jagneswar, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
„	Jánakináth, B. L.	1865	Ditto
„	Jogendranath,	1871	Ditto
„	Káiláschandra, B. L.	1863	Ditto

Mukhopádhyáy, Kálíprasanna, B L.	1863	Presidency College	
„ Kanailal, B L ...	1864	Ditto	
„ Kánáilal, B L ..	1870	Ditto	
„ Kapálíprasanna, B L ...	1865	Ditto	
„ Krishnamohan, .	1862	Ditto	
„ Kshetramohan, ...	1871	Ditto	
„ Kshetraprasád, B L ...	1862	Ditto	
„ Navinkisar, B L ...	1863	Ditto	
„ Navinkrishna, B L ...	1860	Ditto	
„ Nilámvar, B L ..	1864	Ditto	
„ Nilmani, B L. ..	1866	Ditto	
„ Nivárnchandra, B L ..	1865	Ditto	
„ Nrisinhachandra, B L.	1866	Ditto	
„ Piyarimohan, B. L ...	1862	Ditto	
„ Priyanath, ...	1871	Ditto	
„ Rajkrishna, B L .	1866	Ditto	
„ Rajmohan, B L ..	1862	Ditto	
„ Rámdhan, . .	1870	L M S Instn Bhow.	
„ Rámlál, B L.	1859	Presidency College	
„ Sasibhushan, B L ...	1863	Ditto	
„ Sasibhushan, .	1871	Ditto	
„ Sitanath, B L .	1867	Teacher	
„ Srikrishna, B L ...	1869	Ditto	
„ Taráprasanna, B. L ...	1860	Presidency College	
„ Umácharan, ...	1870	Queen's Coll Benares	
„ Umákáli, B. L ..	1870	Presidency College	
Nág, Bamacharan, ...	1871	Ditto	
„ Jagatvandhu, ..	1870	Dacca College.	
„ Kunjavihári, B L ...	1869	Presidency College	
„ Mahendranath, ..	1870	Cathedral Mission Coll	
„ Sambhuchandra, B. L ...	1865	Dacca College	
„ Sivchandra, .	1869	Teacher.	
Nandakisar,	1870	Delhi College	
Nandan, Hemchandra, B L ...	1867	Teacher.	
Nandi, Ramanáth, B L ...	1861	Presidency College	
Obed-ul Rahman, B L ...	1868	Berhampore College	
Pain, Chandrakanta, B- L ...	1869	Kishnaghur College.	

Pal, Amritalál, B. L	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Baikunthanath, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto
„ Benimádháv,	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Bholánáth,	...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Kártikchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Srináth, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
Pálit, Túraknath, B L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Pandit, Jwálánáth,	...	1871	Ditto
Pánjá, Nrisinhamurari,	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Panre, Jánakináth,	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Parel, Bhuvanmohan,	..	1865	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Páthák, Rámratan, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Phillips, A. S.	...	1863	Teacher.
Pramánik, Jasadánandan,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
Ratanchánd,	...	1868	Agra College.
Ráy, Akshaykumár,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Baikunthanáth,	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Bámácharan,	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Báránasi, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Benimádhav, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Bholánáth,	...	1867	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Chandrakumar,	...	1868	General Assem. Instn.
„ Devendranath,	...	1871	L. M. S. Instn. Bhow.
„ Dhaneschandra,	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Dineschandra, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Haralál,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Harináráyan, B. L.	...	1864	Teacher.
„ Káliprasanna, B L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kesavchandra, B L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Kisarimohan, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
„ Krishnanáth, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Mádhavchandra, B. L.	...	1862	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Madhusudan,	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Nagendranáth,	..	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Nilmádhav, B. L.	...	1869	Patna College.

Ráy, Párvaticharan,	...	1862 Teacher.
,, Piyárilál, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Prasannacharan, B. L.	...	1864 Ditto
,, Prasannakumár, B. L.	...	1867 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,, Rádhánáth,	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Rájchandra, B. L.	...	1867 Ditto
,, Sudhansubhushan, B. L.	...	1868 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,, Syámchánd, B. L.	...	1870 Teacher.
Ráychaudhuri, Jadavkrishna,	...	1871 Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan, B. L.	...	1866 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,, Matilál, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
Rostan, J. B.	...	1871 St. Xavier's College.
Sáhá, Gopálchandra,	...	1868 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Saháy, Jadunáth,	...	1870 Patna College.
,, Raghuvansa, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
Sámanta, Nilmádhav, B. L.	...	1866 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Sandel, M. L., B. L.	...	1864 Doveton College.
Sankarlál,	...	1871 Agra College.
Sányál, Chandrasekhar,	...	1866 Queen's Coll. Benares.
,, Jogendranáth,	...	1871 Cathedral Miss. Coll.
,, Mahendranáth,	...	1871 Presidency College.
,, Ramlál, B. L.	..	1869 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,, Umeshchandra,	...	1866 Queen's Coll. Benares.
Sarkár, Akshaychandra,	...	1867 Hooghly College.
,, Gopálchandra,	..	1870 Sanskrit College.
,, Jagatchandra,	...	1871 Cathedral Miss. Coll.
,, Jogeschandra,	...	1871 Presidency College.
,, Káliprasanna,	...	1866 Ditto
,, Kedárnáth, B. L.	...	1869 Cathedral Mission Coll.
,, Kisarilál, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Krishnachandra, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto
,, Matilal, B. L.	...	1862 Ditto
,, Pareschandra, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto
,, Sasibhushan,	..	1869 Kishnaghur College.
,, Surendranáth,	...	1871 Presidency College.
,, Táraknáth,	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1861 Presidency College.

Sarkár, Umeschandra,	...	1859	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Sarvádhikári, Rájkumar,	...	1864	Presidency College.
Sen, Akhilchandra, B. L.	...	1864	Dacca College.
„ Akshaykumár,	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Ánandagopal,	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Baikunthanáth, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Baradágovinda, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Chandramohan, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Dinanáth,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Dinavandhu,	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Guruprasad, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Jaykrishna,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Kamalákánta, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
„ Kamalákánta,	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Kánáilal,	..	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kásikánta, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Krishnakumár,	...	1871	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Krishnavihári,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Lálgopál,	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Navinchandra,	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Prasannakumár, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rádhákrishna, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Rájkisan, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Sáradáprasád, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Satyakinkar, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	1871	Hooghly College.
Set, Rájendranáth, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sherman, S. T.	...	1870	St. John's College, Agra.
Shionáth,	...	1870	Delhi College.
Sil, Brajendrakumár, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Kánáilál,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Mahendralál, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto

Simmons, W. J.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sing, Bhupsen, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Budhsen, B L.	...	1867	Ditto
„ Chandranáráyan,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Jaygopál, B. L.	...	1867	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Ramáprasanna, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Suryyanáráyan, B. L.	...	1860	Ditto
Sinha, Khiradnáth,	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Madhusudan,	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Som, Baradáprasanna, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Brajavihári, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto
„ Devendralal, B. L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygovinda, B. L.	...	1860	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Srirám,	...	1869	Delhi College.
Sukul, Bhadranath,	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Talápátra, Rámjádav,	...	1868	Berhampore College.
Thomson, J. B.	...	1869	Bishop's College.
Tiery, F. T. H.	...	1862	Doveton College.
„ E. R. T.	...	1868	Ditto
Twidale, G. A., B. L.	...	1865	Ditto
Younan, E., B. L.	...	1869	St. Xavier's College.
„ J, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Yusoof Mohammad, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto

1872.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ráy, Rajanináth,	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Batakrishna,	...	Ditto
Bandyopádhyay, Biharilál,	...	Ditto
Datta, Sasibhushan,	...	Ditto
Basu, Manmathakumár,	...	Ditto
De, Brajendranáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Dás, Bipinvihári,	...	Presidency College.
Ghoshál, Tárapada,	...	Ditto
Ráychaudhuri, Khiradchandra,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyay, Sajanikánta,	...	Ditto

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bagchi, Annadaprasad,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Bandyopadhyáy, Chandrakumar,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Instn.
Basu, Asutosh,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kesavkumar,	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Instn.
Chattopadhyáy, Kirtichandra,	...	Patna College.
„ Upendranath,	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan,	...	Hooghly College.
Currie, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
De, Gaurcharan,	...	Dacca College.
„ Purnachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Dev, Bhutnath,	...	Patna College.
Gangopadhyáy, Rajanikanta,	...	Presidency College.
Ghoshál, Saratkumár,	...	Ditto
Hanumanprasad,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kar, Girischandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan,	...	Hooghly College.
Lahiri, Jogendranath,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Instn.
Madangopal,	...	Delhi College.
Mallik, Lalitmadhav,	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Bisvambhar,	...	Ditto
„ Surendranath,	..	Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Chandrasekhar, No. 2		Presidency College.
„ Girindranath,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Haridas,	...	Presidency College.
„ Kálinath,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Pramadanath,	...	Hooghly College.
Nandi, Ramanchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Popelay, Lachmandas,	...	Delhi College.
Ray, Durgasundar,	...	Dacca College.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Ditto
„ Saradaprasanna,	...	Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Devendrakumar,	...	Ditto

Rebello, P. T.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Rothwell, J. M. G.	...	Bishop's College.
Sarkár, Dinanáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sen, Amvikácharan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Haricharan,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Instn.
Sivpratav Narayan,	...	Patna College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Atmaram Mahta,	...	Lahore College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Jadunath,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Maheschandra,	...	Patna College.
„ Rámnarayan,	...	Presidency College.
Basak, Rasamay,	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Atulchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Binadvihári,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Jogendrachandra,	...	Teacher.
„ Jogeschandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Chattopadhyay, Amritalal,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nilkanta,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Dás, Mahendranath,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Nandalál,	...	St. Xavier's College.
De, Lalvihari,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Nilmadhav,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Dev, Gopendrakrishna,	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra,	...	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Mahimchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Sasimohan,	...	Berhampore College.
Gomez, D.	...	Bishop's College.
Guha, Asminikumar,	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Chandranarayan,	...	Patna College.
„ Rajnarayan,	...	Ditto
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra,	...	Teacher.
Majumdar, Mahendrachandra,	...	Ditto

Majumdar, Ramdurlabh,	...	Dacca College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Bihárilál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Bipinvihari,	...	Presidency College.
„ Devendranath,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Jaygopal,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Saradaprasad, No. 2,	.	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Nandi, Becharam,	...	Teacher.
„ Loknáth,	...	Presidency College.
Páin, Nandadulal,	...	Ditto
Pál, Jadunath,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Purnachandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sányál, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Teacher.
„ Harischandra,	...	Presidency College.
Sarkár, Haradhan,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Sen, Bipinvihári,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Durgacharan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogneswar,	...	Ditto
„ Maheschandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Ratneswar,	...	Presidency College.
Thomson, J. F. (Junior),	...	Hooghly College.

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Chakravarti, Girindramohan,	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan,	...	1867	Ditto
Datta, Jagatvandhu,	...	1868	Ditto
Mitra, Kártikchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Girijábhushan,	...	1870	Ditto
Basu, Ishanchandra,	...	1871	Ditto
Ráy, Rajaninath.	...	1872	Ditto

ISHAN'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kártikchandra,	... 1869	Presidency College.
„ Sáradácharan,	... 1870	Ditto
Basu, Ishanchandra,	... 1871	Ditto
Ráy, Rájaninátth,	... 1872	Ditto

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1870.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopádhyáy, Saratchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bávurám,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Rádhárman,	...	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Mahendranáth,	...	Ditto
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Ditto
„ Rámtáran,	...	Ditto
Rakshit, Brajamohan,	...	Ditto
Mitra, Mahendranáth,	...	Ditto
Biswás, Ásutosh,	...	Ditto
Basu, Annadáprásád (No. 1),	...	Ditto
Ráy, Gangánáráyan,	..	Ditto
Rudra, Bhagavatchandra,	...	Ditto

Syed, Mazhur Imám,	...	Patna College.
Dhar, Brindávanchandra,	...	Dacca College.
Ráy, Gopálchandra,	....	Presidency College.
Sarkár, Nityagopál,	...	Ditto
Batavyál, Umeschandra,	...	Sanskrit College.
Nág, Baradácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Ráy, Nandakumár,	...	Ditto
Ramdayál,	...	Lahore College.
Sivdayál,	..	Ditto
Basu, Lalitkumár,	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Annadáprasád,	..	Hooghly College.
Ráy, Prasannagopal,	...	Presidency College.
„ Sivnandan Dyál,	...	Patna College.
Baijnath,	...	Delhi College.
Niogi, Basantakumár,	...	Patna College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair,	...	Hooghly College.
Afzal Khan, Mohammed,	...	Lahore College.
Aich, Rádhakánta,	...	Presidency College.
Ali, Sáed,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bandyopádhyáy, Gopálchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Gopikrishna,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Narasinhachandra,	.	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Niváranchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rájendranáth,	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sirischandra,	...	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Táradás,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Basák, Rámkumar,	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Annadácharan,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Christ Ch. School, Cawnpore.
„ Bishnupada,	...	Presidency College.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
„ Kaliprasanna,	...	Dacca College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rájendrachandra,	...	Presidency College.

Basu, Saratchandra,	...	Dacca College.
„ Sivchandra,	...	Delhi College.
Bávumal,	...	Ditto
Bháttácháryya, Aloknáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Jagatvandhu,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Prasannakumár,	..	Berhampore College.
Bisenlál,	...	Bareilly College.
Bisvás, Pránkrishna,	...	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyáy, Bipinvihári,	...	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Kálikamal,	...	Dacca College.
„ Párvaticharan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Srikrishna,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Chaudhuri, Kálidás,	...	Joynarain's College.
„ Madhusudan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Manmathanáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Srikumár,	...	Ditto
D'Abreu, J. H.	...	Patna College.
Dás, Balinárayan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Bipinvihári,	..	Ditto
„ Haricharan,	...	Ditto
„ Kshetramohan,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Prán[illegible]umár,	...	Dacca College.
„ Rasikchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Suryyanárayan,	...	Ditto
Dátta, Devendranáth,	...	Ditto
„ Kalachandra,	...	Dacca College.
De, Nandalál,	...	Presidency College.
Dhiráj Karan,	...	Patna College.
Gangopadhyáy, Benimádhav,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ghosh, Akshaykumár,	...	Presidency College.
„ Binanáth,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Hárádhan,	...	Serampore College.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Mahimáchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Sátkari,	...	Serampore College.
Hukamchánd,	...	Lahore College.

Kásináth,	...	Delhi College.
Kripárám,	...	Lahore College.
Kundu, Gopálchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Láhá, Amarchand,	...	Dacca College.
Lál Sing,	...	Presidency College.
Lewis, Philip,	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Maitra, Atalvihári,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Sasicharan,	...	Berhampore College.
Mallik, Kunjalal,	...	Presidency College.
Mánná, Kailáschandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Mitra, Amritalál,	...	Presidency College.
„ Girindranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Patna College.
„ Nivárancbandra,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyáy, Benimádhav,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Bidhubhushan,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Haravilás,	...	Dacca College.
„ Haricharan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Karunásindhu,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Munsilál,	...	Delhi College.
Páin, Amritalál,	...	Presidency College.
Pál, Hiralál,	...	Hooghly College.
Pandé, Sivdatta,	...	Queen's College, Bénares.
Pandit, Biswambharnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Prannáth,	...	Presidency College.
Priyadás,	...	Agra College.
Rafi-uddin Beg, Mirza,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ráná, Birchánd,	...	Presidency College.
Ráy, Bijaykrishna,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Bipinchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Gnanendralál,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Harendranáráyan,	...	Dacca College.
„ Jagdis,	...	Delhi College.

Ráy, Manmohan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Ditto
Sádirám,	...	Lahore College.
Saháy, Básudev,	...	Agra College.
Sarkár, Sidheswar,	..	Presidency College.
Sarmá, Jagannáth,	...	Gowhatty High School.
Sen, Ásutosh,	...	Presidency College.
„ Basantakumár,	...	Dacca College.
„ Girischandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Játramohan,	...	Chittagong High School.
Seneviratni, A. D.[e] A.	...	St. Thomas' Coll. Colombo.
Sinha, Iswarprasád,	...	Presidency College.
„ Nikunjavihári,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Sáligrám,	...	Patna College.
Thomas, S.	...	St. John's College, Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abbas Ali, Khan,	...	Presidency College.
Ahmed, Nasir,	...	Gowhatty High School.
„ Vazir,	...	Bareilly College.
Badridas,	...	Ditto
Bágchi, Jogneswar,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Baksh, Uzir,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Bandyopádhyáy, Bidhubhushan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Harischandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Nilratna,	...	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Tárinidas,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Amvikácharan,	...	Ditto
„ Annádáprasád, (No. 2),	...	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	Ditto
„ Rameschandra,	...	Dacca College.
„ Syámlál,	...	Presidency College.
Bhattácháryya, Mahendrachandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Nagendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakravarti, Saratchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.

Chattopádhyáy,	Annadácharan,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„	Benimádhav,	... Presidency College.
„	Gaganchandra,	... Kishnaghur College.
„	Gopálchandra,	... Presidency College.
„	Kálináth,	... Dacca College.
„	Krishnalál,	... Presidency College.
„	Sasibhushan,	... Joynarain's College.
Christian, A.		... Dacca College.
Chunilál,		.. Agra College.
Dás, Banawárilál,		... Presidency College.
„	Iswarchandra,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„	Jagatmohan,	... Dacca College.
„	Kálirám,	... Gowhatty High School.
„	Purusottam,	... Queen's College, Benares.
„	Rámkánta,	... Gowhatty High School.
„	Sarátchandra,	... Presidency College.
„	Saratchandra,	... Cathedral Mission College.
„	Sivchandra,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„	Umeschandra,	... Patna College.
Datta,	Amvikácharan,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„	Chandranáth,	... General Assembly's Instn.
Daulatrám,		... Lahore College.
De, Jogendranáth,		.. Presidency College.
Elliot, Joseph,		... Teacher
Ghosh, Priyanáth,		.. Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„	Purnachandra,	... Patna College.
„	Rádhikáprasád,	... Doveton College.
„	Tárinicharan,	... Patna College.
Guha, Káminikumár,		... Dacca College.
Gupta, Prasannakumár,		... Ditto
Hosson, Jafar,		... Agra College.
Jagannáth,		... Ditto
Jánkiprasád,		... Bareilly College.
Kuch, Navakrishna,		... Berhampore College.
Láhiri, Mahendranáth,		... Presidency College.
Lál, Giridhári,		... St. John's College, Agra.
„	Lakshman,	... Patna College.

Madanmohan,	...	Bareilly College.
Madhudás,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Mandal, Binadvihári,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Misra, Bihárilál,	...	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Hemchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
,, Pramathanáth,	...	Ditto
Mukhopadhyáy, Amvikácharan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Asutosh,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Harilál,	...	Ditto
,, Kailáschandra,	...	Hooghly College.
,, Káliprasanna,	...	Ditto
,, Sitánath,	...	Teacher.
,, Tejchandra,	...	Patna College.
Nandagopál,	...	Lahore College.
Náth, Kedárnáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Niogi, Sáradáprasád,	...	Ditto
Nisar Hosen, Mirza,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Poromanunda Ray, Isaac,	...	Serampore College.
Rámprasád,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Ráy, Amritalál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Girischandra,	...	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendranáth,	...	Patna College.
Ságarmal,	...	Lahore College.
Sáhá, Anandachandra,	...	Hooghly College.
,, Jogendranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Saháy, Chaturbhuj,	...	Patna College.
Sajivanlál,	...	Ditto
Sányal, Krishnagopál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Panchánan,	...	Berhampore College.
Sen, Amvikácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Chandrakánta,	...	Chittagong High School.
,, Gaurvallabh,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Gopimohan,	...	Cuttack High School.
,, Umeschandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sengupta, Kálidás,	...	Hooghly College.
Set, Girischandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares.

Som, Lálmohan,	...	Presidency College.
Totaram,	...	Agra College.
Yusufuzzooman, S. M.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

1871.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sen, Táraprasanna,	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar,	...	Ditto
Bhattacharyya, Sarveswar,	...	Ditto
Rambart, T. A.	...	Teacher, Mussoorie School.
Ghosh, Nagendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Horst, W. C.	..	Mussoorie School.
Ghosh, Baradaprasad,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Datta, Purnachandra,	...	Presidency College.
Percival, H. M.	..	Dacca College.
Datta, Ramlál,	...	Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Kshetramohan,	...	Presidency College.
Randyopadhyay, Nistaran,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Rámáprasanna,	...	Ditto
Dás, Navinchandra,	..	Ditto
Sarkar, Narendranáth,	...	Ditto
Guin, Anandagopál,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sen, Adityachandra,	...	Presidency College.
Dás, Bhagaván,	...	Bareilly College.
Datta, Rámnarayan,	...	Hooghly College.
Prayagnath,	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Apurvákrishna,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Nagendrakrishna,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Bandyopádhyay, Tripuracharan,	...	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Umanáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sen, Rajkumár,	...	Ex-Student, Dacca College.
Chattopádhyay, Adityakumár,	...	Presidency College.
Sur, Harimohan,	...	Hooghly College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ahmed Hosen Khan,	...	Bareilly College.
Bandyopádhyay, Krishnachandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Maheschandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Navinkrishna,	...	Ditto
Basu, Amvikacharan,	...	Ditto
„ Banawarilal,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Pramathanáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Prándhan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Jaganmohan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Kedarnáth,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Makundachandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Nakuleswar,	...	Sanskrit College.
Chakravarti, Bisveswar,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Girischandra,	...	Berhampore College.
Chandra, Dinanáth,	...	Hooghly College.
Chattopádhyay, Bhagavaticharan,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Bipracharan,	...	Ditto
„ Manmathanáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Pramathanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Girischandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Ditto
Dás, Balaram,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Hemchandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore
„ Manmohan,	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Lalvihári,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Manmohan,	...	Presidency College.
David, H.	...	Joynarain's College.
Dé, Amvikacharan,	...	Sangor High School.
„ Devsankar,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Jugalkisar,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Kálikumár,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Paresnáth,	...	Presidency College.
Dhár, Gokulchandra,	...	Ditto

Durgaprasad,	...	Patna College.
Ezad Baksh,	...	Hooghly College.
Fazl Rusul,	...	Bareilly College.
Fry, J.	...	St. Thomas' College.
Gaindunlál,	...	Bareilly College.
Gangopádhyay, Piyarilál,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rajaninath,	...	Dacca College.
Ghosh, Atulkrishna,	...	Presidency College.
Goswami, Saratchandra,	...	Ditto
Guha, Saradaprasanna,	...	Ditto
Gupta, Navinkrishna,	...	Sanskrit College.
Hájrá, Aghorchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Krishnadás,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Lahiri, Jadavchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Krishnalál,	...	Joynarain's College.
Manikchandra,	..	Gowhatty High School.
Matilál, Surendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Mizazilál,	...	Agra College.
Mukhopádhyay, Binadvihári,	...	Presidency College.
„ Harendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Karunasindhu,	..	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Ditto
„ Manmathanath,	...	Hooghly College.
Nandkisor,	...	Delhi College.
Niogi, Trailokyamohan,	...	Presidency College.
Pál, Haridás,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Nanigopál,	...	Presidency College.
Pandit, Ramnarayan Tunkhwah,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Suryyanarayan,	...	Ditto
Patnack, Chaturbhuj,	...	Cuttack High School.
Prayagsing,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Ray, Jogeschandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath, I.	...	Ditto
„ Madhusudan,	...	Cuttack High School.
Rout, J. S.	...	Ditto

Saha, Sivnáth,	...	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Kedarnath,	...	Berhampore College.
Sarkar, Natavar,	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sarma, Kasinath,	...	Gowhatty High School.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Rajanikanta,	...	Ditto
Sinha, Banawarilal,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Harimohan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Matilal,	...	Ditto
Smith, H.	...	St. Xavier's College
Sriram,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Tiwari, Dindayal,	...	Bareilly College.
Vindheswariprasad,	...	Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Akhyat, Saradakumar,	...	Patna College.
Baksi, Bankavihari,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Jayram,	...	Ex-Student, Hooghly Coll.
„ Kedarnath,	...	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Srinath,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Patna College.
Basu, Brajalal,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Mahimchandra,	...	Dacca College.
„ Pulinvihari,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Upendranath,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Bhaduri, Hiralal,	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Banamali,	...	L. M. S. Institution Bhow.
„ Benimadhav,	...	Presidency College.
„ Harinath,	...	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Makshadaprasad,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Srinath,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.

Chel, Rasvihari,	...	Presidency College.
Dán, Mahendranath,	...	Ditto
Dás, Biswambhar,	...	Presidency College.
„ Khiradchandra,	...	Chittagong High School.
Datta, Girischandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Mathura,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Nilkantha,	...	Patna College.
„ Rajendramohan,	...	Dacca College.
Dayaram,	...	Lahore College.
De, Rajendralal,	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Netralal,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Edwards, C. N.	...	St. Thomas' College.
Ganesilal,	...	Delhi College.
Ghosh, Haridas,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Kalikisor,	...	Dacca College.
„ Lalvihari,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Nivarankumar,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Serampore College.
„ Rananath,	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhow.
„ Sasibhushan,	..	Kishnaghur College.
„ Trailokyanath,	...	Hooghly College.
Guha, Basantakumar,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Gupta, Asutosh,	...	Hooghly College.
Kar, Haridas,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Lahiri, Asutosh,	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan,	...	Ditto
„ Lalitchandra,	...	Dacca College.
Mullik, Lakshminarayan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Mitra, Binodvihari,	...	Presidency College.
Mohanlal, I.	..	Agra College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Amritalal,	...	Ditto
„ Amvikacharan,	...	Serampore College.
„ Bholanath,	...	Patna College.
„ Gopalchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Hemchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.

Mukhopadhyay,	Kalidas,	... Kishnaghur College.
„	Kumadinikanta,	... Dacca College.
„	Panchanan,	... Presidency College.
„	Purnachandra,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
„	Ramgopal,	... Hooghly College.
„	Sitanath,	... Presidency College.
„	Upendranath,	... Sanskrit College.
Nág, Rakhaldas,		... Hooghly College.
Nakhray, Ganpatrao,		... Saugor High School.
Niogi, Govindachandra,		... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Páin, Radharaman,		... Presidency College.
Pálit, Umeschandra.		... Hooghly College.
Pandit, Moharajnarayan,		... Delhi College.
Perroux, C. E.		... St. Xavier's College.
Prasadilal,		... Bareilly College.
Ray, Avinaschandra,		... Kishnaghur College.
„ Benimadhav,		... Hooghly College.
„ Brajanath,		... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Girischandra,		... Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kalinath,		... Ditto
„ Lala Pitam,		... Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Manmohan,		... Berhampore College.
„ Matilal,		... Hooghly College.
„ Ramlal,		... Serampore College.
„ Revatiraman,		... Dacca College.
Ray Chaudhuri, Prabhaschandra,		... Kishnaghur College.
Samajpati, Gopalchandra,		... Ditto
Sarkar, Bholanath,		... Hooghly College.
„ Ramdas,		... Kishnaghur College.
Sasidhar,		... Gowhatty High School.
Sen, Kalikumar,		... Kishnaghur College.
Sheori, Lachman Rao,		... Saugor High School.
Sinha, Kánáilál,		... Patna College.
„ Radhikaprasad,		... Serampore College.
Young, W.		... Teacher.

1872.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

Láhiri, Prasannakumár,	...	Presidency College.
Sarkár, Narendranáth,	...	Ditto.
Horst, W. C.	...	Mussoorie School.
De, Devsankar,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1870.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikári, Suryyakumar,	...	Furreedpore school.
Adie, A.	...	La Mart. Coll. Lucknow.
Ali, Juád, Sheikh,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
„ Sajjad, Mir,	...	Ditto
Arratoon, N. G.	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
August, J. A.	...	Bishop's school, Nagpore.
Avetoom, S.	...	La Martiniere College.
Bágchi, Sanatkumár,	...	Howrah school.
Baksh, Dedar,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Baleswar, Prasád,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Bandyopádhyáy, Bidhubhushan,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Krishnachandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
„ Mohinimohan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Nilratan,	...	Ootterparah school.
„ Niváranchandra,	...	Hare school.
„ Ramánáth,	...	Bancoorah school.
„ Sukhmay,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
„ Syámlál,	...	Serampore College.
„ Tinkari,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Basák, Madanmohan,	...	Hindu school.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Rámchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Rásvihari,	...	Ditto

Basu, Binadvihári,	... Hare school.
„ Dineschandra,	... Private Student.
„ Harimohan,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jadunáth,	... Konnugger school.
„ Kenárám,	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Nandakrishna,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Navagopál,	... Burdwan Maharaja's school.
„ Rákhálchandra,	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Bhattácháryya, Beniprasád,	... Seetapore school.
„ Bipineswar,	... Howrah school.
„ Gurucharan,	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Kailáschandra,	... Digapoteah school.
„ Káliprasanna,	... Dacca Collegiate school.
Biswás, Brajanáth,	... Mymensing school.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	... Hindu school.
Campagnac, C.	... Doveton College.
Chakravarti, Bhutnáth,	... Konnugger school.
„ Bihárilál,	... Kishnaghur A. V. school
„ Chandranáth,	... Barripore school.
„ Harachandra,	... Mymensing school.
„ Jogendranáth,	... Baraset school.
„ Loknáth,	... Bauleah school.
Chandra, Gaurmohan,	... Sanskrit College.
„ Priyanáth,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Chattopádhyáy, Bámácharan,	... Hare school.
„ Ganapatináth,	... Monghyr Zillah school.
„ Hárádhan,	... Ooterparah school.
„ Haridás,	... Hare school.
„ Matilál,	... Howrah school.
„ Nagendranáth,	... Bullagurh school.
„ Nityánanda,	... Burdwan Maharajá's school.
„ Prabhátchandra,	... Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Sasibhushan,	... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Srikrishna,	... Hare school.
„ Suryyanaráyan,	... Bhagulpore school.
Chaudhuri, Bipinvihári,	... Burdwan Maharaja's school.
„ Chandranáth,	... Purneah school.

Chaudhuri, Jádavchandra,	...	Bauleah school.
Clarke, H. G. C.	...	Mussoorie school.
Cleophas, F.	...	St. Peter's Ch. Mision school.
Cones, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Corrigan, S.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Cusim, Bazlul,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Dalip, Sing,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Das, Annadáprasád,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Apurvakrishna,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Gnánendranáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Hardio,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
„ Harikrishna,	...	Puri school.
„ Kanáilál,	..	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Mahendrachandrá,	...	Pogose school.
„ Raghunáth,	...	Midnapore school.
„ Revatimohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Datta, Avináschandra,	...	Hare school.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Nandalál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Nityalál,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Rajendranáth,	..	Hare school.
De, Asutosh,	...	Ditto
„ Matilál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Túlsidás,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Dhar, Saratchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Dhonsor, Basdevlál,	...	Seetapore school.
Dinanáth,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Dodsworth, A.	...	Mussoorie school.
Dutt, Siva,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Dyál, Bishnu,	...	Cawnpore Zillah school.
„ Nandakisar,	...	Ranchee school.
Elias, C. J.	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Ewing, G.	...	La Martiniere College.
Fazl, Sáed Abul,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Ganesprasád,	...	Ranchee school.
Gangopádhyáy, Mahendrachandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn Bhowanipore.
„ Suroschandra,	...	Kisnaghur A. V. school.

Ghosh, Ásutosh,	...	Hindu school.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Konnugger school.
„ Bihárilál,	...	Hare school.
„ Jádavchandra,	...	St. Peter's Ch. Mission school.
Ghosh, Jogendranáth,	...	Hindu school.
„ Ramánáth,	...	Harinavi school.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Ditto
Goswámi, Jogendranath,	...	Sanskrit College.
Govindacharan,	...	Bhagulpore school.
Guha, Revatimohán,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Gupta, Mahendranáth,	...	Hare school.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Mymensing school.
Gya, Prasád,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Healy, H.	...	Mussoorie school.
Hine, C.	...	Bishop Cotton's school, Simla.
Hughes, W.	...	Teacher.
Humfress, G.	...	La Martiniere Coll, Lucknow.
Husan, Sáed,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Jasi, Mániklál,	...	Queen's College Benares.
Jordan, G.	...	Doveton College.
Kálkáprasád,	...	Hurdui Zilla school.
Kar, Harischandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Karmakár, Bhushanchandra,	...	Hare school.
Kaviráj, Sureschandra,	...	Doveton College.
Lachminárayan,	...	Luckimpore school.
Ládhárám,	...	Rawul Pindee Mission school.
Láhiri, Ásutosh,	...	Baulcah school.
„ Bhaváníkánta,	...	Ditto
Lál, Chedá,	...	St. John's College.
„ Guri,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
„ Mendi,	...	Nowabgunge school.
„ Syámsundar,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
„ Syámsundar,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Majumdár, Jogeschandra,	...	Hindu school.
Markus, C. P.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Malfik, Harináth,	...	L. M. S Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Kásiswar,	...	Howrah school.

Matiprasád,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Misra, Dharanidhar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Mitra, Dharanidhar,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Abhayácharan,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Mitra, Biháriláł,	...	Hindu school.
„ Haricharan,	...	Hare school.
„ Jadunáth,	...	St. John's College.
„ Kshetramohan,	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Mohanchánd,	...	Hare school.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Ditto
Moore, F. S.	...	Bishop Cotton's school, Simla.
Mukhopádhyáy, Amarchánd,	...	Konnagger school.
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Hindu school.
„ Jaykrishna,	...	Ditto
„ Kalidhan,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Kumadvandhu,	...	Serampore College.
„ Kájnáráyan,	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Ramdás,	...	Hare school.
„ Sirischandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution,
„ Sivnaráyan,	...	Beersingha A S. school.
Mulráj,	...	Lahore Mission school.
Mustaphi, Gurudás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Nandi, Chandrakumar,	...	South Baharoo school.
„ Sivchandra,	...	Doveton College.
Nárayanprasád,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Náth, Amritlál,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Pál, Apurvakrishna,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Banamali,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
Passanah, C.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Paterson, V.	..	La Martiniere Coll. Lucknow.
Prendergast, N. J.	...	Doveton College.
Ráná, Balaichand,	...	Hare school
Ráy, Amritalál,	...	Howrah school.
„ Avinaschandra,	...	L. M. S Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Harináth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
„ Jamiat,	...	Hurdui Zilla school.

Ráy, Makundachandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Jessore school.
„ Satischandra,	...	Mymensing school.
„ Syámákánta,	...	Ditto
Raynor, A. W.	...	Mussoorie school.
Read, T. R	...	La Martiniére College.
Ruhman, Azizar,	...	Gowhatty High school.
Ryan, E.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Sadukhan, Khiradáchandra,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Saháy, Madanmohan,	...	Ranchee school.
Sányál, Umeschandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school
Sarkár, Dharmadás,	...	Howrah school.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Hare school.
„ Nilkanta,	...	Burrisaul school.
„ Rájendranaráyan,	...	Bauleah school.
Sen, Mahendranáth,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Matilal,	...	Hare school.
Set, Mihirlál,	...	Howrah school.
Sing, Nehál,	...	Luckimpore school.
Sinha, Amvikácharan,	...	Paikpara school.
„ Biháriláł,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
„ Makaraddhaj,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Radhásyám,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Smith, W,	...	La Martiniere College.
Tejkumár,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Tewari, Madhoprasád,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Trikha, Wazirchand,	...	Umritsur school.
Watson, H.	...	Doveton College.
Willcock, J.	...	Mussoorie school.
William, J. H.	...	La Martiniere College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul, Alim,	...	L. M. S. school, Khagra.
„ Aziz,	...	Joynarain's College.
„ Hafiz,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
„ Jafar, Mohammed,	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.

Abdul, Mujlíd,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
„ Razaque,	...	Ditto
„ Wajed,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdulla,	...	Joynarain's College.
Abíd, Hosen,	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
Abul, Hosen,	...	Budaon school.
A'charyya, Piyárimohan,	...	Cuttack High school.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Adhikári, Bhimacharan,	...	Tumlook school.
Adityaprasad,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Ádya, Binadvihári,	...	Hindu school.
Ahmed Khan,	...	Umritsur school.
„ Myne-ud-din,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
„ Sadr-uddin,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Ali Baksh,	..	Sarun. school.
„ Baksh,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
„ Hosen,	...	Fyzabad school.
Amirkhan,	...	Teacher.
Aya Sing,	...	Umritsur Mission school.
Badi, Devichánd,	...	Umritsur school.
Badriprasád,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Bágchi, Prassannakumár,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Baksi, Devendranáth,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's school.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Bal, Taranáth,	...	Pogose school.
Bandyopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
„ Amritalál,	...	Burrisal school.
„ Annadáprasád,	...	Hindu school.
„ Avináschandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Bijaykisan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Binadvihári,	...	Ditto
„ Brajanáth,	...	Bullagurh school.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Gadádhar,	...	Muragacha school.
„ Gangacharan,	...	Ootterparah school.
„ Girischandra,	...	Hare school.
„ Girischandra,	...	Ootterparah school.

Bandyopádhyáy,	Harimohan,	... Santipore English school(Old).
„	Harinárayán,	... Kandee school
„	Haripada,	... Calcutta Training Institution.
„	Hemchandra,	... Howrah school.
„	Isánchandra,	... Ootterparah school.
„	Kántichandra,	... Bhastarah school
„	Maheschandra,	... Beerbhoom school.
„	Nilkamal,	... Calcutta F. C Institution.
„	Pánnálál,	... Hooghly Branch school
„	Patirám,	... Berhampore Collegiate school.
„	Rájendralál,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Rájendranáth,	... L. M S Instn Bhowanipore.
„	Rájkrishna,	... Culna Mission school
„	Sasibhushan,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
„	Sivkrishna,	... Kishnaghur A. V school.
„	Umácharan,	... L. M S Instn Bhowanipore.
Bansilál,		... Gya school.
Bardhan,	Bangachandra,	.. Furreedpore school.
Basák,	Jítendrakrishna,	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„	Syámvandhu,	... Pogose school.
Basten,	N.	... Lahore Mission school.
Basu,	Adyanáth,	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„	Aghorlál,	... General Assembly's. Instn
„	Aswinikumár,	... Mymensing school.
„	Bámácharan,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Baradákánta,	... Purulia school.
„	Bibhudásankar,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
„	Binadvihari,	... Moradpore Training seminary.
„	Brajendrakumár,	... Barasct school.
„	Dinanáth,	... Bagnan A V. school
„	Girischandra,	... Hooghly Branch school.
„	Káliprasanna,	... Pogose school.
„	Kisarimohan,	... Seal's Free College.
„	Krishnachandra,	... Teacher.
„	Prassannakumár,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Priyanáth,	... Sanscrit College.
„	Purnachandra,	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.

Basu, Rájkumar,	...	Hindu school
„ Suryyanárayán,	...	Bhagulpore school
„ Táraknath,	...	Cuttack High school
„ Umeschandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution
Batavyál, Saratnáth,	..	Khanakul Kish A S. school.
Benisankar, Pándá,	...	Saugor school
Bhagatram,	...	Lahore Collegiate school
Bhagiratprasád,	..	St Stephen's College, Delhi
Bhanuprasád,	...	Gorukpore Mission school
Bhar, Girischandra,	...	General Assembly's Institution
Bhattácháryyá, Bánikánta,	...	Mahespore school
„ Biháriial,	...	Agurparah C M S Institution
„ Chandidás,	...	Chatmore school
„ Harimohan,	...	Sántipore English school (Old)
„ Jadunáth,	...	Pubna school
„ Kalikrishna,	...	Sanskrit College
„ Kaliprasanna,	..	Gya school
„ Krishnahari,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Kumárchandra,	...	St. Peter's C. M. school
„ Mánikchandra,	...	Moradpore Training seminary.
„ Navagopál,	...	Navadwip A. S school.
„ Rámnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	Andool school
„ Sripati,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Bhaumik, Jádavchandra,	...	Pubna school
Bholánáth,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Biswas, Gaganchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A V school.
„ Lokuáth,	...	Cossipore school.
Biswas, Bámandás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school
Brittain, W A	...	St Thomas' College, Colombo.
Byers, E K	...	Ditto
Chakravarti, Adityachandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Digvijaychandra,	...	Kandee school.
„ Durgácharan,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
„ Girischandra,	..	Pogose school.
„ Golakchandra,	...	Gowhatty High school
„ Haribhushan,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.

Chakravarti, Krishnachandra, .. Culna Training school.
" Mahendranáth, ... Barripore school.
" Navinchandrá, .. Beerbhoom school.
" Rasiklál, ... Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
" Srináth, ... Pogose school.
Chánd, Krishnadás, ... Dacca Collegiate school.
Chandra, Jádavkrishna, ... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Charanjit Mal, ... Church Mission sch. Peshawar.
Chattopádhyáy, Abhayácharan, ... Patna Collegiate school.
" Aghornáth, ... Metropolitan Institution.
" Annadáprasad, ... Howrah school.
" Arunoday, ... Calcutta Training Institution.
" Bhutnáth, ... Baraset school.
" Chandrakumár, ... Hare school.
" Chandrakumár, ... Nagpore F. C. Institution.
" Dhandiráj, ... Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
" Haridás, ... Patna Collegiate school.
" Iswarchandra, ... Bancoorah school.
" Jagannáth, ... Midnapore school.
" Jogendrachandra, ... Kandee school.
" Jogendranáth, ... Howrah school.
" Jogendranáth, ... Jeypore Maharajá's College.
" Kálináth, ... Hooghly Collegiate school.
" Khiradáchandra, ... Debrogurh school.
" Khiradáchandra, ... Oriental seminary.
" Khiradánáth, ... General Assembly's Institution.
" Loknáth, ... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
" Sáradáprasád, ... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
" Mákshanlál, ... Beerbhoom school.
" Rákháldás, ... Barripore school.
" Satyacharan, ... Burranuggur Hindu school.
" Sidheswar, ... Barrackpore school.
Chaudhuri, Bidhubhushan, ... L. M. S. school, Khagra.
" Durgádás, ... Bancoorah school.
" Harilál De, ... Metropolitan Institution.
" Kángálicharan, ... Intally Institution.
" Kedárnáth, ... Metropolitan Institution.

Chandhuri, Prasannachandra,	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
,, Saratchandra,	...	Furreedpore school.
,, Umeschandra,	...	Hindu school.
Chaurangi, Káliprasanna,	...	Ooterparah school.
Cleghorn, E.	...	Private Student.
Cowasjee, Bomanjee,	...	Bengal Academy.
D'Cruze, J.	...	St. Xavier's school.
,, J. M.	...	Serampore College.
Dálchánd,	...	Budaon school.
Dás, Brajanáth,	...	Hindu school.
,, Brindávanchandra,	..	Private student
,, Chaitanyacharan,	...	Sylhet school.
,, Darpanáráyan,	...	Cuttack High school.
,, Girischandra,	...	Pubna school.
,, Haramohan,	...	Noakhally school.
,, Hariprasád,	...	Balasore school.
,, Jadunáth,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
,, Jagannáth,	...	Pogose school.
,, Jogendrakumár,	...	Oriental seminary.
,, Kailáschandra,	...	Puri school.
,, Káliprasanna,	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
,, Maheschandra,	...	Mymensing school.
,, Navakumár,	...	Pulwa Magoorah A. V. school.
,, Párvatináth,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
,, Rádhánáth,	...	Sylhet school.
,, Siddheswar,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
,, Sudarsan,	...	Balasore school.
,, Syámlál,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
,, Umeschandra,	...	Burrisaul school.
,, Upendranáth,	..	Midnapore school.
Datt, Náráyan,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Datta, Avináschandra,	...	Midnapore school.
,, Brindávanchandra,	..	Hooghly Collegiate school.
,, Gadádhar,	..	Furreedpore school.
,, Gangádhar,	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Girischandra,	...	Bancoorah school.
,, Gostavihári,	...	Midnapore school.

Datta, Prasannakumár,	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Prasannakumar,	...	Pogose school.
„ Sureschandra,	...	Mirzapore Mission school.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
David, Ismael,	..	L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapore.
Dayál, Bhrigu,	..	Arrah school.
„ Siv,	...	Oonao school.
De, Gopálchandra,	..	Hare school.
„ Harakáli,	...	South Baharoo school.
„ Harinárn,	...	Hindu school.
„ Hirálal,	...	Juggutbullubpore school.
„ Jogendralál,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahendranáth,	..	Boroe school.
„ Rádhikáprasád,	...	Cutwa school.
„ Rájchandra,	..	Joynarain's College.
„ Rájendranáth,	...	Santipore New school.
„ Suryyakumár,	...	Noakhally school.
Deolia, Giridharilál,	..	Saugor school.
DeSilva, J.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Dhainrám,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Dhar, Benimádhav,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's school.
„ Syámlál,	...	Hare school.
Dharam Sing,	...	Goojranwallah Mission school.
Dube, Kásináth,	...	Saugor school.
„ Rámlál,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ebadulla,	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
Faizlar, Ruhman	...	Sylhet school.
Fatéh Bahadur,	..	Patna Normal school.
Fox, H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gajádharprasád,	...	Patna Normal school.
Ganes Sing,	...	Moradabad school.
Gangáprasád,	..	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Gangá Sing,	...	Nagpore F. C. Institution.
Gangopádhyáy, Becháram,	...	Culna Mission school.
„ Benikánta,	...	Pulwa Magoorah school.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
„ Kálikrishna,	...	Pubna school.

Gangopádhyáy, Kálikumár, ... Sodepore school.
„ Kshetramohan, ... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Nirendramohan, ... Hindu school.
„ Purnachandra, ... Ooterpara school.
Gaurisankar, ... Sarun school.
George, D. ... Private Student.
Ghamandilál, ... Allahabad Zillah school.
Ghosh, Abhayácharan, ... Pogose school.
„ Aghornáth, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
„ Batakrishna, ... Garden Reach A. V. school.
„ Bhavendrakumár, ... Hare school.
„ Bhuvaneswar, ... Roy Bareilly school.
„ Brajendrakumár, ... Barripore school.
„ Brajendranáth, ... Cuttack High school.
„ Chaitanyadás, ... Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
„ Dwarikánáth, ... Balasore school.
„ Girischandra, ... Bhagulpore school.
„ Gopálchandra, ... Sibsaugor school.
„ Gopálgovinda, ... Khanakul Kishnagur A. S. sch.
„ Kálikrishna, ... Mymensing school.
„ Káminikumár, ... Pogose school.
„ Kedárnáth, ... Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Kshetramohan, ... Dushghurah Aided school.
„ Lakshmanchandra, ... Maldah school.
„ Lalitmohan, ... Barrackpore school.
„ Mahánanda, ... Kandee school.
„ Mahendralál, ... Chinsurah Hindu school.
„ Mahimchandra, ... Noakhally school.
„ Makhanlál, ... Beerbhoom school.
„ Manmohan, ... Hindu school.
„ Matilál, ... Chinsurah Hindu school.
„ Matilál, ... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Nagendranáth, ... Bora school.
„ Nandalál, ... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Náráyanchandra, ... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Navinchandra, ... Seal's Free College.
„ Prasannakumár, ... Pogose school.

Ghosh, Purnachandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sátkarichandra,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Bulluti school.
„ Umácharan,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Ghoshál, Káláchánd,	...	Ooterparah school.
„ Rájkumár,	...	Santipore New school.
Gibbons, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Golám Rahman,	..	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Golápchandra,	...	Gowhatty High school.
Gopálprasád,	...	Queen's College Benares.
Gopal, Samuel,	...	Nagpore Free Church Instn.
Gopál Sing,	...	Mutra school.
Goswámi, Lálmohan,	...	Santipore English school (Old).
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	Bauleah school.
Govindarao, Toley, Pandit,	...	Saugor school.
Govinda Sing,	...	Jeypore Maharajah's College.
Grenier, J. R.	...	Teacher.
Guha, Prasannachandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's school.
Gupta, Bishnupada Sen,	...	Sodepore school.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sivchandra,	...	Hare school.
Gurumuk Sing,	...	Jullunder Mission school.
Gwyther, H. T.	...	La Martiniere College.
Hájárilál,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Hájrá, Dinanáth,	...	Mamjooan school.
Háldár, Harináth,	...	P. Gupinathpore school.
„ Kántichandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Halfhide, R. H.	....	La Martiniere College.
Hardikar, Básdev,	...	Saugor school.
Harnáráyan,	..	Canning College, Lucknow.
Harris, N.	...	Victoria College.
Hirálál,	...	Loodianah Mission school.
Hollingbery, R.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Isriprasád,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Janglilál,	...	Patna Normal school.

Jaymangal, Prasád,	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Jaynáráyan, Pandit,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Jiráj Sing,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Jordar, Athar Ali,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
,, Savdar Ali,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Joseph, E.	...	Bishop's College.
Jugalkisar,	...	Sarun school.
Jwálásing,	...	Umritsur Mission school.
Káliprasád,	...	Allahabad Zillah school.
Kaliyai, Chandrasikhar,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Kamaláprasád,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Kar, Matilál,	...	Horinavi A. S. school.
,, Nagendranáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Rádhágovinda,	...	Hare school.
Karmakár, Bangachandra,	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
,, Prahládchandra,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Kedárnáth,	..	Delhi Collegiate school.
Khan, Avdur Razaq,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
,, Abdul Savan,	...	Cuttack High school.
,, Ináet-ulla,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Khandakár, Govindaráo,	..	Saugor school.
Kiaz-ud-din,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Kotál, Umeschandra,	...	Tumlook school.
Krael, C. S.	...	La Martinere College.
Kumár, Isánchandra,	...	Ajoodhia school.
,, Kálicharan,	...	Moradpore Training seminary.
Kundu, Krishnadás,	...	Bograh school.
Kunjvihárilál,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Lachmináráyan,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Lackersteen, P.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Láhiri, Prakáschandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Lakshmanprasád, Lálá,	...	Saugor school.
Lawler, O.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Lawrence, G.	...	Teacher.
Lazarus, E. C.	...	Private student.
Lowrie, A. E.	...	Bengal Academy.
McArthy, J.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.

Madhuprasád,	...	Ajmere Collegiate school.
Mahammad,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
„ Zuheral Haq,	...	Ditto
Máhánti, Parikshit,	...	Cuttack High school.
Maitra, Bijaykrishna,	...	L. M. S. school, Khagrah.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Beauleah school.
Majumdár, Ánandachandra,	..	Rungpore school.
„ Bipinchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Durgácharan,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Girischandra,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's school.
„ Hridaynáth,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
„ Rádhácharan,	...	Pubna school.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Culna Training school.
Malcolm, A.	...	Armenian Philanthropic Acad-emy.
Mallik, Gopálchandra,	...	Howrah school.
„ Nagendrakumár,	...	Metropolitan Institution
Mánakchánd,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Mandal, Bipinchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Mannilál,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Martindale, W.	...	Doveton College.
Matilál,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Matirám,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Misra, Madanmohan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Sivgovinda,	...	Lukhimpore school.
„ Umásankar,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mitra, Akkari.	..	Mahanad F. C. Mission sch.
„ Anukulchandra,	...	Sulkea school.
„ Ásutosh,	...	Hare school.
„ Bámácharan,	..	Beerbhoom school.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Seebpore Aided school.
„ Jádavchandra,	...	Maldah school.
„ Jagannáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Garden Reach school.
„ Kailásnáth,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
„ Kálicharan,	..	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Kandarpasundar,	...	Purulia school.
„ Mahánanda,	...	Ditto

Mitra,	Navagopál,	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,,	Purnachandra,	Hooghly Branch school.
,,	Ramánáth,	Bullagurh school.
,,	Sankatácharan,	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,,	Sáradáprasád,	St. John's College, Agra.
,,	Saratchandra,	Ranaghat school.
Montry,	S.	Canning College, Lucknow.
Morris,	F.	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Mukhopádhyáy,	Annandaprasad,	Moradpore Training Seminary.
,,	Annadáprasád,	Bagnaparah school.
,,	Asutosh,	Calcutta Training Academy.
,,	Atulkrishna,	Hare school.
,,	Avináschandra,	Hooghly Collegiate school.
,,	Baradáprasád,	Patna Collegiate school.
,,	Bishnuprasanna,	Bullagurh school.
,,	Chandrakumár,	Bangla Bazar school.
,,	Chintámani,	Sanscrit College.
,,	Haricharan,	Midnapore school.
,,	Hemádrináth,	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
,,	Hemchandra,	Bansbaria F. C. Mission school.
,,	Heramvanáth,	Monghyr school.
,,	Jadunáth,	Teacher.
,,	Jogendranáth,	General Assembly's Institution.
,,	Jyotiprasád,	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,,	Kalináth,	Burrisaul school.
,,	Karunánidhan,	Seal's Free College.
,,	Krishnachandra,	Bhowanipore Institution.
,,	Krishnachandra,	Beerbhoom school.
,,	Kshetramohan,	Hare school.
,,	Kumadáchandra,	Howrah school.
,,	Nakurchandra,	Sarun school.
,,	Nilalohit,	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
,,	Nityacharan,	Hare school.
,,	Prakáschandra, Sr.	Ooterparah school.
,,	Prakáschandra, Jr.	Ditto
,,	Prasannakamar,	Bhowanipore Union Academy
,,	Purnánanda,	Mahanad F. C. Institution.

Mukhopádhyáy,	Rajanikánta,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
„	Rájendranáth,	... Hare school.
„	Rájendranáth,	... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„	Rámlál,	... Allahabad Zillah school.
„	Rámtráhi,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Sáradákánta,	.. Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„	Sarveswar,	... Culna Mission school.
„	Sasibhushan,	... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„	Surathnáth,	... Beerbhoom school.
„	Syámácharan,	... Burranugger Hindu school.
„	Tárakchandra,	... Beerbhoom Mission school.
„	Trailokyanáth,	.. Beerbhoom school.
Munnálál,		... Fyzabad Zillah school.
Murray, J.		... Mussoorie school.
Nág, Chandrakánta,		... Dacca Collegiate school.
Nái, Meghnáth,		... Baraset school.
Namey, A. W.		... Bengal Academy.
Nánakrám,		... Delhi Collegiate school.
Nandakumár,		... Bareilly Collegiate school.
Nandalál,		... Ajmere Collegiate school.
Nandi, Nandagopál,		... Patna Collegiate school
Náráyandás,		... C. M. school, Peshawar.
Narinjandás,		... Lahore Collegiate school.
Narasingdás,		... Ajmere Collegiate school.
Nasruddin,		... Sarun school.
Náthumal,		... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Náthurám,		... Umritsur Mission school.
Niblett, W. C.		... Queen's College, Benares.
Niogi, Kailásnáth,		... Berhampore Collegiate school.
„	Ramánáth,	... Pogose school.
Nizam-ud-din, Hosen,		... Bareilly Collegiate school.
Obdadár, Rájendranáth,		... Luknimpore school.
Ogg, A. W.		... La Martiniere College.
Pál, Annadáprasád,		... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
„	Banamáli,	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
„	Harischandra,	... Ooterparah school.
„	Jogendrachandra,	... Howrah school.

Pál, Kisárimohan,	...	Garden Reach school.
„ Lakshmináráyan,	...	Beerbhoom school.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Gossydoorgapore school.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Kalyparah A. V. school.
Pálit, Jogendranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Palmer, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Pande, Benimádhav,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rámantar,	...	L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapore.
Pandit, Chunilál,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's school.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Pránnáth,	..	Delhi Collegiate school.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	L. M. S. school, Khagrah.
Páthak, Annadáprasád,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Perera, J. L.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Peters, R.	...	Hare school.
Poddár, Khudirám,	...	Coomercolly school.
Prasád, Bhairav,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Premchánd,	...	Monghyr school.
Rádhálál,	...	Teacher.
Rádhikárám,	...	Gowhatty High school.
Rae, G. P.	...	Allahabad High school.
Ráhá, Bhairavchandra,	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
„ Krishnagopál,	...	Ditto
Rahim-ud-din,	...	Colingah Branch school.
Rámchánd,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Rámdás,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Rámprasád,	...	Victoria College.
Rámsaranlál,	...	Sarun school.
Rámsing,	...	Umritsur school.
Rámsing,	...	Cawnpore school.
Ráy, Anandachandra,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
„ Bijaysankar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Damari,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Hazaribag school.
„ Devipada,	...	Christ Church school, Cawnpore.
„ Haricharan,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Káminikumár,	...	Pogose school.

Ráy,	Kuladáprasád,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
,,	Lalitchandra,	... Dacca Collegiate school.
,,	Lalitmohan,	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,,	Nilmádhav,	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
,,	Niranjan,	... Furreedpore school.
,,	Nityagopál,	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,,	Rámgopál,	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
,,	Rámlál,	... Bangla Bazar school.
,,	Sáradákumar,	... Dacca Collegiate school.
,,	Siddheswar,	... Howrah school.
,,	Sirischandra,	... Pubna school.
,,	Sitánáth,	... Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Sivchandra,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
,,	Tárákumár,	... Pogose school.
,,	Umeschandra,	... General Assembly's Institution.
Ráychaudhuri,	Purnachandra,	... Garden Reach school.
,,	Rádhánáth,	... Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
,,	Rákhalchandra,	... Mahespore Aided school.
Sáfakutullah,		... Rungpore school.
Sáhá,	Akshaykumár,	... Hare school.
Saháy,	Bhagwán,	... Hume's High school, Etawah.
,,	Bhagwún,	... Allygurh school.
,,	Kuldip,	... Patna Normal school.
,,	Raghuvar,	... Bareilly Collegiate school.
,,	Siv,	... Ditto
Sankardás,		... Umritsur school.
Sankarlál,		... Agra Collegiate school.
Sanyál,	Basantakumár,	... Digapoteah school.
,,	Kuláschandra,	... Maldah school.
,,	Krishnachandra,	... Beauleah school.
,,	Mathuránáth,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate school
,,	Raghunandan,	... Ditto
,,	Rámendranath,	... Beauleah school
,,	Sasidhar,	... Berhampore Collegiate school.
,,	Srináth,	... Ditto
Sardhárilál,		... Bhangulpore school.
Saryudaval,		... Canning College, Lucknow.

Sarkár, Bipinvihári,	... Jenkin's school, Cooch Behar.
,, Girischandra,	... Sirnu school
,, Sasibhushan,	... Intally Institution.
Sarma, Umákánta,	.. Debroogurh school.
Sen, Ajodhyanath,	... Burdwan Maharaja's school.
,, Akshaykumár,	. Joynaram's College.
,, Amvikacharan,	... Calcutta Training Institution.
,, Apurvakrishna,	... Hare school
,, Bánkánta,	.. Kishnaghur Collegiate school
,, Bhumendrasankar	... Calcutta Training Institution.
,, Brindavanchandra	... Patna Collegiate school.
,, Gaganchandra,	... Pogose school.
,, Jadunáth,	.. General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jadunáth,	... Burrisaul school.
,, Jogendrachandra,	... Hindu school.
,, Kalikisar,	... Pogose school.
,, Kalimohan,	.. Ditto
,, Kedarnath,	.. Hare school
,, Phanibhushan,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate school
,, Prankrishna,	... Oriental Seminary.
,, Prasannakumár,	... Jessore school.
,, Prasannakumár,	... Tagoria school.
,, Priyanáth,	... Oriental Seminary.
,, Purnachandra,	.. Hindu school.
,, Purnachandra,	... Pogose school
,, Purnachandra,	.. Chittagong High school.
,, Rameschandra,	... Albert Institution
,, Syámlal,	... Hooghly Branch school.
,, Syámacharan, (Senior)	.. Pogose school
,, Syamacharan, (Junior)	... Ditto
,, Umeschandra,	.. Hare school.
,, Umeschandra,	... Hooghly Branch school.
Set, Haripada,	. . Badla A. V. school
Sheik, Saebjan,	... Burdwan Maharaja's school.
,, Shamsuddin,	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Sil, Anantakumar,	. . Garden Reach school.
Sinha, Bankavihari,	. . L M. S school, Khagrah.

Sinha,	Brajalál,	... Kandee school
	Chandrasekhar,	.. Sc ol's Free College
	Girischandra,	.. Hindu school.
	Gnanendranáth,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Kalipnasanna,	... Bhastarah school
	Navinkisar,	... Berhampore Collegiate school
	Sáradáprasád,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Vikramádit,	.. Patna Normal school.
Sivdás,		... Umritsur Mission school.
Sivdás,		... Ajmere Collegiate school
Sivnandanlal,		... Victoria school, Ghazeepore
Sivsankarlál,		. L M High school, Benares.
Smith,	T M	.. La Martiniere College.
Solomons,	W H	.. Private Student
Syámdás,		... Lahore Collegiate school
Syámulananda,		... Patna Collegiate school.
Syamsundar,		.. Barrackpore school.
Syud Mohammud Toki,		... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Raza Hosen,	... Ditto
Talukdár,	Abhayácharan,	... Dacca Brahmo school.
	Anandamohan,	... Dacca Collegiate school
Tapasi,	Harilal,	... Culna Mission school.
Taslim-ud din,		... Rungpore school
Udaibhan Sing,		.. Goruckpore Mission school
Uditnáráyan,		. Sarun school.
Vakil-ud-din,		... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Wirasinghe,	A W. M.	... St Thomas' College, Colombo
Zahar-ud din,		... Calcutta Mudrissa.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul,	Ghano,	... Moradabad school.
	Hak,	.. Bareilly Collegiate school.
	Rahim,	. Ajmere College.
Abdulla,		.. Patna Collegiate school
Aditya,	Purnachandra	... Oriental Seminary.
Ali,	Imdad,	... Seetapore school.

Ali, Woomed,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Amer Uddin Ebenezer,	...	Kangra Mission school.
Asad Ulla, Sheikh,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Azim Ulla,	...	Arrah school.
Baksh, Umar,	...	Jullundur Mission school.
Bakshi, Akshaykumár,	...	Pulwa Magora school.
Bandyopádhyáy, Ásutosh,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Avináschandra,	...	Jonye Training school.
Baidyanáth,	...	Monghyr school.
Banawárilál,	...	Noral school.
Dinanáth,	...	Nagpore F. C. Institution.
Ganeschandra,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Harimohan,	...	Navadwip A. S. school.
Hariprasanna,	...	Ilsoba Mondlye school.
Jogendranáth,	...	Ooterparah school.
Kálipada,	...	Jonye Training school.
Káliprasanna,	...	Serampore College.
Mahendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Paresnáth,	...	Bishop Wilson's school, Chatra.
Párvatícharan,	...	Teachor.
Piyárimohan,	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Saratgopál,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Tárápada,	...	Bagnaparah school.
Táráprasanna,	...	Ranaghat school.
Basák, Rájendramohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Basu, Annadáchandra,	...	Seal's Free College.
Atulkrishna,	...	Bora school.
Avináschandra,	...	Ditto
Brajendrakrishna,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chandrakumár,	...	Chittagong High school.
Gurudás,	...	Jenkin's school, Cooch Behar.
Jadunáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Mathuránáth,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Navadwipchandra,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's school.
Nilámvar,	..	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bataharám,	...	Lahore Mission school.
Bhaduri, Akshaykumár,	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Bháduri, Rámjádav, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Bhagavándyál, ... Sultanpore Zillah school.
Bhattácháryya, Akshaykumár, ... Jenkin's school, Cooch Behar.
Avináschandra, ... Patna Normal school.
Bámácharan, ... Barrackpore school.
Durgásankar, ... Berhampore Collegiate school.
Rámchandra, ... Beersingha A. S. school.
Sitárám, ... Salkea school.
Bhaváni, Biháriláł, ... Santipore English school (Old).
Bhumik, Táránkrishna, ... Berhampore Collegiate school.
Bhunyá, Upendranáth, ... Tumlook school.
Biháriláł, ... Delhi Collegiate school.
Biswás, Krishnachandra, ... Chatmore school.
Buchchanláł, ... Joynáráin's College.
Callaghan, J. ... St. Peter's College, Agra.
Chakravarti, Benimádhav, ... Barrackpore school.
„ Navinchandra, ... Bangla Bazar school.
„ Rámcharan, ... Midnapore school.
Chandanláł, ... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Chandiprasád, ... Joynáráin's College.
Chhatuláł, ... Goruckpore Mission school.
Chattopádhyáy, Abhaycharan, ... Mirzapore Mission school.
Akshaychandra, ... Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
Bholánáth, ... Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Dhananjay, ... Ranaghat school.
Kesavláł, ... Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
Kshetramohan, ... Konnugger school.
Manmathnáth, ... Hare school.
Nityagopál, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Panchánan, ... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Phakirchánd, ... Badla A. V. school.
Priyanáth, ... General Assembly's Instn.
Rámchandra, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Rasiklál, ... Metropolitan Institution.
Trigunácharan, ... South Baharoo school.
Umeschandra, ... Devgram school.
Chaudhuri, Banawárilál, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.

Chandhuri,	Bhuvanmohan,	... Santipore New school.
	Jagatvandhu,	... Albert Institution.
Damodarprasád,		... Bhagulpore school.
Das,	Bholánáth,	... Gowhatty High school.
	Bijaynáth,	... Ditto
	Bipinvihári,	... Digapotia school.
	Harischandra,	... Bangla Bazar school.
	Káliprasád,	... Maldah school.
	Kártikchandra,	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Niradchandra,	... Jagatbullubpore school.
	Raghunáth,	... Victoria College, Agra.
	Rámcharan,	... Brahmo school, Dacca.
	Rasikchandra,	... Chittagong High school.
	Sarvánanda,	... Sylhet Mission school.
Datta,	Bankavihári,	... Midnapore school.
	Dinanáth,	... Calcutta Training Institution.
	Jitunáráyan,	... Howrah school.
	Jogendrachandra,	... Burdwan Moharaja's school.
	Kesavchandra,	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	Mánikchandra,	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
	Purnachandra,	... Burrisal school.
	Srináth,	... Teacher.
	Táraknáth,	... Balgona H. C. A. school.
De,	Bhairavchandra,	... Chittagong High school.
	Jánakináth,	... Nizamut school, Moorshedabad.
	Kálimohan,	... Cachar school.
	Pramathachandra,	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
	Syámácharan,	... Moradpore Training Seminary.
Dhar,	Brajalál,	... Pakoor school.
	Gokulchandra,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
Dinwiddie, J. D.		... Kamptee school.
Dosar, Jeorakhan,		... Saugor High school.
Dube, Tárakrám,		... Pakoor school.
Durgákánta,		... Gowhatty High school.
Ford, C. J. W.		... St. Xavier's College.
Gajanphur Hossain,		... Cuttack High school.
Gangopádhyáy,	Bhuvanmohan,	... Pogose school.

Gangopádhyáy,	Jogendranath,	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
	Kodarnáth,	... Baraset school.
	Kedárnáth,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
	Nilmani,	... Hooghly Branch school.
Garvin,	H F	. St Thomas's College, Colombo
Ghatak,	Kaliprasanna,	... Chinsurah Hindu school.
Ghosh,	Aghornáth,	... Pulwa Magora school.
	Akinchan,	.. Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
	Bankavihári,	... Bellore school
	Brajakisor,	. . Berhampore Collegiate school
	Chandrakánta,	... Hooghly Branch school.
	Devendrachandra,	... Hindu school
	Devendrakumár,	... Barripore school.
	Dwárikanáth,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate school
	Gopinath,	... Metropolitan Institution
	Haripada,	... Chinsurah Hindu school.
	Jogendranáth,	... Dushghurah Aided school.
	Krishnachandra,	... Moradpore Training Seminary
	Mohinimohan,	... Burdwan Maharaja's school.
	Monmohan,	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Raghunáth,	... Balasore school
	Sitánáth,	... Burnsal school.
	Uddhavchandra,	... Cawnpore Zilla school.
Ghoshál,	Bihárilal,	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
	Sivchandra,	... Joynarain's College.
Giridharlál,		... Allygurh school
Golam	Mahommed,	... Lahore Collegiate school.
Gopichánd,		... Canning College, Lucknow.
Gopilál,		.. Patna Normal school.
Goswámi,	Nilmádhav,	... Beerbhoom school
	Nandalal,	. . Hooghly Collegiate school
Guha,	Haricharan,	... Brahmo school, Dacca.
	Jogendranath,	... Sylhet Mission school.
Gupta,	Benimadhav,	... Culna Mission school.
	Bipinchandra,	... Private Student.
	Dwárkanath Dás,	. Calcutta Training Institution.
	Mahendranath,	... Burdwan Maharaja's school

Gupta, Narendranáth, ... Howrah school.
Nasirám, ... Calcutta Training Academy.
Rájchandra, ... Bogra school.
Rasiklál, ... Calcutta Training Academy.
Háldár, Kalikumár, ... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Priyanáth, ... Jonye Training school.
Harichánd, ... Delhi Collegiate school.
Hariharnáth, ... Gya school.
Hui, Nilámvar, ... Serajgunge school.
Jhandu, ... Lahore Collegiate school.
Kálisaháy, ... Patna Normal school.
Kanháilál, ... Gya school.
Kar, Rasiklál, ... Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
Khadim Hossain, ... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Kripásankar Kháráwál, ... Saugor High school.
Kulavi, Sitánáth, ... Boroe school.
Kundu, Devendranáth, ... Coomercolly school.
Gurudyál, ... Ditto
Láhá, Ratikánta, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Láhiri, Chandranáth, ... Serampore College.
Kisarimohan, ... Khaja Abdool Gunny's school.
Madak, Sasibhushan, ... Hindu school.
Madanmohan, ... Allahadad Zillah school.
Mafazal Hossain, ... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mahammed, Nusrat, Uddin, ... Private Student.
Unas Ali, ... Gowhatty High school.
Zahir Uddin, ... Private Student.
Maitra, Utsavchandra, ... Bogra school.
Majumdár, Mahendranáth, ... Bhowanipore Institution.
Prasannakumár, ... Pogose school.
Mallik, Akshaykumár, ... Baraset school.
Jogendranáth, ... Hindu school.
Mandal, Kártikchandra, ... Beersingha A. S. school.
Mevárám, ... Bareilly Collegiate school.
Mistri, Aghornath, ... Serampore College.
Mitra, Amvikácharan, ... Hindu school.
Basantakumár, ... Coomercolly school.

Mitra,	Bhavánicharan,	... Hooghly Branch school.
	Bhutnáth,	... Agurpara C M S. Institution.
	Chandrakumár,	... Sylhet school.
	Dwárkánáth,	... Barrackpore school
	Gakulchandra,	... Purulea school.
	Haridás,	... Midnapore school.
	Pulinchánd,	... Hare school.
	Ramánáth,	... P. Gupmathpore school
	Sáradáprasád,	... Midnapore school.
	Tarinicharan,	... Hindu school.
	Umácharan,	... Jerat school.
	Upendrachandra,	... Private Student.
Muchi,	Náráyandás,	... Saugor High school.
Mukhopádhyáy,	Basantakumar,	... Pogose school.
	Bihárilál,	... Bareilly Collegiate school.
	Bisveswar,	... Serampore College.
	Brajanáth,	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	Chandrakánta,	... Calcutta F C. Institution.
	Chandranáth,	... Burdwan Moharaja's school.
	Golaknáth,	... Bancoorah school.
	Hariprasád,	... Devgram school.
	Jogendranáth,	... Garden Reach school
	Kálíprasád,	... Bohala Mission school.
	Lálmohan,	... Belloro school.
	Madhumádhav,	... Hooghly Branch school.
	Madhusudan,	... Puri school.
	Mutilál,	... Chinsurah Hindu school.
	Navakumár,	... Serampore College.
	Nilmohan,	... Bhagulpore school.
	Prasannachandra,	... Kallyparah A. V. school.
	Priyanáth,	... Ranaghat school.
	Sanatchandra,	... Ooterparah school.
	Satyaprasád,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Munnálál,		... Agra Collegiate school.
Nág,	Rámdayál,	... Pogose school.
Nandi,	Gangágovinda,	... Mymensinig school.
	Govindavandhu,	... Dinagepore school.

Nandi, Jadunáth,	...	Dmageporo school
Nandji,	...	Sarun school.
Náráyan, Rájkisar,	...	Patna Govindachandra's school.
Nathurám,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Naylor, C. G. R.	...	Doveton College.
Niogi, Bhagaváuchandra,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Nizám-ud-din,	...	Jullundur Mission school.
Páin, Bipinvihári,	...	Serampore College.
Pálchaudhuri, Jogeschandra,	...	Hindu school.
Pálit, Hridaynáth,	...	Cuttack High school.
Prabhudayál,	...	Umritsur Collegiate school.
Puranchánd,	...	St. John's College.
Rádhacharan,	...	Lullutpore Zillah school.
Rahím-ud-din,	...	Private Student.
Ralyarám,	...	Umritsur Mission school.
Ramaswámi, M.	...	Teacher.
Rámcharan,	...	Christ Church sch. Cawnpore.
Rámlachhman,	...	Delhi Collegiate school.
Ráy, Amritalál,	...	Hare school.
Brajamádhav,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Chandrakumár,	..	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
Dinanáth,	...	Bansbariah F. C. Mission sch.
Gopikananda,	...	Bancoorah school.
Kisarimohan,	...	Ditto
Nandalál,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Nilratan,	...	Bishop Wilson's sch. Chatrah.
Prasannachandra,	...	Pogoso school.
Radhikáprasad,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Rajkumár,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Rámtáran,	..	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Tárinicharan,	...	Koochiakole Rajgram school.
Trailokyanáth,	...	Paikpariah school.
Ráychaudhuri, Jogendranáth,	...	Mahes school.
Rajendranáth,	...	Ditto
Sáha, Rákháldás,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Saligram Khosla,	...	Lahore Mission school.
Sányál, Maheschandra,	...	Teacher.

Sanyal, Sátkari,	...	Santipore New school.
Sarkár, Baradakánta,	...	Chittagong High school.
Bimadvihári,	...	Sooriool English school.
Manmohan,	...	Cutwa school.
Navadwipchandra,	...	Teacher.
Srináth,	...	Pubna school.
Sarmá, Kesavnáth,	...	Seebsagur school.
Sarvádhikári, Shurendrakumár,	...	Khanakul Krishnaghur A. S. sch.
Sattrukal, Single, B. M.	...	Private Student.
Sen, Baradaprasád,	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram school.
Kálikripá,	...	Albert Institution.
Káliprasanna,	...	Barrackpore school.
Kedárnáth,	...	Pulwa Magoorah school.
Kedarnáth,	...	Seetapore school.
Kripánáth,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Krishnahari,	...	Bullagor school.
Kshetramohan,	...	Teacher.
Prasannachandra,	..	Pogose school.
Prasannakumár,	...	Burrisaul school.
Sivprasanna,	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Shaikh, Basir ud-din,	...	Baraset school
Elahi-ud-din,	...	Beaulcah school.
Sil, Kshetramohan,	..	Hindu school
Mahendranáth,	..	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Upendranáth,	...	Ditto
Sinha, Akhariram Kenkaráj,	...	Muzufferpore school.
Devendranáth,	..	Dacca Collegiate school.
Dwarikánáth,	...	Andool school.
Govindanarayan,	...	Queen's College, Benares
Gurudyál,	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
Haradhyán,	...	Queen's College, Benares
Hirálál,	...	Krisnaghur A. V. school.
Jahanlal,	...	Beersingha A. S. school.
Kailáspati,	...	Patna Govindachandra's school
Nandalal,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Purnachandra,	...	Ditto
Sivrám, Kandkar,	...	Teacher.

Sivsankar, Khaiawal,	...	Sangor school.
Sur, Haranath,	...	Barrackpore school.
Suryyaprasád,	...	Private student
Swift, A.	...	Goojranwallah Mission school
Syámlal,	...	Muttra school.
Syud Zakir Hosen,	...	Mozufferpore school.
Tálukdár, Navadwipchandra,	...	Oriental seminary.
Tarapdár, Ísánchandra,	...	Pubna school.

1871.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hakám,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Aiyer, T. A A.	...	St Xavier's College.
Akhileswarprasad,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Annylál,	...	Hurdui Zillah school
Ash, Matilál,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Baktavarlál,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school
Bandyopadhyay, Bhagavaticharan,		Dacca Collegiate school.
Bijaykrishna,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Ganeschandra,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Gurjápada,	...	Howrah school.
Krishnachandra,	...	Harinavi A. S. school.
Mahendranath,	...	Hare school.
Mahendranáth,	...	Howrah school.
Matilal,	...	Ooterparah school.
Nandagopál,	...	Hare school.
Rakhaldás,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Bansgopal,	...	Fyzabad High school.
Basu, Ánantakumár,	...	Hindu school.
Annadaprasad,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Banadadás,	...	Hare school.
Devendranath,	...	Hindu school.
Durgadás,	...	Ditto
Harakumar,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Ishwarchandra,	...	Ditto

Basu, Mahinimohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Narendranáth,	...	Hindu school.
Narendranáth,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Pramathanáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Umeschandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Bhattacharyya, Chandrasekhar (1),		Burdwan Moharaja's school.
Haraprasad,	...	Sanskrit College.
Jogendranáth (Senior)		Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Biswas, Mahendranáth,	...	Hare school.
Boilard, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Brijvallabh,	...	Jeypore Moharaja's College.
Campbell, R. L.	...	Mussoorie school.
Chakravarti, Navakumár,	...	Pogose school.
Chattopádhyáy, Govindachandra,	..	Ooterparah school.
Gurudás,	...	Sanskrit College.
Kedranáth,	...	Andool school.
Kuschandra,	...	Bhagulpore school.
Paresnáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Saratchandra (Senior)		Konnugger school.
Chiodetto, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Rajkisan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Surendranáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
Táraprasanna,	...	Commillah school.
Datta, Bhagavánchandra,	...	Pogose school.
Bijaykrishna,	...	Oriental seminary.
Dvijadás,	...	Pogose school.
Khiradkumar,	...	Hindu school.
Maheschandra,	...	Hare school.
Mahinimohan,	...	Mirzapore Mission school.
Manmathanáth,	...	Hare school.
Purnáchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
De, Panchkari,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Prasannakumár,	...	Hindu school.
Dhar, Mathuranáth,	...	Furreedpore school.
Dharmananda,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Durgaprasad,	...	Saugor High school.
Ewing, H.	...	La Martiniere College.

Ganesprasad,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Gangopádhyáy, Hariprasad,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
,, Hiralál,	...	Barrackpore school.
Genoe, C. A. C.	..	Mussoorie school.
Ghosh, Asutosh,	...	L. M. S. school, Khagra.
Chandidás,	...	Hindu school.
Ganeschandra,	...	Harinavi A. S. school.
Gnanendrachandra,	...	Hindu school.
Jadavchandra,	..	Mymensing school.
Jadunáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Kálipada,	..	Hindu school.
Priyanáth,	...	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipore.
Saradaprasad,	...	Hindu school.
Syamapada,	..	Ooterparah school.
Gupta, Bipinvihári,	..	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Hiralál,	...	Hare school.
Saratchandra,	...	Sanskrit College.
Gyaprasad,	...	Hume's High school, Etawah.
Háldár, Nitáicharan,	...	Hindu school.
Hunter, J. A.	...	St. Thomas' College.
Ishvardás,	...	Rawalpindee Mission school.
Jankiprasad,	...	Lukhimpore school.
Lachmandás,	...	Rawalpindee Mission school.
Lachmanprasad,	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
Mack, E. J.	...	Colombo Academy.
Maitra, Kasináth,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Majumdár, Chandicharan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Misra, Ramsankar,	...	Ditto
Mitra, Amvikacharan,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Girindranáth,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Jogendrachandra,	...	Hindu school.
Mádhavchandra,	...	Sanskrit College.
Saratchandra,	...	Hindu school.
Mohammed Hosen,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Monies, W.	...	Mussoorie school.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Bámápada,	...	Dushghura Aided school.

Mukhopadhyay,	Bihárilál (No. 2) ...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
	Haridás, ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Hirálál, ...	Kandi school.
	Jogendrachandra, ...	Hare school.
	Kisarimohan, ..	Ooterparah school.
	Mahendranáth, ...	Hare school.
	Mahendranáth, ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Pramathanáth, ...	Bhagulpore school.
	Rasvihári, ...	Ooterparah school.
	Tulsidás, ...	Howrah school.
Murphy, J. B. C.	...	Mussoorie school.
Nán, Hiralal,	...	Hare school.
Nandpersad,	..	Teacher.
Nandi, Bipracharan,	...	Pogose school.
Neville, G.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
O'Donel, H.	...	Doveton College.
Orr, P. P.	...	La Martiniere College.
Pál, Rájchandra,	...	Sylhet Government school.
Pálit, Priyanáth,	...	Hindu school.
Pandit, Biswambharnáth,	..	Delhi Zillah school.
Parmanand,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Purvis, G. C.	...	Doveton College.
Rajak, Bihárilál,	...	L. M. S Instn, Bhowanipore.
Ray, Rangalal,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Shastivar,	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Syamaprasad,	...	Hare school.
Umaprasad,	...	Ditto
Ronaldson, E.	...	Doveton College.
Rudra, Madhusudan,	...	Ooterparah school.
Sarkar, Bipinvihari,	...	Hare school.
Nagendranáth,	...	Ditto
Sarkies, J. M.	...	Doveton College.
Sen, Adharlál,	...	Hindu school.
Amvikacharan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Bamacharan,	...	Ditto
Gadádhar,	..	Patna Collegiate school.
Kalimohan,	..	Dacca Collegiate school.

Sen, Navakrishna,	...	Burisa Aided school.
Rajkrishna,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Trigunacharan,	...	Hare school.
Shah, Mohommed Azam,	...	Bhagulpore school.
Sheo, Lál,	...	Delhi Zillah school.
Sil, Kánáilál,	...	Hindu school.
Sinha, Brajeschandra,	...	Kandi school.
Rasiklal,	...	Hare school.
Syed Fyzuddin Hosen,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Khyrat Ahmed.	...	Gya school.
Tarapdar, Chandrakisar,	...	Mymensing school.
Toozs, R.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Townsend, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Trivedi, Mahendranath,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Alim,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Acharyya, Akshaykumar,	...	Hindu school.
Adhikári, Brajalál,	...	Bauleah school.
Adya, Kálidás,	..	Hare school.
Amed Beg,	..	St. Stephen's College.
Alvis, A. W.	...	St. Thomas' College.
Angelo, J.	...	Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpore.
Asgar Ali Ahmed,	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
Ashraf Hosen,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Azimuddin Khan,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Bágchi, Bijaygovinda,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Baksiram Sing,	...	Fyzabad High school.
Balmokund,	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornáth,	...	Serampore College.
Amvikacharan,	...	Sodepore school.
Asutosh,	...	Ilsoba Mondlye school.
Benimadhav,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Bhairavimohan,	...	Sanskrit College.
Bholanáth,	...	Hare school.
Brajendranáth,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.

Bandyopadhyay,	Gopalchandra,	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	Haricharan,	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Jaganmohan,	... Allahabad Zillah school.
	Madhavchandra,	... Howrah school.
	Nanilál,	... Burrisa Aided school.
	Párvaticharan,	... Howrah school.
	Satischandra,	... Serampore College.
	Sivchandra,	... Hindu school.
	Suryyakánta,	... Dacca Collegiate school.
Bapu Rao Dada Vinkhare,		... Nagpore F. C. Institution
Barál,	Manikiál,	... Hare school.
	Nilmani,	... Hooghly Branch school.
Barhamdeonarayn,		... Mozufferpore school.
Basu,	Amarchandra,	... Hare school.
	Amritalál,	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Atulkrishna,	... Patna Collegiate school.
	Avinaschandra,	... Hare school.
	Chandramohan,	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
	Harachandra,	... Dacca Collegiate school.
	Kedarnáth,	... Konnugger school.
	Mahendralál,	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Mahendramohan,	... Garden Reach school.
	Matilál,	... Cawnpore Zillah school.
	Nilmani,	... *Bhastarah* school.
	Rádhikanáth,	... Barripore school.
	Rájanikánta,	... L. M. S. school, Khagraja.
	Thakurdás,	... Joynarain's College.
Bhaduri,	Prankrishna,	... Malda school.
Bhagavan Sing,		... St. Stephen's College.
Bhanja,	Jogendrachandra,	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Bhatta,	Dwarikánáth,	... Dacca Collegiate school.
Bhattacharyya,	Baikunthanáth,	... Jessore school.
	Bhavadev,	... Furreedpore school.
	Bisveswar,	... Dacca Collegiate school.
	Girischandra,	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
	Harimohan,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
	Hemchandra,	... Baraset school.

Bhattacharyya, Jogendranáth (Junior)	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Mahendranáth,	...	Ditto
Mahinimohan,	...	Jonye Training school.
Matilál,	...	Sanskrit College.
Rajanikanta,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Rámnáth,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Bhunya, Gurudás,	...	Midnapore school.
Bhuramal,	...	Jeypore Moharaja's College.
Birjvallabh,	...	Agra Collegiate school.
Birjviharilál,	...	Ditto
Bisvas, Priyakrishna,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Bisveswar, Dyal,	...	Oonao Zillah school.
Bowers, W. H.	...	Bengal Academy.
Brahma, Sivprasad,	...	Cuttack school.
Budhkarn,	...	Ajmere collegiate school.
Chakravarti, Basantakumár,	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
Bhutnáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Damodar,	..	Khanakul Kishnagur A. S. sch.
Durganáth,	...	Santosh Jahnavi school.
Gaganchandra,	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Harachandra,	...	Mymensing school.
Kalipada,	...	Ditto
Pranchandra,	...	Konnugger school.
Rameschandra,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Ramraman,	...	Serampore College.
Sitalprasad,	..	South Baharoo school.
Sudhindrachandra,	....	Dacca Collegiate school.
Chandra, Bipinvihari,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Dwarkanáth,	..	Badla Aided school.
Changdar, Napharchandra,	..	Midnapore school.
Charat Sing Chahachu,	...	Rawulpindee Mission school.
Chattopadhyay, Abhayacharan,	..	Fyzabad High school.
Bagalacharan,	...	Howrah school.
Baradaprasad,	...	Culna Moharaja's school.
Bibhutibhushan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Binadvihári,	...	Maldah school.
Dwarkanáth,	...	Bancoorah school.

Chattopadhyay, Gopal Lál, ... Hindu school.
Jaykrishna, ... General Assembly's Instn.
Jogendranáth, ... Hooghly Branch school.
Jogendranáth, ... Cawnpore Zillah school.
Jwalaprasad, ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Kesavchandra, ... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Prasannakumár, ... Nagpore F. C. Institution.
Prasannakumár, .. Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Raghunáth, ... Burdwan Maharajah's school.
Saratchandra, ... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Suryyakumár, ... Muragatcha school.
Taradás, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Tarapada, ... L. M. S Instn. Bhowanipore.
Chaudhuri, Amritalál, ... Calcutta Training Academy.
Annadaprasad, ... Monghyr school.
Apurvakrishna, ... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Jogendrachandra, ... Maldah school.
Matilál, ... St. Peter's C. M. S. sch. Allahabad.
Pnrnachandra, ... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Connor, J. A. ... Calcutta Boy's school.
Damodardás, ... Agra Collegiate school.
Damodardás, ... Christ Churchschool, Cawnpore.
Dan, Purnachandra, ... Konnuggur school.
Dás, Amarnáth, .. Metropolitan Institution.
Biháriláll, ... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Dharmadhar, ... Calcutta Training Academy.
Govindaprasad, ... Mymensing school.
Harináth, ... Commillah school.
Indrakumár, ... General Assembly's Institution.
Madanmohan, ... Sylhet Government school.
Radhavinad, ... Kandi school.
Rameschandra, ... Midnapore school.
Sitamohan, ... Sylhet Government school.
Sitanáth, ... Ditto
Tarakchandra, ... Ranaghat school.
Datta, Bhagavaticharan, ... Badla Aided school.
Bhuvaneswar, ... Cuttack school.

Datta, Chandicharan, ... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Chandrakánta, ... Ooterparah school.
Dinanáth, ... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Dinanáth, ... Metropolitan Institution.
Girijabhushan, ... General Assembly's Instu.
Gopaldás, ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhow.
Haricharan, ... Mymensing school.
Hridaynarayan, ... Amptah school.
Kedarnáth, ... Bagnan school.
Nrisinhakumar, ... Burrisa Aided school.
Phanidhar, ... Debroogurh school.
Sasibhushan, ... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Upendrakumar, ... South Baharoo school.
Daulatram, ... Umritsur Mission school.
De, Chandrasekhar, ... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Dwarkánáth, ... Dacca Collegiate school.
Devidin, ... Hume's High school, Etawah.
Deviprasad, ... Mirzapore Zillah school.
Dhan, Sing, ... Delhi Zillah school.
Dhar, Bholanáth, ... Hindu school.
Bihárilál, ... Pogose school.
Kshetralál, ... Hindu school.
Dinesprasad, ... Bhaugulpore school.
Durgaprasad, ... Agra Collegiate school.
Elisha, ... Nagpore F. C. Institution.
Ennet Hosen, ... Ajmere Collegiate school.
Erasmus, J. C. ... St. John's College.
Gajadharprasad, ... Bareilly Collegiate school.
Gangopadhyay, Apurvachandra, ... Hare school.
Devendranáth, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Jadunáth, ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhow.
Phanibhushan, ... Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Upendranáth, ... Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Amritachandra, ... Burrisaul school.
Basantakumár, ... Sulkea school.
Durgadás, ... Beerbhoom school.
Haranáth, ... Burrisaul school.

Ghosh, Hemvachandra,	...	Hindu school.
Jogeschandra,	...	Kandee school.
Kamikhyanáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Kasináth,	...	Harinavi A. S. school.
Khiradchandra,	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhow.
Khudiram,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Kshetragopál,	...	Sangor High school.
Mahendralál,	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhow.
Paresnáth,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Ramgopál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Ramkalpa,	...	Luckhimpore school.
Saradaprasad,	...	Barrackpore school.
Saratchandra,	...	Hare school.
Sitanáth,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Syamacharan,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Ghoshal, Nagendranáth,	...	Soorool school.
Gilbert, W. R.	...	La Martiniere Coll. Lucknow.
Golam, Kaioom,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Rahaman,	...	Garden Reach school.
Goonewardene, W. S. J.	...	St. Thomas's College.
Gosvami, Prasaddás,	...	Serampare College.
Gridharilál, I.	...	Delhi Zillah school.
Grossman, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Guha, Manmohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate school.
Prasannakumar,	...	Pogose school.
Gulab Sing,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Gupta, Bipinvihári,	...	Bhagulpore school.
Girindrakumár,	...	Hazaribaugh school.
Gurucharan Dás,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Radhaprasanna,	...	Culna Maharaja's school.
Hafiz Ali,	...	Sangor High school.
Haldar, Purnachandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Tinkari,	...	Howrah school.
Haraprasad,	...	Luckhimpore school.
Harising,	...	Roy Bareilly school.
Hoyle, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Jagannáthprasad,	...	Joynarain's College.

Jana, Ramraksha, ... Midnapore school.
Jansz, R. ... Colombo Academy.
Jaynáthpati, ... Patna Collegiate school.
Jeffereis, C. R. ... St. Xavier's College.
John, G. M. ... Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Jones, Charles, ... St. Xavier's school.
Karmakar, Lakshmanchandra, ... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Kasirám, ... Bareilly Collegiate school.
Kedárnáth, ... Hume's High school, Etawah.
Kisanlál, ... Barelly Collegiate school.
Kundanlál, ... St. Stephen's College.
Kundu, Bhagavaticharan, ... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Bipinvihári, ... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Napharchandra, ... Ditto
Kunjvihárilál, ... Allahabad Zillah school.
Lachminarayan, ... Hume's High school, Etawah.
Leonard, H. ... Bishop's school, Simla.
Lilley, H. ... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Lissant, G. ... La Martiniere College.
Lister, A. ... Bishop's school, Simla.
Lumsden, E. R. ... St. Xavier's College.
Madanmohanlál, ... Shahjehanpore school.
Mahadeoprasad, ... Fyzabad High school.
Mahapatra, Ramkrishna, ... Cuttack school.
Mahtab Ahmed, ... Patna Collegiate school.
Máiti, Krishnachandra, ... Cuttack school.
Maitra, Vishnuchandra, ... St. Peter's C. M. S. sch. Allahabad.
Majumdár, Janakináth, ... Dinagepore school.
Kalidás, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Naranarayan, ... Purneah school.
Nilkanta, ... Midnapore school.
Priyagopal, ... General Assembly's Institution.
Upendrachandra, ... Metropolitan Institution.
Makhanlál Joel, ... St. John's College.
Makundalál, ... Agra Collegiate school.
Manaharlál, ... Ditto
Manirám, ... Gowhatty High school.

Matilál, ... St. John's College.
Matthew, C. ... Bishop's school, Simla.
Menezes, J. M. ... Bengal Academy.
Milne, T. A. ... Doveton College.
Mitra, Ganeschandra, ... General Assembly's Institution.
Gopalchandra, ... Metropolitan Institution.
Khagendranáth, ... Hare school.
Krishnakumar, ... Mymensing school.
Narayanprasad, ... Cuttack school.
Nityagopal, ... General Assembly's Institution.
Saratchandra, ... Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
Umeschandra, ... South Baharoo school.
Mohammed, Azim, ... Sultanpore school.
Hosen, ... St. Stephen's College.
Isaq, ... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Serajal Haq, ... Monghyr school.
Moula Baksh, ... Hurdúi Zillah school.
Muin-ud-din Ahmed, ... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra, ... Calcutta Training Academy.
Amvikacharan, ... Arrah school.
Avinaschandra, ... Hindu school.
Brajendranath, ... Bhagulpore school.
Hariprasanna, ... Bullagurh school. [bad.
Haripurna, ... St. Peter's C. M. S. sch. Allaha-
Jaygopal, ... Jeypore Moharajah's College.
Kalimohan, ... Badla Aided school.
Kamikshyanath, ... Jonye Training school.
Kantichandra, ... Hare school.
Nanimadhav, ... Bullagurh Aided school.
Nilkamal, ... Pogose school.
Prasannachandra, ... Dacca Collegiate school.
Priyanath, ... Ooterparah school.
Radhikaprasad, ... Hare school. [bad.
Rajkrishna, ... St. Peter's C. M. S. sch. Allaha-
Rajkumar, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Rishivar, ... Sanskrit College.
Saratchandra, ... Chinsurah F. C. Institution.

Mukhopadhyay, Trailokyanath, ... Lahore Collegiate school.
Nag, Revatikanta, ... Pogose school.
Nandi, Mahendrachandra, ... Ditto
Umeschandra, ... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Nolan, T. ... St. Peter's College.
Owen, M. ... Doveton College.
Pal, Adharlal, ... Seal's Free College.
Kalicharan, ... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Nilamvar, ... Bancoorah school.
Sitalchandra, ... General Assembly's Institution.
Tulsicharan, ... Hindu school.
Palit, Saratchandra, ... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Pandit, Alopiprasad, ... Delhi Zillah school.
Pannalal, ... St. Stephen's College.
Pragdas, ... St. John's College.
Prukait, Purnachandra, ... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Radhakisan, ... Shahjehanpore school.
Radhilal, ... Victoria College.
Raghunathprasad, ... L. M. High school, Benares.
Rajjanlal, ... Allygurh Zillah school.
Ramanugrahanarayan, ... Patna Collegiate school.
Ramdas, ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Ramgopal, ... Allahabad Zillah school.
Ramjimal, ... St. John's College.
Ramsundarlal, ... Mirzapore Zillah school.
Ray, Asutosh, ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhow.
Benidas, ... Nizamut school.
Bhairavchandra, ... Dacca Collegiate school.
Bipinvihari, ... Baraset school.
Brajavallabh, ... Mihirpore school.
Chandrakanta, ... Berhampore Collegiate school.
Gnanadaprosad, ... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Gopalkrishna, ... Maldah school.
Haricharan, ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Kailaschandra, ... Pogose school.
Kailaschandra, ... Rowile school.
Kadarnath, ... Pogose school.

Ray,	Makundanath,	... Oriental Seminary.
	Mathuraprasad,	... Ghazeepore Mission school.
	Saradaprasad,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Raza	Hosen,	... Bareilly Collegiate school.
Rockwell,	J. W.	... Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpore
Rodrigues,	J. F.	... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Saha,	Gopivallabh,	... Metropolitan Institution.
Sahay,	Bhavani,	.. Patna Collegiate school.
	Raghuvir,	... Oonao Zillah school.
Samarekoon,	J. K. B.	... St. Thomas' College.
Sankar,	Dyal,	... Agra Collegiate school.
Sanyal,	Jogeschandra,	... Private student.
Sarkar,	Baradaprasad,	... Bancoorah school.
	Gangagovinda,	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Govardhan,	... Hooghly Branch school.
	Jagadisvar,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
	Matilal,	... Jonye Training school.
	Matilal,	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
	Rajendralal,	... Konnugger school.
	Suryyakumar,	... Serampore College.
Sarkies,	J. C.	... St. Paul's school, Darjeeling
Sarma,	Parusram,	... Debroogurh school.
Saudagarlal,		... Delhi Zillah school.
Scheerder,	M. O. C.	... St. Xavier's College.
Sen,	Achchutananda,	... Mymensing school.
	Akshaykumar,	... Hindu school.
	Akshaykumar,	... Sulkea school.
	Gapalchandra,	... Burrisaul school.
	Govindachandra,	... Dacca Brahmo school.
	Kailaschandra,	... Pogose school.
	Kamalkrishna,	... Dacca Collegiate school.
	Lalmohan,	... Hindu school.
	Rajanikanta,	... Noakhally school.
	Srikanta,	... Santosh Jahnovi school.
	Umeshchandra,	... Burrisaul school.
Seneviratne,	A.	... St. Thomas' College.
Set,	Manilal,	... Hare school.

Sexton, C.	...	St. Peter's College.
Sinha, Gaurisankar,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Jogendrachandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Sasibhushan,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sasibhushan,	...	Beersingha A. S. school.
Sirimanne, D W.	...	St. Thomas' College.
Smith, J. C.	...	Mussoorie school.
Srimani, Sasibhushan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Stephens, M.	...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy
Sukla Tularam,	...	Cawnpore Zillah school
Surjandas,	...	Lahore Collegiate school
Syed Ryazat Hosen,	...	Bhagulpore school.
Thakurprasad,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Thakurprasad,	...	Arrah school.
Tiwari, Ramnarayan,	...	Christ Church school, Cawnpore.
Sheunarayan,	...	Hurdui Zillah school.
Vishnuchandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Wajeh-ud-din,	...	Bauleah school.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz, Khaja,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Abdul Haq,	...	Mozufferpore school.
Abdur Rahim Khan,	...	Sulkea school.
Acháryya, Kedaresvar,	...	Dighapatia school.
Adhikari, Chandra Kanta,	...	Pubna school.
Ahmad Ulla,	...	Chittagong High school.
Ali Hossain,	...	L M High school, Benares.
Anantaráuchandra Chapekar,	...	Teacher.
Arshad Ali,	...	Govinda Chandra's sch Patna.
Bagchi, Maheschandra,	...	Howrah school.
Mahimmohan,	...	Santipore English school (old).
Upendranath,	..	Hindu school.
Balwant Rao,	...	Sangor High school.
Bandyopadhyay, Bidhubhushan,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Durgacharan,	...	Allahabad Mission school.
Girischandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Hariprasanna,	...	Howrah school.

Bandyopadhyay,	Hiralal,	... Cossipore school.
	Jogendranath,	... Baraset school
	Kalinath,	... Bancoorah school
	Kedarnath,	... Mirzapore Zillah school
	Saratchandra,	... Ooterparah school
Baral	Bhuvanmohan,	... Jessore school
Barat,	Upendranath,	... Hooghly Branch school.
Barma,	Gopalchandra,	... Burdwan C M S. Institution.
Basak,	Radhikamohan,	... Dacca Collegiate school
Basu,	Asutosh,	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Bipinchandra,	... Cossipore school
	Dinanath,	... Jessore school.
	Dwarkanath,	... Noral school.
	Gopalchandra,	... Harinavi A. S. school.
	Girindranath,	... Hare school.
	Haramohan,	... Berhampore Collegiate school
	Jivandhan,	... Agurpara C. M. S. Institution
	Kedarnath,	... Howrah school.
	Kunjavihari,	... Noral school
	Rajendrakumar,	... Mymensing school.
	Saratchandra,	.. Burrisal school.
	Sivchandra,	... South Baharoo school
	Umeschandra,	... Ooterparah school
Baul	Girijakanta,	... Mymensing school
Bechulal,		... Barabanki school.
Benimadhav,		... Bullorampore school
Bhaduri,	Chandranath,	... Howrah school
	Nilratan,	... Furreedpore school
Bhar,	Chandrakanta,	... Hare school
Bhattacharyya,	Baradagovinda,	.. Beauleah school
	Kailaschandra,	.. Serampore College
	Sasibhushan,	... General Assembly's Institution
	Trailokyanath,	... Kandi school
Bhawaniprasad,		... Joynarian's College
Biharilal,		... Ajmere Collegiate school.
Bishi,	Krishnachandra,	... Beauleah school
Bisvas,	Ishanchandra,	... Seal's Free College.

Bisvas,	Navadwipchandra,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate school
	Umeschandra,	.. Baraset school.
Brindavan,		... Hume's High school, Etawah.
Chadalál,		... St. John's College, Agra.
Chakravarti,	Bhavanichandra,	... Allygurh Zillah school.
	Bhuvanchandra,	... Intally Institution.
	Jadunath,	... Mirzapore Mission school.
	Prasannakumar,	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
	Rajanikanta,	... Bhowanipore Institution.
	Rajmohan,	... Dacca Brahmo school.
Chandra,	Akshaykumar,	... Hare school.
Chottopadhyay,	Dinanath,	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Haridas,	.. Beerbhoom school.
	Harinath,	.. Bansbariah F. C. Mission sch.
	Hariprasanna,	... Oonao Zillah school.
	Kaliprasanna,	.. Pogose school.
	Kisarchandra,	... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
	Mathurmohan,	... Bullagurh Aided school.
	Rupnarayan,	... Oriental Seminary.
	Saradaprasad,	.. Cuttack school.
	Saratchandra, (junior)	Konnugger school.
	Srinath,	... Bancoorah school.
Chaudhurí,	Akshaykumar,	.. Beerbhoom school.
	Chandranath,	... Beauleah school.
	Isvarchandra,	... Beauleah school.
	Jánakináth,	... Mymensinig school.
	Jaynarayan,	... Kucheakole Rajgram school.
	Khiradchandra,	... Ootterparah school.
	Madhavchandra,	... Barrackpore school.
	Makundalál,	... Beerbhoom school.
	Prasannakumár,	... Bhowanipore Institution.
	Rádhikánáth,	... Okersa school.
	Saratchandra,	... Commillah school.
Das,	Amritalál,	... Hare school.
	Khemkaran,	... Allygurh Zillah school.
	Krishnakumar,	... Chittagong High school.
	Lakshmikanta,	... Gowhatty High school.

Das, Madhavkrishna,	...	Calcutta Seminary.
Rámlál,	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Umeschandra,	...	Pogose school.
Datta, Akshaykumar,	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.
Anantálal,	...	Bancoorah school.
Baradaprasad,	...	Hooghly Branch school.
Hemchandra,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Hemnath,	...	Hare school.
Kamalkrishna,	...	Noral school.
Murarimohan,	...	Mymensing school.
Ramanath,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Davis, C.	..	Bishop's school, Simla.
De, Premchand,	...	Bancoorah school.
,, Purnachandra,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Deorám,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Dev, Prakaschandra,	...	Sylhet Government school.
Deviprasad,	...	Roy Bareilly school.
Dhar, Rasiklal,	...	Hindu school.
Dulichand,	..	St. John's College, Agra.
Francis, D.	...	Teacher.
Ganes Ramchandra Gadgil,	...	Nagpore Free Church Instn.
Gangaprasad,	...	Govindachandra's school, Patna.
Gangopádhyáy, Haricharan,	...	Pogose school.
Kantichandra,	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.
Saradacharan,	..	Joynarian's College, Benares.
Syamlal,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra,	...	Chinsurah Hindu school.
Banawarilal,	...	Bancoorah school.
Brajamohan,	...	Jessore school.
Chikanlal,	...	Beerbhoom school.
Dinanath,	..	Bancoorah school.
Hemchandra,	...	Cuttack school.
Kedarnath,	..	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Nagendrakumar,	..	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Rakhalchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Ghoshál, Annadaprasad,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
Gupta, Gopalchandra,	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.

Gupta, Piyarimohan,	...	Pogose school.
Saratchandra,	...	Dacca Brahmo school.
Habibar Rahman,	..	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Hajrá, Govindajivan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Háldár, Nandalal,	...	Sanskrit College.
Hickson, J. A.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Kalimuddin Ahmed,	...	Intally Institution.
Karmakár, Chandranath,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Keelan, R.	...	La Martiniere College.
Khurshed Ali,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Kirpárám,	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Lachman Rao Praker,	...	Saugor High school.
Laha, Umácharan,	...	Bancoorah school.
Lahiri, Purnachandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate school.
Saradamohan,	...	Beauleah school.
Lal, Hariharcharan,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Hazari,	...	Bareilly Collegiate school.
Sohan,	...	Moradabad school.
Sundar,	...	Ditto
Mahadeo Rao Pulnaitker,	...	Saugor High school.
Maitra, Kailáschandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Majumdar, Avinaschandra,	...	Christ Church sch. Cawnpore.
Kedarnath,	...	Ooterparah school.
Trailokyanath,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Mallik, Lakshminarayan,	...	Hare school.
Mangnram,	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Manna, Umácharan,	...	Jonye Training school.
Misra, Harinárayan,	...	Kandi school.
Mitra, Baradaprasad,	..	Ooterparah school.
Bhuvanmohan,	..	South Baharoo school.
Purnachandra,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Mofakharar Rahman,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mozharul Haq,	...	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Akshaykumar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Chandranath,	...	Joynarain's College.
Durgadas,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Girindrachandra,	...	Santipore English school (old).

Mukhopádhyáy, Jaminikumar, ... Dacca Brahmo school.
Jognesvar, .. Bancoorah school.
Narottam, ... Beerbhoom school.
Parvaticharan, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Piyarilal, .. General Assembly's Institution.
Prasannakumar, ... Metropolitan Institution.
Prasannakumar, .. Pogose school.
Rajmohan, ... Oriental seminary.
Ramnath, ... Beerbhoom school.
Srikumar, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Syamacharan, ... Ooterparah school.
Mulhar Rao, ... Sehore High school.
Nag, Tinkari, ... Seebpore Aided school.
Nandi, Mahendranath, ... Hooghly Collegiate school.
Nath, Biswambhar, (II) .. Delhi Zillah school.
Chandrakumár, ... General Assembly's Institution.
Niogi, Avinaschandra, .. Hooghly Collegiate school.
Pal, Bidhubhushan, ... Kishnaghur A. V. school.
Páladhi, Haricharan, ... Ilsoba Mondlye school.
Palit, Isanchandra, .. Bancoorah school.
Krishnadhan, ... Calcutta Training Academy.
Pandit, Kasinath Thakur, .. Saugor High school.
Pirthunath, ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Pereira, J. E. R. .. Colombo Academy.
Phagunprasad, ... L. M. High school, Benares.
Pitamvar, .. Ajmere Collegiate school.
Prasad, Lakshmi, ... Patna Collegiate school.
Raghuvardás, Kaith, .. Christ Church sch. Cawnpore.
Ramchand Rao Devasker, ... Saugor High school.
Ramsevak, ... L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapore.
Rámsing, ... Umritsar Mission school.
Ray, Benimádhav, ... Metropolitan Institution.
Chandrakanta, ... Furreedpore school.
Gaurchandra, ... Bhagulpore school.
Haranchandra, ... Baraset school.
Hemantakumar, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate school.
Jadunath, ... Pooree school.

Ráy, Priyanath,	...	Patna Collegiate school.
Ramanáth,	...	Howrah school.
Syámacharan,	...	Kuchiakol Rajgram school.
Rollo, A. D.	...	Bengal Academy.
Rooke, C. M. S.	...	Doveton College.
Rulliaram,	...	Lahore Collegiate school.
Saha, Batekrishna,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Kunjavihari,	...	Santipore English school (old).
Sahay, Jagdam (I),	...	Patna Normal school.
Rameswar,	..	Mozufferpore school.
Sanyal, Nrityagopal,	...	Bogra school.
Tarinikanta,	..	Serajgunge school.
Sarkar, Bhuvanchandra,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
Krishnachandra,	...	Hindu school.
Sen, Annadánanda,	..	Furreedpore school.
Gopalchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Hariprasanaa,	...	Mymensing school.
Kedarnath,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Makhanlal,	...	Hooghly Collegiate school.
Mathuranath,	...	Balasore school.
Nandalal,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Purnachandra,	...	Moteehari school.
Rajanikanta,	..	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Rameswar,	...	Teacher.
Sirischandra,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
Sheikh, Abed-ul-Rahman,	...	Patna Normal school.
Azizar Rahman,	...	Gowhatty High school.
Belait Hossain,	...	Burdwan Moharaja's school.
Hossain Baksh,	...	Bhagulpore school.
Shewdursan,	...	Teacher.
Sil, Binadvihari,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Gosaindás,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
Sing, Ator,	...	Amritsar Mission school.
Chhajju,	...	Umballa Mission school.
Gurdit,	...	Umritsur Mission school.
Jodh,	...	Rawul Pindee Mission school.
Sankar,	...	Moradabad school.

Sing, Shere,	..	Umritsar Mission school.
Zalim,	...	Fyzabad High school.
Sinha, Chunilal,	...	Midnapore L. M. school.
Ravinandan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Som, Sureschandra,	...	Hare school.
Srikrishna Appaji Pandhe,	...	Nagpore Free Church Instn.
Syud, Abdusslam,	...	Doveton College.
Tukárámvishnu, Gosávi,	...	Nagpore Free Church Instn.

MEDICINE.

M. D.

Basu, Jagavandhu,	...	1863	Medical College.
Carter, R. W.	..	1865	Asst. Surg. H. M. 82 Reg.
De, Chandrakumár,	...	1862	Medical College.
Sarkár, Mahendralal,	...	1863	Ditto

B. M.

Bandyopádhyay, Jadavchandra,	..	1866	Medical College.
Navakumár,	...	1868	Ditto
Bhattácháryyá, Hemchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Chakravarti, Purnachandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Chattopadhyay, Syámácharan,	...	1867	Ditto
Datta, Kedárnáth,	..	1866	Ditto
De, Nandalál,	...	1867	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1864	Ditto
Phakirchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Gupta, Bankavihári,	...	1870	Ditto
Kálipada,	...	1868	Ditto
Mitra, Bankavihári,	...	1871	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Gangáprasád,	..	1867	Ditto
Syámácharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Peters, C. E.	...	1868	Ditto
Ray, Isánchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Som, Dayálchandra,	..	1865	Ditto

1872.

FIRST DIVISION.

Chattopádhyáy, Nilmadhav, ... Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bhattacharyya, Srinath, ... Medical College.
Dás, Pramathanath, ... Ditto

	L. M. S.	
Acháryya, Kamikhyánáth,	... 1862	Medical College.
Bágchi, Abhaycharan,	... 1861	Ditto
Bandyopadhyay, Avináschandra,	... 1871	Ditto
Gopálchandra,	... 1869	Ditto
Harinaráyan,	... 1869	Ditto
Harischandrá,	... 1861	Ditto
Nakurchandra,	... 1867	Ditto
Purnachandra,	... 1865	Ditto
Rájkrishna,	... 1861	Ditto
Rájmohan,	... 1863	Ditto
Bará, Sivrám,	... 1871	Ditto
Basák, Amulyáratna,	... 1869	Ditto
Basu, Amritakrishna,	... 1867	Ditto
Benimádhav,	... 1865	Ditto
Dharmadás,	... 1861	Ditto
Dinanáth,	... 1864	Ditto
Gopalchandra,	... 1871	Ditto
Harimohan,	... 1865	Ditto
Jadunáth,	... 1870	Ditto
Khargeswar,	... 1870	Ditto
Krishnachandra,	... 1871	Ditto
Lakshmináráyan,	.. 1863	Ditto
Mahendralál,	... 1869	Ditto
Priyanáth,	... 1867	Ditto
Rádhánáth,	... 1868	Ditto
Sivchandra,	... 1869	Ditto
Upendrachandra,	... 1867	Ditto

Bháduri, Bihárilál,	...	1865	Medical College.
Tárinicharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Bhattácháryya, Nandalál,	...	1871	Ditto
Nilmádhav,	...	1864	Ditto
Sivchandra,	...	1871	Ditto
Chakravarti, Navinchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Rámlál,	...	1869	Ditto
Suryyakumár,	...	1871	Ditto
Chambers, E. W.	...	1866	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bámácharan,	...	1865	Ditto
Bhuvanmohan,	...	1868	Ditto
Govindachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Kedárnáth,	...	1863	Ditto
Rádhikaprásád,	...	1861	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Káliprasanna,	...	1871	Ditto
Kapileswar,	...	1861	Ditto
Nilmani,	...	1867	Ditto
Crump, H. W.	...	1866	Ditto
Dás, Adharchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Chunilál,	...	1866	Ditto
Chunilál,	...	1871	Ditto
Kálikumar,	...	1866	Ditto
Kesavchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Dásgupta, Gurudayál,	...	1868	Ditto
Datta, Brajendrakumár,	...	1871	Ditto
Girischandra,	...	1865	Ditto
Haralál,	...	1871	Ditto
Háránchandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Krishnalál,	...	1870	Ditto
Manahar,	...	1865	Ditto
Manilál,	...	1862	Ditto
Umeschandra,	...	1863	Ditto
De, Akshaykumár,	...	1865	Ditto
Gopálchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Jadunáth,	...	1871	Ditto
Rámlál,	...	1865	Ditto
Dev, Amritalál,	...	1869	Ditto

Dey, Gopálchandra,	...	1865	Medical College.
Dhol, Bipinvihari,	...	1871	Ditto
Nandalál,	...	1862	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Ánandalál,	...	1868	Ditto
Harischandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Táraknáth,	...	1869	Ditto
Ghosh, Bihárilál,	...	1869	Ditto
Dayálkisan,	...	1867	Ditto
Dukari,	...	1863	Ditto
Hirálál,	...	1864	Ditto
Jádavkisn,	...	1864	Ditto
Jadunáth,	...	1863	Ditto
Kálikrishna,	...	1869	Ditto
Kishnadhan,	...	1864	Ditto
Mádhavchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Nandalál,	...	1864	Ditto
Párvatichandra,	...	1864	Ditto
Rámlál,	...	1863	Ditto
Trailokyanáth,	...	1866	Ditto
Ghoshál, Káliprasanna,	...	1864	Ditto
Goswámi, Gopálchandra,	...	1869	Ditto
Gupta, Avinaschandra,	...	1871	Ditto
Madhusudan,	...	1869	Ditto
Dwarikánáth,	...	1871	Ditto
Mahendranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
Navinchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Rámcharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Rámkáli,	...	1870	Ditto
Sambhuchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Háldár, Káláchánd,	...	1863	Ditto
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto
Kundu, Rájkumár,	...	1865	Ditto
Láhá, Navinchandra,	...	1871	Ditto
Lahuri, Gopálchandra,	...	1864	Ditto
Syámácharan,	...	1865	Ditto
Lutful, Khabir,	...	1871	Ditto

Majumdár, Amritalál,	...	1871	Medical College
Syámácharan,	..	1868	Ditto
Mallik, Rájendranáth,	...	1871	Ditto
Syámlál,	...	1869	Ditto
McReddie, G D	..	1861	Ditto
Mitra, Dinanath,	...	1871	Ditto
Girischandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Guruschandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Jagatvandhu,	..	1869	Ditto
Kalikumar,	...	1862	Ditto
Káliprasanna,	...	1861	Ditto
Kasikinkar,	...	1865	Ditto
Navinchandra,	..	1861	Ditto
Priyamvarnáth,	...	1869	Ditto
Syámchandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Umácharan,	...	1861	Ditto
Mitra, Umeschandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Agharnáth,	..	1866	Ditto
Bhagavatícharan,	...	1863	Ditto
Jadubhushan,		1866	Ditto
Jadunáth,	...	1866	Ditto
Kesavchandra,	...	1871	Ditto
Lálmádhav,	...	1866	Ditto
Rájkisar,	...	1863	Ditto
Nandi, Nityánanda,	...	1862	Ditto
Pál, Janaranjan,	...	1862	Ditto
Pálit, Bireswar,	...	1868	Ditto
Ráy, Durgadás,	...	1861	Ditto
Gopálchandra,	.	1865	Ditto
Haranath,	..	1867	Ditto
Mahimáchandra,	...	1870	Ditto
Navagopál,	...	1865	Ditto
Táráprasanna,	...	1867	Ditto
Taráprasanna,	...	1869	Ditto
Umeschandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Sádhu, Ramanchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Sarkar, Bhuvanmohan,	...	1861	Ditto

Sarkár, Nandalal,	...	1871	Medical College.
Sasibhushan,	...	1867	Ditto
Sen, Baláichandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Kedárnáth,	...	1869	Ditto
Kisarimohan,	...	1868	Ditto
Mokhodacharan,	...	1871	Ditto
Piyárilál,	...	1871	Ditto
Upendranáth,	...	1865	Ditto
Sikdár, Srináth,	...	1869	Ditto
Sinha, Purnachandra,	...	1871	Ditto
Suryyanáráyan,	...	1865	Ditto
Ulla, Adid,	...	1868	Ditto
Zahur Ali Ahmed,	...	1871	Ditto
Zuhur Uddin,	...	1871	Ditto

1872.

Akbar Khan,	...	Medical College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Nandalál,	...	Ditto
Sivchandra,	...	Ditto
Basák, Sonátan,	..	Ditto
Basu, Aghornáth,	...	Ditto
Jádavchandra,	...	Ditto
Trailokyanáth,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Ditto
Nilkánta,	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda,	...	Ditto
De, Háránchandra,	...	Ditto
Káláchánd,	..	Ditto
Upendranath,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Navinchandra,	...	Ditto
Ratikanta,	...	Ditto
Háldár, Nidhulál,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Gopálchandra.	...	Ditto
Rádhánáth,	...	Ditto
Sarkár, Sureschandra,	...	Ditto
Sen, Akshaykumár,	...	Ditto
Dúrgádás,	...	Ditto

Sen, Jadavkrishna,	...	Medical College.
Krishnadás,	..	Ditto
Mathuranath,	...	Ditto
Rakhalchandra,	...	Ditto
Set, Rajanilál,	...	Ditto
Sinha, Durgacharan,	...	Ditto

Under-Graduates.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

1871.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ghosh, Nilmani,	...	Medical College.
Sarkar, Krishnagopál,	...	Ditto

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

1871.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Kisarilál,	...	Medical College.
Basu, Dharmadas,	...	Ditto
Hemnáth,	...	Ditto
Haranáth,	...	Ditto
Kesavchandra,	...	Ditto
Ramánáth,	...	Ditto
Bhattácháryya, Amritalál,	...	Ditto
Durgádás,	...	Ditto
Chakravarti, Sastivar,	...	Ditto
Chattopadhyáy, Rajanikumar,	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Brajanáth,	...	Ditto
Dás, Benimádhav,	...	Ditto
Purnachandra,	...	Ditto
Rámkumar,	...	Ditto

Datta, Baikunthánath, ... Medical College.
Batakrishna, ... Ditto
Binaykrishna, ... Ditto
Navinchandra, ... Ditto
De, Rámkrishna, ... Ditto
Ghosh, Jogendranáth, ... Ditto
Gupta, Chandrakumár, ... Ditto
Háldár, Prasitosh, ... Ditto
Láhá, Asutosh, ... Ditto
Láhiri, Bhushanchándra, ... Ditto
Majumdár, Annadáprasád, ... Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Gyánendranáth, ... Ditto
Hemchandra, ... Ditto
Munsi, Amritalal, ... Ditto
Nandi, Kunjavihari, ... Ditto
Pál, Bholánath, ... Ditto
Jánakináth, ... Ditto
Tárinicharan, ... Ditto
Ráha, Kamalkrishna, ... Ditto
Ráy, Devendranáth, ... Ditto
Rámmay, ... Ditto
Sarkár, Jádavkrishna, ... Ditto
Sen, Isánchandra, ... Ditto
Umeschandra, ... Ditto

1872.

Abdul Razzaq, ... Medical College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Ramlál, ... Ditto
Basu, Binodakrishna, ... Ditto
Kailáschandra, ... Ditto
Probodhchandra, ... Ditto
Tarinicharan, ... Ditto
Chakravarti, Bijaykumár, ... Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Anukulchandra, ... Ditto
Nimáichandra, ... Ditto
Dan, Bihárilál, ... Ditto
Dás, Sivkrishna, ... Ditto
Syámchand, ... Ditto

Datta, Hirálál,	...	Medical College.
De, Girischandra,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Kisarimohan,	...	Ditto
Sureschandra,	...	Ditto
Guha, Devendranath,	...	Ditto
Kumár, Bipinkrishna,	...	Ditto
Láhiri, Navakumar,	...	Ditto
Majumdar, Bhupalkrishna,	...	Ditto
Kailáschandra,	...	Ditto
Mahendranáth,	...	Ditto
Mallik, Kálidás,	...	Ditto
Mitra, Rajendrachandra,	...	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Bholánáth,	...	Ditto
Naylor, H. G. H.	...	Ditto
Sen, Brajendranath,	...	Ditto
Jaharlál,	...	Ditto
Upendranath,	...	Ditto

SCHOLARSHIPS.

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IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopádhyáy, Syámácharan,	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kálipada,	...	1868	Ditto

IN MEDICINE.

Ráy, Isánchandra,	...	1869	Medical College.
Guptá, Bankavihári,	...	1870	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Nilmadhav,	...	1872	Ditto

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IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityánanda,	...	1862	Ditto

IN SURGERY

Bandyopádhyáy, Rájkrishna,	...	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E L.	...	1862	Ditto
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto
Ghosh Chandramohan,	...	1864	Ditto
Ráy, Gopálchandra,	...	1865	Ditto
Chattopadhyay, Govindachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Gupta, Mahendranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
Goswami, Gopálchandra,	...	1869	Ditto

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityánanda,	...	1862	Ditto
Háldái, Kálachand,	...	1862	Ditto
Mitra, Kasikinkar,	...	1865	Ditto
Datta, Háránchandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Ráy, Táraprasanna,	...	1867	Ditto
Bandyopadhyáy, Rájmohan,	...	1868	Ditto

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IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY

Chattopádhyáy, Syámácharan,	...	1865	Medical College.
Ráy, Isanchandra,	...	1866	Ditto

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Dás, Pramathanáth,	...	1870	Ditto

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kálipada,	..	1866	Medical College.

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IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopádhyáy, Rájkrishna,	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.	...	1859	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1863	Ditto
De, Akshaykumár,	...	1863	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Govindachandra,	...	1864	Ditto

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Navinchandra,	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1859	Ditto
Rudra, Radhéraman,	...	1860	Ditto
Som, Dayálchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Pál, Janaranjan,	...	1863	Ditto
Datta, Háránchandra,	...	1864	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Rájmohan,	...	1866	Ditto

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Áchárыya, Kámikshyánáth,	...	1856	Ditto
Háldár Kálácháud,	...	1864	Ditto
Basu, Benimádhav,	...	1862	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy. Jádavchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Sáhá, Brajanáth,	...	1870	Ditto

IN BOTANY.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityánanda,	...	1859	Ditto
Carbery, Joseph,	...	1860	Ditto
Datta, Kedárnáth,	...	1863	Ditto
Basu, Priyánath,	...	1865	Ditto

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilál,	...	1864	Medical College.
Ráy, Táráprasanna,	...	1865	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Harischandra,	...	1866	Ditto

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1871.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiners.— { Mr. Rogers. / Mr. Parry.

1. By what men, does Cowper say, retirement is sought, and with what different objects?

2. Give briefly the substance of the following extract, in language free from metaphor; parse the words that are in italics; and state, in what sense, "shining pebbles," "weeds and shells," and "wealth" are used.

Opening the map of God's extensive plan,
We find a little isle, this life of man;
Eternity's unknown expanse appears
Circling around and limiting his years.
The busy race examine and explore
Each creek and corner of the dangerous shore,
With care collect what, in their eyes, excels;
Some, shining pebbles, and some, weeds and shells.
Thus *laden*, *dream* that they are rich and great,
And happiest he that groans beneath his weight;

The waves o'ertake them, in their serious play,
And every hour sweeps multitudes away;
They shriek and sink, survivors start and weep,
Pursue their sport, and follow to the deep.
A few forsake the throng, with lifted eyes,
Ask wealth of Heaven, and gain a real prize,
Truth, wisdom, grace, and peace like that above,
Seal'd with His signet whom they serve and love.

3. From whom has Cowper borrowed, with slight modification, the subjoined passage? Quote the original.

These are thy glorious works, Thou source of good,
How dimly seen, how faintly understood!
Thine, and upheld by thy paternal care,
This universal frame, thus wond'rous fair!

4. Show the grammatical construction of the following lines:—

(*a.*) Who will may pant for glory and excel.
Her smile his aim, all higher aims farewell!

(*b.*) My corslet, cloak—one hour and we are gone.
Sling on thy bugle—see that free from rust
My carbine-lock springs worthy of my trust.

5. Explain:—

(*a.*) Virtuous and faithful Heberdeen! whose skill
Attempts no task, it cannot well fulfil,
Gives melancholy up to Nature's care,
And sends the patient into purer air.

(*b.*) He that has not usurp'd the name of man,
Does all, and deems too little all he can,
To assuage the throbbings of the fester'd part,
And staunch the bleedings of a broken heart.

(*c.*) His heart was form'd for softness—warp'd to wrong;
Betray'd too early, and beguiled too long;

Each feeling pure—as falls the dropping dew
Within the grot;—like that had harden'd too;
Less clear, perchance, its earthly trials pass'd,
But sunk, and chill'd, and petrified at last.

6. State concisely the story of Byron's "Corsair." It is said that Byron resembles his heroes in character; if this is true, what are the points of similarity between him and the pirate chief, Conrad?

7. Required short explanations of the allusions in the extracts given below.

(*a.*) What lost a world, and bade a hero fly?
The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye.

(*b.*) Departed spirits of the mighty dead!
Ye that at Marathon and Leuctra bled!
Friends of the world! restore your swords to man,
Fight in his sacred cause, and lead the van!
Yet for Sarmatia's tears of blood atone,
And make her arm puissant as your own!
Oh! once again to Freedom's cause return
The patriot Tell—the Bruce of Bannockburn.

8. Give the meaning and derivation of hackneyed, melancholy, panic, serai, kiosk, chebouque, tocsin, winsome, and water-wraith; and also explain what you understand by tented field, glowing bard, and volley'd thunder.

9. Are rhyme and a metrical structure essential in Poetry? Assign reasons for your opinion.

10. Name and describe the principal metres and stanzas employed in English verse, and mention which of them occur in your Poetical Course.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiners.— { Mr. M. J. White, M. A.
Rev. J. Martin.

1. Explain the following sentences :—

(*a.*) He vented his spleen on the embassy by declaring that it was a mere abortion.

(*b.*) Brother, take my advice, and file your tongue to a little more courtesy.

(*c.*) A tart temper never mellows with age, and a sharp tongue is the only edged tool that grows keener with constant use.

(*d.*) If left to himself, he would have whistled life away in perfect contentment,

(*e.*) The title of Don had not then degenerated into a mere appellation of courtesy.

(*f.*) They heard a different tale, moreover, from the other voyagers, whose wan and sallow visages provoked the bitter jest that they had returned with more gold in their faces than in their pockets.

(*g.*) The things which have the greatest value in use have frequently little or no value in exchange.

Give illustrations of the two meanings of the word "value" in the above passage.

(*h.*) The landlord sues in the name of his tenant by the writ of ejectment.

(*i.*) Columbus rode out the storm in safety under the lee of the island.

(*j.*) Others referred it all to the necromancy of the admiral.

2. Explain the idioms in the following sentences :—

(*a.*) A game of diplomacy was going on.

(*b.*) Thou canst play the rational if thou wilt.

(*c.*) The mule was well-broken to a pleasant and accommodating amble.

(*d.*) The honest man could contain himself no longer.

(*e.*) Some insisted that he had been out of his head, and that this was one point upon which he always remained flighty.

(*f.*) He sneaked about with a gallows-air.

3. Explain the allusions in the following passages; and give the meanings of the words in italics.

(*a.*) In his *seat* he had nothing of the awkwardness of the convent.

(*b.*) There lurked under the *pent-house* of his eye that sly Epicurean twinkle which indicates the *cautious voluptuary*.

(*c.*) This second Eumæus strode hastily down the forest *glade*, driving before him the whole herd of his *inharmonious charge*.

(*d.*) Here haunted of yore the fabulous Dragon of Wantly.

(*e.*) He opposed the *vis ineritiæ* to the will of John.

(*f.*) Leave the herd to their destiny, which can be little else than to be converted into Normans before morning.

Give illustrations of the jester's meaning.

4. Explain the following words and phrases :—

A handful of byzants; well-oiled disposition; dapper man; a pair of cast-off Gallisgaskins; wo-begone party at nine-pins; bilious-looking fellow; tavern politicians; lay-brother; sumpter-mule; shield of brawn; Jews' Exchequer; Knights Templars; Babylonish jargon.

5. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words: channel; cloister; conclave; democrat; Cardinal; Prior; ceremony; villanage; visionary; purveyance; yeomanry; sterling.

Illustrate by short sentences such of the above words as have more than one meaning.

6. "I will warrant you ( ) dying ( ) old age however said the Templar I will assure you ( ) all deaths ( ) a violent ( ) if you give ( ) directions ( ) wayfarers ( ) you did ( ) night ( ) the Prior and me."

Supply the ellipses and punctuate the above passage. State whether it is in the direct or the indirect form. Change its form.

7. Correct the following sentences, if necessary, and give the rules which justify the correction :—

(*a.*) His statements were as follows.

(*b.*) They praise and they admire, they know not who.

(*c.*) I wanted him to have come yesterday.

(*d.*) He is not the person whom I thought he was.

(*e.*) These sort of writings are very common in our language.

(*f.*) He supported the one with the same zeal that he attacked the other.

(*g.*) After he visited Calcutta he has returned to Benares.

8. Give the meaning of each of the following prefixes. Point out those that are of purely English origin—

(*a.*) Para, re, meta, mis, cis, be, epi, with, pro, syn, fore.

(*b.*) Mention the different affixes which denote *being* or *state of being*.

9. "That part of the king's revenue which arose from *such* poll-taxes *in any particular town*, used commonly *to be let in farm*, during a term of years, for a rent *certain, sometimes* to the sheriff of the county, and sometimes to other persons."

(*a.*) Parse the words and phrases in italics.

(*b.*) Explain *poll-tax* and *to be let in farm*.

(*c.*) Analyse the whole passage.

10. Write a short essay on the *principle* which gives occasion to the division of labour.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Rowe, B. A.

1. Translate—

(*a.*) Cuncta equidem tibi, Rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor
Vera, inquit; neque me Argolica de gente negabo;
Hoc primum; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem
Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget.
Fando aliquid si forte tuas pervenit ad aures
Belidæ nomen Palamedis et incluta fama
Gloria, quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi
Insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
Demisere neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent:
Illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum
Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
Dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigebat
Consiliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi—
Haud ignota loquor—superis concessit ab oris,
Adflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam,
Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici,
Nec tacui demens, et me fors si qua tulisset,
Si patrios unquam remeassem victor ad Argos,
Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.

Parse *inquit*, *fando*, *qua*. Decline *Ulixes*. What is the force of the indicative mood after *si*, in *si finxit*

2. Translate—

Limen erat cæcæque fores et pervius usus
Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relicti
A tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,
Sæpius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat
Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde

Tela manu miseri jactabant irritą Teucri
Turrim in præcipiti stantem summisque sub astra
Eductam tectis, undo omnis Troja videri
Et Danaum solitæ naves et Achaica castra,
Adgressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes
Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
Sedibus impulimusque ; ea lapsa repente ruinam
Cum sonitu trahit et Danaum super agmina late
Incidit. Ast alii subeunt, nec saxa nec ullum
Telorum interea cessat genus.

Parse *avo*, *incidit*. What is the force of the accusative after *sub*, in *sub astra?* Account for the change of tense in *dabant*, *convellimus*, *impulimus*. Do you notice anything in the rhythm of the last few lines?

3. Translate the following passages :—

(*a*.) Sensit modios delapsus in hostes.
Account for the case of *delapsus*.

(*b*.) Hortamur fari quo sanguine cretus
Quidve ferat, memoret, quæ sit fiducia capto.

(*c*.) Sic, O, sic positum adfati discedite corpus.
What custom is referred to in *adfati?*

(*d*.) Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine cæsa.
What event is here alludod to?

(*e*.) Et si fata deum, si mens non læva fuisset,
Impulerat ferro Argolicas fœdare latebras
Trojaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.
Give the exact force of the tenses *fuisset*, *staret*.
Account for the mood of *impulerat*.

4. What is meant by strong and weak Cæsura? Arrange so as to scan correctly :—

Qualis coluber ubi, pastus gramina mala, in lucem
Quem tumidum bruma frigore tegebat sub terrâ

Nunc novus juventâquè nitidus positis exuviis
Terga lubrica pectore sublato convolvit.

5. Explain and exemplify in short sentences in Latin the use of

(*a.*) Cognate accusative, or accusative of kindred meaning.

(*b.*) Accusative of limitation or respect.

(*c.*) Dativus incommodi, or dative of disadvantage.

(*d.*) Subjective genitive.

(*e.*) Ablative absolute.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Henry.

1. Atque *idem* ego contendo, cum ad naturam eximiam atque illustrem accesserit ratio quædam *conformatioque* doctrinæ, tum illud nescio quid præclarum ac singulare solere existere: ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres nostri viderunt, divinum hominem Africanum: ex hoc C. Lælium, L. Furium, *moderatissimos* homines et *continentissimos:* ex hoc fortissimum virum, et illis temporibus doctissimum, M. Catonem *illum* senem; qui profecto, si nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem literis adjuvarentur, nunquam se ad earum studium contulissent. *Quod* si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur, et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen, ut opinor, hanc animi adversionem *humanissimam* ac *liberalissimam* judicaretis. Nam *ceteræ* neque temporum sunt, neque ætatum omnium, neque locorum; hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, *rusticantur.*

(*a.*) Translate the whole passage into English, as accurately as you can, giving the full force of each Latin word, especially of those that are in italics.

(*b.*) Explain the name *Africanus*, give the man's full name and distinguish every part of it. Who were *Lælius* and *Cato?*

(*c.*) Explain the following grammatically: *illis temporibus, virtutem, literis, locorum, adversis, domi.*

2. Est enim amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum, cum *benevolentia* et caritate, *consensio:* qua quidem haud scio an, excepta sapientia, quidquam melius sit homini a Diis immortalibus datum. Divitias alii præponunt, bonam alii valetudinem, alii potentiam, alii honores; multi etiam voluptates. Belluarum hoc quidem extremum: illa autem superiora caduca et incerta, posita non tam in consiliis nostris, quam in fortunæ *temeritate*. Qui autem in virtute summum bonum ponunt, præclare illi quidem; sed hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et *continet;* nec sine virtute amicitia esse ullo pacto potest.

(*a.*) Translate this accurately, paying special attention to the words italicised, and explaining their meaning.

(*b.*) Give the principal parts of *excepta, præponunt, gignit,* and the construction of *excepta sapientia.*

3. Firmamentum autem stabilitatis constantiæ que est ejus, quam in amicitia quærimus, fides. Nihil stabile est enim, quod infidum est. Simplicem præterea, et communem, et consentientem, id est, qui rebus eisdem moveatur, eligi par est: quæ omnia pertinent ad fidelitatem. Neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium et tortuosum; neque vero qui non eisdem rebus movetur, naturaque consentit, aut fidus aut stabilis potest esse. Addendum eodem est, ut ne criminibus, aut inferendis delectetur, aut credat oblatis: quæ pertinent omnia ad eam, quam jamdudum tracto,

constantiam. Ita fit vorum illud, quod initio dixi, amicitiam, nisi inter bonos, esse non posse.

(*a.*) Translate the passage accurately.

(*b.*) Parse *inferendis*, give its principal parts; combine the same verb *ferre* with the prepositions *dis*, *ex*, *cum*, *ob*, and point out the several meanings of the compound verbs.

4. Translate into Latin—

I maintain that by these (literary) pursuits you are helped to practise virtue. Apply yourself to such pursuits that you may be helped to practise virtue. I am of opinion that by these pursuits you will be helped to practise virtue. Don't (*Nonne*) you think that by these pursuits you have been helped to practise virtue?

I have been (*Degere*) at Rome, at Athens in Greece, at Tarentum, and near Brindisi. Now I shall go (*Pergere*) to Smyrna and to Austria through Constantinople (*Constantinopolis*), then I shall return (*Redire*) home.

5. Turn into Latin in as many ways as you can:

Having defeated (*Debellare*) the Carthaginians, the Romans took possession of (*Potiri*) Sicily.

Send me some clerks (*Nonnullus, Amanuensis*) to copy the treatise (*Dialogus*) of Cicero on Friendship.

SANSKRIT PROSE.

Examiners.—{ Babu Gopal Chandra Bandyopadhay. / Pandit Ramgoti Nyayaratna.

1. Explain clearly the following *s'lokas*:—

(*a.*) क्षमा तेजस्विनां तेजः क्षमा ब्रह्म तपस्विनाम्।
क्षमा सत्यं सत्यवतां क्षमा यज्ञः क्षमा शमः।
तां क्षमां तादृशीं कृष्णे कथमस्मद्विधस्त्यजेत्॥

(*b.*) यथा तस्य तथा नस्त्वं निर्विशेषा वयं त्वयि।
भवतश्च यथा तस्य पालयास्मान् यथा कविः॥

(*c.*) न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति ।
हविषा कृष्णवर्त्मेव भूय एवाभिवर्द्धते ॥

2. Turn into simple Sanskrit prose the following verses, using words different from those in the text, as far as you can.

(*a.*) यदाश्रौषं व्यूढमभेद्यमन्यै-
र्भीरद्वाजेनात्तशस्त्रेण गुप्तम् ।
भित्त्वा सौभद्रं वीरमेकं प्रविष्टं
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥

(*b.*) विनिश्वसेति कथिते तस्मिन् पुत्रे सुदुर्मनाः ।
श्वासचामेचणा दीना सुनीतिर्वाक्यमब्रवीत् ॥

3. Explain the *samásas* in दशरात्रोषितानाम्, पुरुषव्याघ्रः and देवसङ्काशम्.

4. Give the meanings of व्यूहः, कृष्णवर्त्म and सन्नाकत्ते

5. Derive काव्यः, कामाः, राज्यम् and वरिष्ठः.

6. Turn the following sentence into the passive form :—
सोऽवजानाति पितरं तव.

7. Correct the mistakes in the following :
इदन्तु तस्याहबुद्धिर्विदुरेणावलोकितम ।
आपद् तेन मां पार्थ स सम्बोधितवान पुरा ॥

8. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit :
Never tell an untruth.
Avoid bad company.
The sun shines bright.
Cows eat grass.
The wind blows from the south. It is spring.
The birds are singing sweetly in the bush.

SANSKRIT.

Examiners.— { Babu Kanti Chandra Bandyopadhay.
Brijonath Surma.

1 Translate the following passage into English :

अथ मन्थरेणोक्तं सखे मृग केन वासितोऽसि। अस्मिन् विजने वने कदाचित् किं व्याधाः सञ्चरन्ति। मृगेणोक्तम् अस्ति कलिङ्गविषये रक्ताङ्गदो नाम नृपतिः। स च दिग्विजयव्यापारक्रमेणागत्य चन्द्रभागानदीतीरे समावासितकटको वर्त्तते। प्रातस्त्वं तेनागम्य कर्पूरसरःसमीपे भवितव्यमिति व्याधानां मुखात् किंवदन्ती श्रूयते। तदत्रापि प्रातरत्स्थानं भयहेतुरित्यालोच्य यथाकार्यं तथारभ्यताम्। तच्छ्रुत्वा कूर्मः सभयमाह मित्र जलाशयान्तरं गच्छामि।

2. (*a.*) यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिना।
यशः कायेन लभ्येत तन्न लब्धं भवेन्नु किम्॥

(*b.*) रागी चिरप्रवासी परान्नभोजी परावसथशायी।
यज्जीवति तन्मरणं यन्मरणं मेऽस्य विश्रामः॥

(*c.*) अमेवितेश्वरद्वारमदृष्टविरहव्यथम्।
अनुक्तक्लीववचनं धन्यं कस्यापि जीवनम्॥

(*d.*) एक एव सुहृद्धर्म्मो निधनेऽप्यनुयाति यः।
शरीरेण समं नाशं सर्व्वमन्यत्तु गच्छति॥

(1.) Give the adjectives in *s'loka* (*a.*) with the substantives to which they respectively belong.

(2.) Parse यत् तत् and सः in *s'loka* (*b.*) Why is सः masculine?

(3.) Explain the *samásas* in *s'loka* (*c.*).

(4.) Explain fully the *s'loka* (*d.*).

(5.) Give the roots of लब्धम् प्रवासी and गच्छति, and conjugate them in लोट् (imperative), and लिट् (second preterite).

3. Derive धुरीणः, कारुण्यम्, रहस्यम् and द्यूतम्.

4. Give the accusative (द्वितीया) and genitive (षष्ठी) of चक्षुस्, एतावत् and भूयस्.

5. Translate the following into your own vernacular:

यत्र विद्वज्जनो नास्ति श्लाघ्यस्तत्राल्पधीरपि।
निरस्तपादपे देशे एरण्डोऽपि द्रुमायते॥
अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्।
उदारचरितानान्तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्॥

यथायं मृगो मम बन्धुस्तथा भवानपि। मृगोऽब्रवीत् किमनेनोत्तरेण। सर्व्वैरेकत्र विस्रम्भालापैः सुखमनुभवद्भिः स्थीयताम्। यतः

न कश्चित् कस्यचिन्मित्र न कश्चित् कस्यचिद्रिपुः।
व्यवहारेण मित्राणि जायन्ते रिपवस्तथा॥

BENGALI POETRY.

Examiners.— { BABU GOPAL CHANDRA BANDYOPADHAY.
PANDIT RAMGOTI NYAYARATNA.

সীতা—বন-বাসে.

ফিরাইলা বনপথে অতি ক্ষুণ্ণ মনে
সুরথী লক্ষণ রথ, তিতি চক্ষুঃ-জলে;—
উজলিল বন-রাজী কনক কিরণে
স্যন্দন, দিনেন্দ্র যেন অস্তের অচলে।
নদী-পারে একাকিণী সে বিজন বনে
দাঁড়ায়ে, কহিলা সতী শোকের বিহ্বলে;—
"ত্যজিলা কি, রঘু-রাজ, আজি এই ছলে
চির জন্যে জানকীরে? হে নাথ, কেমনে
কেমনে বাঁচিবে দাসী ও পদ-বিরহে?
কে, কহ, বারিদ-রূপে, স্নেহ-বারি দানে,
(দাবানল-রূপে, যবে দুখানল দহে)
জড়াবে, হে রঘুচূড়া, এ পোড়া পরাণে?"
নীরবিলা ধীরে সাধ্বী; ধীরে যথা রহে
বাহ্য-জ্ঞান-শূন্য মূর্ত্তি, নির্ম্মিত পাষাণে!

(ক) Explain the preceding verses in simple (not figurative) prose.

(খ) In what cases are the following words in those verses?

কিরণে, অচলে, জল, দানে, পরাণে, and পাষাণে

2. কি আ কহিব, দেব? কাঁপিছে এ পুরী
রক্ষেবীরপদভরে, নহে ভূকম্পনে!

কালাগ্নিসম্ভবা বিভা নহে যা দেখিছ
গগনে বৈদেহীনাথ; স্বর্ণবর্ম্ম আভা
অস্ত্রাদির তেজঃ সহ মিশি উজলিছে
দশদিশ! রোধিছে যে কোলাহল, বলি,
শ্রবণকুহর এবে, নহে সিন্ধুধ্বনি;
গর্জ্জে রাক্ষসচমূ, মাতি বীরমদে।

(ক) Explain the preceding lines in simple prose.

(খ) In what cases are বিভা, আভা, and কলি?

3. "বনস্থশোভন শাল ভূপতিত আজি;
চূর্ণ তুঙ্গতম শৃঙ্গ গিরিবরশিরে;
গগনরতন শশী চিররাহুগ্রাসে!"

(ক) Explain the meaning with the allusions of these lines.

(খ) When, or by whom were these lines uttered?

4. (ক) Explain the meaning of—

"মন্দ্রিলা জীমূতমন্দ্র আবরি অম্বরে:"

(খ) Point out the grammatical errors, if any, in the following:

"জ্ঞান পিঞ্জরেতে আসি হওরে বন্ধন,"
"মম সঙ্গীদলে
নাহি বীর, তব কর্ম্ম সাধিতে যে ডরে
কৃতান্তে!"

5. (ক) What is meant by চতুর্ব্বর্গ ফল?

(খ) What is the difference between বল and বীর্য্য?

(গ) Give the different meanings of পতঙ্গ.

6. Give the meanings of the following words:
চন্দ্রাতপ, বাতাতপ, পারিষদ্, মরীচিকা, অশনি, ইরম্মদ, নিভৃত, আরাব, অনীকিনী, and বৈশ্বানর,

7. Explain all the সমাস in the following words:
দেবদৈত্যনরত্রাস, কৃতজ্ঞতাপাশে, জীবকুলকুলক্ষণ, and হেমকুটহেমশৃঙ্গসমোজ্জ্বল,

8. Translate the following passages into Bengali :

(ক) "Greater courage is displayed in ruling one's own spirit than in taking a city."

(খ) "The lesson which you get with difficulty is longer remembered than that which you learn with ease."

(গ) "Writing is of great service to mankind. It enables a person to mark down his thoughts on any subject, so that they may be preserved in books, or sent to another person to be read at a great distance."

(ঘ) "As nothing is more laudable than an inquiry after truth ; so nothing is more irrational than to pass away our whole lives, without determining ourselves one way or other, in those points which are of the last importance to us."

BENGALI PROSE.

Examiners.— { Babu Kanti Chundra Bandopadhyay.
Babu Brijonath Surma.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

এই বলিয়া দেবমূর্ত্তি অন্তর্হিত হইলে পথিকের নিদ্রাভঙ্গ হইল। নেত্রোন্মীলন করিয়া দেখেন নিশা অবসান হয় নাই। গগনমণ্ডলে নক্ষত্রমণ্ডল পরিবেষ্টিত অম্লানকিরণ দ্বিজরাজ, বিরাজ করিতেছেন। কিন্তু তাদৃশ স্বপ্ন দর্শনে পথিক এমত চঞ্চল-মনা হইয়াছিলেন যে, আর নিদ্রাবেশে নেত্র নিমীলিত করিতে পারিলেন না। পর্ণশয্যা হইতে উত্থিত হইয়া করতলে কপোল বিন্যাস পূর্ব্বক হিমাংশুর ব্যোমান্ত অবলম্বন প্রতীক্ষা করিতে লাগিলেন। দেখিতে২ নভোমণ্ডল ঈষৎশুক্লাম্বর ধারণ করিল, চন্দ্রমামুখ ম্লান হইল, এবং দূরস্থ গিরি শৃঙ্গ সমুদায় হইতে কুজ্ঝটিকারাশি উত্থিত হইয়া দিঙ্মণ্ডল প্রচ্ছন্ন করিল। ক্রমে পূর্ব্বদিক্ কিঞ্চিৎ প্রকাশ হইল—পরে সহস্রাংশুর তীক্ষ্ণ

রশ্মি সমুদায় কুজ্ঝটিকা জাল বিদীর্ণ করিয়া বনমধ্যে প্রবেশ করিল।

2. Give the different meanings of দ্বিজরাজ, অম্বর, and রশ্মি.

3. Explain fully the following extracts :—

(*a.*) কুরীতি কখনই সামান্য বিষয় নয়.

(*b.*) এব্যক্তি আপন হৃদয় জিহ্বাগ্রে করিয়া বেড়ায়.

(*c.*) আত্ম-কারাগার নির্ম্মাণার্থ স্বয়ং এত পরিশ্রম কেন কর ?

(*d.*) ফলতঃ বিধাতা নিভৃত নির্জন কাননে, অথবা দুর্গম গিরি-শিখরেই সৃষ্টির পরম রমণীয় শোভা সমস্ত সংস্থাপিত করিয়া থাকেন.

(*e.*) তিন্তিড়ী ফলের ন্যায় দুর্জ্জনের প্রকৃতি প্রথম সুরসা পরিণামে বিরসা হয়.

4. Explain all the সমাস in the following compound words :— "আনীত-মৃত্তিকাচয়ে," "ভূগর্ব্ভোত্থিত," "ভূসুর-বর্গ," "নিরঙ্কুশ," "তত্তন্নিষ্ঠ," and "নামান্তর,"

5. Explain the meaning of "সংহিতা," "উপনিষৎ," "মায়ামরীচি," "মায়াবাদ," and "তামসিক শাস্ত্র."

6. Give the derivation and meaning of "সম্মুখীন," "জিজীবিষা," "সাত্ত্বিক," "শারীরিক," and "শাস্ত্র,"

7. এবং সেই লজ্জাতে বণিকের হৃদয় বিদীর্ণ হইয়া বঞ্চক পঞ্চত্ব পাইল,

(*a*) Mark any inaccuracy in the above sentence.

(*b*) Give the full meaning of পঞ্চত্ব.

8. কুমারীর এই বাক্য শুনিয়া ভাবি বর ইঙ্গিতজ্ঞ পণ্ডিতের যথাপ্রদর্শিত অভিনয়দ্বারা উত্তর করিলেন। সেই প্রাচীন পণ্ডিতেরদের প্রতি দৃষ্টি করিয়া সস্মিতমুখে অষ্টাঙ্গুলি প্রথমত দেখাইলেন ও বক্র করিলেন। পরে সভানিকটস্থ ভদ্রদিগকে দেখাইয়া কন্যার দিগে দক্ষিণ হস্ত প্রসারণ করিলেন।

(*a*) Give an explanation of the *signs* in the above as given in your text book.

(*b*) What person is meant here by ভাবি বর? Give the account of his marriage and learning as given in your book.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

قال فتهلل وجه الفضل فرحا وقال ما سررت قط بمثلها
فامر لى عشرة الاف دينار و قال خذها يا محمد وهي
دون حقك فاخذتها و توجهت الى منزلي و انا من
اعظم الناس فرحا - فلما اصبحت اشتريت ارضا و عقارا
و فتح الله علي وكثر مالي و عظم جاهي فما اقمت
الا يسيرا حتى دارت علي البرامكة الدوائر و قتلوا باجمعهم
و كان من امرهم ماكان *

2. Translate into English or Hindustani—

حديثي عجيب فاق كل العجائب
و حق الهوى ضاقت علي مذاهبي
فان شئتموا ان تسمعوا الي فانصتوا
و يسكت هذا الجمع من كل جانب
و اصغوا الى قولي ففيه اشارة
و ان كلامي صادق غير كاذب
فاني قتيل من غرام و لوعة
و قاتلتى فاقت جميع الكواعب
لها مقلة كحلاء مثل مهند
و ترمي سهاما عن قسي الحواجب

وقد جس قلبـــي ان فيكـــم امامنا
خليفـــة هذا الوقت و ابن الاطايب

3. Parse منشدة - اصغوا - قاتلني - شئتموا - خذها . What case is امامنا ?

4. Inflect the perfect (ماضي) and the imperative of the Báb تفعل of رضي.

5. Write down the meanings and the plurals of the following words,— خاتم - طاهر - غزال - حائط - دور - اخ - تلميذ - كرسي - سكين - اهل - غاز - ميت - رئيس - غني - قتيل

6. A famous Muhammadan saint is called معروف الكرخي. Is the *tanwín* above the ف correct? How do you pronounce the tanwín, followed as it is by the article ال? Translate—I see Ma'rúf of Karkhí.

7. What forms do اب, اخ, حم assume after rejecting the *tanwín*.

8. Translate—My slave (عبد), two slaves, slaves of the Sultán, the two slaves of the good Sultán, the two slaves of his father, O slave, O slave of my brother, the slave and the slave-girl of my brother. Write, write it, they wrote it, they shall write it, we did not write it, the writer of it. Four houses, fourteen houses, forty-one houses.

N. B. *In questions* 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, *the vowel-points are to be put above every letter.*

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

قيل ان اسدا كان مقيما في اجمة كادت على طريق
الناس و كان له اصحاب ثلاثة ذئب غراب و ابن آوى

فمرت ابل بذلك السوضع فتخلف منها الجمل فدخل تلك الاجمة حتي انتهي الي الاسد فقال له من اين اقبلت قال من موضع كذا قال فما حاجتك قال ما يامرني به الملك قال تقيم عندي في السعة و الامن - فاقام الجمل مع الاسد زمانا طويلا - ثم ان الاسد مضى في بعض الايام في طلب الصيد فلقي فيلا عظيما فقاتله الاسد قتالا شديدا فانقلب الاسد و دمه يسيل معما جرحه الفيل بانيابه و وقع مريضا مغشيا عليه لايستطيع بالحركة - فلبث الذئب و ابن آوى و الغراب اياما لا يجدون شيئا ياكلون لانهم كانوا ياكلون من فضلات الاسد و بقايا طعامه - فاصابهم جوع شديد و هزال عظيم و عرف الاسد ذلك منهم فقال لهم لقد جهدتم و احتجتم الى ما تاكلون - فقالوا ما كان اهتمامنا لانفسنا و لكن كل اهتمامنا للملك - قال ما اشك في نصيحتكم فاريد ان تتشاوروا لعلكم تصيبون صيد فتاتوني فاكسبكم و نفسي منه *

2. Write down the masdars, imperatives, and participles (اسم الفاعل and اسم المفعول) of قمطر, تقمطر, اقمنطر, اقمطر.

3. Explain the spelling of صلوة, حيوة, and state the rule for omitting the alif in ابن. Mention other words like ابن, which under certain circumstances drop the initial alif.

4. Inflect the aorist with لم (المضارع المجزوم) of مد, active and passive.

5. Write out the first five lines of the first question with the vowel-points.

6. Inflect the perfect (ماضي) and the future (مضارع) of the passive of سأل he asks. Form also the اسم المفعول, and explain the spelling.

7. In modern Arabic, rose-water is called الماورد. How would you say in classical Arabic, using the same words?

8. Translate into Hindústání or Persian—

اراكم بقلبي من بلاد بعيدة * نراكم تروني بالقلوب على بعد
فوادي وطوفي ياسفان عليكم * وعندكم روحي و ذكركم عندي
ولست الذالعيش حتى اراكم * ولوكنت في الفردوس اوجنة الخلد

N. B. *In answering questions* 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, *you are to put the vowel-points* (*the* حركات *and the* اعراب) *over every letter.*

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English, or paraphrase in Hindústání—

رنج راحت کا مرے واسطے سامان هوگا
مشعـــل راه عدم داغ عـــزیزان هـــوگا
گیســـورن سا نه کوئي راهزن ایمـــان هوگا
خال هنـدوسے تیري خون مسلمان هوگا
رنگ بدلا نظـــر آتا هي هوا کا مجکـــو
گل تازه کوئي اس باغ مین خندان هوگا
نالهٔ بلبـــل شیدا مین اگر هي تاثیـــر
دست صیاد مین گلچیـــن کا گریبان هوگا
بوي مے کهتي هے اس میکده مین کیفیت
محتسب توڑ کے شیشه کو پشیمان هوگا
تیري فریاد کا محتاج مین و امادہ نهین
اي جرس میـــرے لئے قافلـــه نالان هوگا
حسن کا خاتمه تو عشق کا مین خاتمه هون
نه گدا مجسا نه تجسا کوئي سلطان هوگا

بعد میرے نہ گونتار ملیگا مجسا
زلف خوبان کا بہت حال پریشان ہوگا
اُسکے عاشق ہین ز بس خرد وبزرگ اي آتش
رشك ہوگا مجھي گر طفل بھي گریان ہوگا

2. (*a.*) To what class of poems does the above belong?

(*b.*) Explain the second, sixth, and ninth lines.

(*c.*) Which syllable contains the rhyme? Is it correct to place this poem in a díwán under *alif*?

3. (*a.*) Translate into English—

ڈرتے ڈرتے جو ترے کوچہ مین آجاتا ہون
صید خائف کیطرح رو بقفا جاتا ہون
نہ تلطف نہ محبت نہ مروت نہ وفا
سادگی دیکھہ کہ اسپر بھی لگا جاتا ہون
ناتوان مرغ ہون میرن اي رفقاے پرواز
اتنا آگے نہ بڑھو تم کہ رہا جاتا ہون
طائر رنگ حنا کی نمط اب اي صیاد
ہون تو مین ہاتھہ مین تبري پہ اوڑا جاتا ہون
گرمجوشی نہ کرو مجھسے کہ مانند چنار
اپنی ہی آگ مین مین آپ جلا جاتا ہون

(*b.*) Explain the allusion in the last line.

4. Translate into Hindústání—

Ghiásuddín Tughluq Sháh II., the son of Fath Khán, was appointed successor to the throne, and immediately on Fíróz's death, on the 18th Ramazán, 790, A. H., he assumed the insignia of royalty. But he soon surrendered himself to dissipation, and a party, headed by the Náib Vazír Rukn Chand, put forward Abú Bakr Sháh, son of Zafar Khán, as a claimant for the throne, and Tughluq Sháh, in attempting to escape from his palace towards the Jamnah, was overtaken and killed on the 21st Çafar,

A. H., 791. Abú Bakr reigned till Muharram 793, when he surrendered to Muhammad Shâh. He died soon after in prison at Mírat.

5. Write in Hindústání a letter addressed to a friend, informing him that you are desirous of going to Edinburgh in order to study medicine.

6. Inflect كوئي, راجا, زمانه, كالاپاني.

7. Explain the following two verses—

هم تو قفس میں آنکے خاموش هو رهے
اي هم صفیر فائدهٔ ناحق کے شور کا
سودا کبھي نمانیو واعظ کي گفتگو
آوازهٔ دهل هے خوش آئینده دور کا

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English, as literally as possible—

پنجاب سنگھ بغض ایك ایسي آگ هے که آپ هي آپ انسانکے دلمیں بهڑکا کرتي هے جو شخص کسي شخص سے دشمني کرتا هے اوسکو زیادہ رنج پهونچتا هے به نسبت اوسکے که جس سے وہ دشمني کرتا هے یهه بات سمجهنے کے لایق هے فرض کرو که کرودہ سنگھ کو سنتوك سنگھ سے دشمني هے پس کرودہ سنگھ کے سامنے اب اگر کوئي شخص سنتوك سنگھ کي تعریف کرے یا صرف نام هي اوسکا لیوے تو کرودہ سنگھ کو بڑا رنج هوتا هے بلکه اوسکے چهرے پر نشان غصه کے بهي نمایان هوجاتے هیں یهانتك که مونهه بناتا هے اور اوسکا نام بهي سنا نهیں چاهتا تو اسکا باعث یهه هے که کرودہ سنگ کے دل میں آگ دشمني کي بهڑکني هے پس اگر وہ اول سے دشمني اختیار نه کرتا تو اپني

جان هر روز کے عذاب مین نه جلاتا کیسا آرام سے رهتا انسان کو چاهئے که خلق مین اپنے تئین محسود بناوے نه که حاسد یهه بات اسمقام پر قابل غور هے که ایک حسد هوتا هے اور ایك رشك کهلاتا هے رشك کرنا مستحسن هے حسد اور بغض دونون عیب مین داخل هین *

2. (*a*) Explain the meanings of following words—

علی هذا القیاس , حالانکه ,کمرتبه ,قطع‌نظر ,بود و باش دستك , روند پواس *

(*b*.) Criticize the spelling of the following words—

,طیار ,دوکان ,میذار ,ملازمت ,زمیدار ,دوآزده ,رحمان معه ,طلاطم *

(*c*.) Who are سلطان‌خونی and Mu'ínuddín Akbar Sháh ?

3. Translate into English the following passage—

کتوال فجر کے وقت اوس سوداگر فرنگي کو کبڑے کي لاش سمیت قاضي کے حضور مین لے گیا قاضي نے بعد دریافت حال کے مجرم کو معه لاش بادشاه کے حضور مین لیجاکر عرض کیا که اس سوداگرنے اسکو چور تصور کرکے اسقدر مارا که وه مرگیا بادشاه نے فرمایا موافق شرع شریف کے تو حکم کر مین اس مقدمه مین دخل نهین کرتا قاضي نے فتوے دیا که اسکو بعوض کبڑے کے چوراهے مین لیجاکر پهانسے دو بمجرد حکم کرنے قاضي کے لکڑي پهانسي کي چوراهے مین کهڑي هوئي اور تمام شهر مین ڈهنڈورا پیٹا گیا که بعوض خون ایك کبڑے کے فلانا سوداگر پهانسي دیا جاتاهے جسکو دیکهنا هو آکر دیکهے پهر جب مجرم کو جلاد نے چاها که اوسکے گلے مین رسی ڈالکر کهینچے مودي بادشاه کا اس خبر کو سنکر ڈوڑا اور لوگونکو هٹاکر مقتل مین

پہنچا اور پکارکر کہا اے جلاد قاتل اس کبڑے کا میں ہوں یہہ شخص نہیں جسکو پھانسي دیا چاہتا ہے اوسکا قصور نہیں *

4. (*a*) Define—

کلمہ جملہ اسم فاعل اسم مبالغہ اتباع ماضي مشکوک فعل متعدي *

(*b*.) Write down the parts of speech of the Hindústání Grammar. To which Hindústání parts of speech do pronouns, numerals, the article, and interjections belong?

5. Inflect the present, perfect, pluperfect, future, and imperative of the verb ہونا, with the English meanings.

6. Correct the mistakes of the following passage—

ممبر اس مسجد کا سنگ مرمر کا ہے صہن مسجد کا نہایت دلکش اور بغایت فرحت بخش ہے ایکسو چہتیس گز عرض و طول میں ہے اوسکے بیچوں بیچ حوز ہے فرحت بخش روح افزا اور اوسکے بیچمیں فوارہ لگا ہوئي ہے اس مسجد کے صہن کا چار طرف ایوانہائے فرحت افزا اور حجر ہائے دلکش اور مکانات فرحت بخش بنے ہوئے ہیں اور چاروں کونوں پر چار برج ہیں بارادري کے دلچسپ کہ اوس سے ایک عجیب رونق اور بہار حاصل ہوگیا ہے جنوبي اور شرقي دالان کے سامنے دایرہ هندي وقت نمار جانے کے لئے بنی ہوئي ہے اس مسجد کا تین دروازے ہیں بہت عالي *

7. Relate briefly, in Hindústání, the story of the hunchback and the tailor.

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English—

निज परम प्रीतम देखि लोचन सुफल करि सुख पाइहौं ।
स्रोसचित अनूज समेत कृपानिकेतपद मन लाईहौं ॥
निर्वानदायक क्रोध जा कर भक्ति ऐसेहि बश करी ।
निज पानि सर संधानि सो मोहि बधिहिं सुखसागर हरी ॥
मम पाछि धर धावत धरे सरासन बान ।
फिरि फिरि प्रभुहिं बिलोकिहौं धन्य न मोसम आन ॥

तेहि बन निकट दसानन गयेऊ । तब मारीच कपट मृग भयेऊ ॥
अतिबिचित्र कछु बरनि न जाई । कनक देह मनिरचित बनाई ॥
सीता परम रुचिर मृग देखा । अंग अंग सुमनोहर बेखा ॥
सुनहु देव रघुबीर कृपाला । एहि मृग कर अतिसुन्दर छाला ॥
सत्यसंध प्रभु बध करि एही । आनहु चर्म कहति बैदेही ॥
तब रघुपति जानत सब कारन । उठे हरषि सुर काज संवारन ॥
मृग बिलोकि कटि परिकर बांधा । कर तल चाप रुचिर सर साधा ॥
प्रभु लछिमनहि कहा समुझाई । फिरत बिपिन निसिचर बहु भाई ॥
सीता केरि करेहु रखवारी । बुधि बिबेक बल समय बिचारी ॥
प्रभुहि बिलोकि चला मृग भाजी । धाए राम सरासन साजी ॥
निगम नेति सिव ध्यान न पावा । माया मृग पाछें सोई धावा ॥
कबहुं निकट पुनि दूरि पराई । कबहुंक प्रगटै कबहुं छपाई ॥
प्रगटत दुरत करत छल भूरी । एहि बिधि प्रभुहिं गयो लै दूरी ॥

2. Who is the speaker in the first 6 lines? Is it not extraordinary that he should speak thus? How do you account for *such* language being put into the mouth of *such* a person?

3. Who was Márícha—and what do you know of his history?

4. Are the words दूरि and दुरत from the same roots—what are their respective meanings?

5. What is the correct way of writing the name लक्ष्मिन in Sanscrit? How do you trace its corruption into the form in the text?

6. Give the radical meanings of the following words:—क्षपानिकेत निशिचर सरासन।

7. Can you point to any instances in the above lines showing that ल and र as well as ज and ग are often interchangeable in Hindi?

8. Turn the following lines into prose in current Hindi using as far as possible other words than those in the text.

निज इच्छा अवतरेउ प्रभु सुर द्विज गो महि लागि।
सगुण उपासक संग तहं रहहिं मोच्छ सब त्यागि॥
एहि बिधि कथा कही बहु भांती। गिरिकन्दरा सुनी सम्पाती॥
बाहिर होइ देखि बहु कीसा। मोहि अहार दीन्ह जगदीसा॥
आजु सबहि कहं भच्छन करऊं। दिन बहु चलेउ अहार बिन मरऊं॥
कबहुं न मिल भरि उदर अहारा। आजु दीन्ह बिधि एकहि बारा॥
डरपे गीध बचन सुनि काना। अब भा मरण सत्य हम जाना॥
कपि सब उठे गीधकहं देखी। जामवन्त मन सोच बिसेषी॥
कह अङ्गद बिचारि मन माहीं। धन्य जटायु सम कोउ नाहीं॥
रामकाजकारन तनु त्यागी। हरिपुर गयेउ परम बड़ भागी॥
सुनि खग हरषसोक जुत बानी। आवा निकट कपिन्ह भय मानी॥
तिन्है अभय करि पूछेसि जाई। कथा सकल तिन्ह ताहि सुनाई॥
सुनि संपाति बन्धुकी करनी। रघुपति महिमा बहु बिधि बरनी॥

9. Why is the word देखी so spelt here? Is that its proper spelling?

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English—

इसनी कथा कह श्रीशुकदेव जोने राजा परीक्षित से कहा कि

महाराज मुरके पुत्रों समेत सब सेना कटी सुन पहले तो भौमासुर अति चिन्ताकर महा घबराया पीछे कुछ सोच समझ धीरज कर कितने एक महा बली राक्षसों को अपने साथ लिये लाल लाल आंखें क्रोध से किये कस कर फेंट बांधे अरु साथे बकता झकता श्रीकृष्ण जी से लड़ने को आय उपस्थित हुआ जों भौमासुरने प्रभु को देखा तों उसने एकबार अति रिसाय मूठकी मूठ बाण चलाए सो हरिने तीन तीन टुकड़े कर काट गिराऐ उस काल।

काढ़खड्ग भौमासुर लियो कोपी हंकारी कृष्ण उरदियो॥
करे शब्द अति मेघसमान अरे गंवार न पावे जान॥
करकस बचन तहां उचरे महा युद्ध भौमासुर करे॥

महाराज वह ता अति बलकर दून पर गदा चलाता था और श्रीकृष्ण जी के शरीर में उसको चोट यों लगती थी कि जों हाथीके अङ्गमें फूल छड़ी। आगे वह अनेक अनेक अस्त्र शस्त्र ले प्रभुसे लड़ा औ प्रभुने सब काट डाले तब वह फिर घर जाय एक त्रिशूल ले आया औ युद्ध करने को उपस्थित हुआ॥

तब सतिभामा टेर सुनाई अब किन याहि हतो यदुराई॥
बचन सुनत प्रभुचक्र संभारो काटि शीस भौमासुर मारो॥
कुण्डल मुकुट सहित शिरपरो धरके गिरत शेष थरहरो॥
तिहुं लोक में आनन्द भयो सोच दुख सबही को गयो॥
तासु ज्योति हरिदेह समानी जै जै शब्द करें सुर ज्ञानी॥
घिरे विमान पहुंच बरषावैं वेद बखानि देव जस गावैं॥

2. Write the following words according to their correct spelling in Sanscrit and account for the change of the spelling in the above extract.

धीरज करकस सतिभामा जस

3. What idea is conveyed by the words शेष थरहरो.
4. What do you know of Raja Parikshit?
5. Translate the following passage into English :—

दून में से पहिली शक्ति तो दरजी लुहार और लड़कों के काम में आती है क्योंकि सूई धरती में गिरजाती और दिखाई नहीं देती तो चुम्बक को धरती में फेरने से वह उस में चिपक आती है ऐसे ही धूलि में से लोहचूरे को उठा लेते हैं विलायत के लुहार

अकसर काम के समय उसकी जाली अपने मुंह पर डाल लेते हैं कि लोहे को साफ़ करने में उसके छोटे छोटे कण उड़कर नाक वा मुंह में चले न जावें और जो चतुर लड़के होते हैं वे चुम्बक से अद्भुत २ खिलौने बनाते हैं यह देखो बड़ी बात है कि एक लड़के ने लोहे की पोली बतख़ बनाकर पानी के कुंड में छोड़ दी और काग़ज़ की एक मछली के पेट में चुम्बक का टुकड़ा रखकर उस मछली को अपने छड़ी से बांधकर दूर से उसे दिखलाने लगा, जिधर यह लड़का उस मछली को लेजाता था उधर ही बतख़ भी चुम्बक की आकर्षण शक्ति से दौड़ी चली जाती थी लोग जो उस मछली के पेट का हाल नहीं जानते थे, बड़ा आश्चर्य करते थे, और जो इस भेद को जानते थे वे लड़के की बुद्धि को सराहते थे॥

6. Mention some of the principal points in which the *Braj-bhakha* does not follow the ordinary rules of the Hindustani grammar.

7. Translate the following English passage into Hindee—

The *Jats* are Hindus of a lower class, much inferior in every respect to the Rajputs, who hold them in strict subjection and deny the claim which they advance to be considered of Rajput origin. They are generally of short stature, black, and ill-looking. The Jats first attracted notice in Hindustan about A. D. 1700, when they migrated from the banks of the Indus, and settled chiefly as agriculturists, in various parts of the Dooab. Their subsequent progress was remarkably rapid; and during the civil wars, carried on by the successors of Aurungzeb, they found means to possess themselves of a large portion of country, in which they built forts and accumulated treasure.

HISTORY.

Examiners.— { Mr. Nesfield, M. A.
Dr. Robson.

1. Give an account of Wat Tyler's Rebellion.

2. On what grounds did Henry VII. claim the English throne? Whom did he marry? What children had he? What insurrections took place in his reign? Give a sketch of his character.

3. When did the Union between England and Scotland take place? Mention the chief terms of the Treaty of Union.

4. When were the following battles fought; who were the contending parties; who were the leaders; and what were the results?—Bosworth, Flodden, Worcester, Blenheim, Sedgemoor, and Waterloo.

5. Trace the descent of Queen Victoria from Henry VII.

6. What was the character of Akbar? What were his religious views? Who was his financial minister, and what were his chief revenue arrangements?

7. Give a brief history of Noor Jehan.

8. When and how did the Company obtain possession of Bombay?

9. What were the principal heads of the impeachment of Warren Hastings? How long did his trial continue, and how did it terminate?

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners.— { Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. H. Roberts.

1. What is meant by the terms: Tropic, Meridian, Pole, Archipelago, Plateau, River-basin? Describe the situation of the place of which the latitude and longitude are both 0°.

2. What countries of Asia are wholly or partially within the tropics? What parts, if any, are within the Frigid Zone?

3. Name the countries of Southern Europe, with their most remarkable towns, rivers, and mountains.

4. Name the great manufacturing towns of England and Scotland; and state in what particular branch of manufactures each excels.

5. Describe the position and direction of the following mountain ranges: Sierra Nevada, Cevennes, Vosges, Vindhya, Satpura, Lebanon, Alleghanies.

6. What was the original number of the United States of America, and when did they become independent? What is the form of government? Give the names of the States that touch the Atlantic, and of the principal towns.

7. Draw an outline map of Africa; indicate the countries touching the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, with their principal towns and seaports; indicate also the following: Port Natal, Tchad, Zambesi, Sierra Leone, Congo, Graham's Town, Nile, Cape Verde, Niger.

8. Mention some of the principal races inhabiting India, with the districts they occupy and the languages they speak.

9. Give the political divisions of India, and name the Independent and the Protected States.

10. Name the parts of India which produce rice, sugar, tea, coffee, indigo, opium, and india-rubber.

11. State what and where the following are, and for what any of them are remarkable: Magdala, Polynesia, Bhurtpore, Metz, Hebrides, Sedan, Sarawak, Jura, Luxembourg, Ras-al-Had, Terra del Fuego, Salt Lake City.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners,— { Mr. Ewbank, B. A.
Mr. Griffiths, B. A.

1. 6625 railway tickets were sold at a station $\frac{1}{5}$ths of which were 9 annas each and the rest 5 annas each. What was the amount received for the tickets?

2. Find the greatest and least of the fractions $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{5}{24}$, $\frac{6}{49}$, $\frac{23}{199}$. Add together $2\frac{1}{3}$ of £2. 13*s*. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. and £3. 15*s*. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. $\div$ $6\frac{3}{7}$, and simplify—

$$\frac{2\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{3}{4}}{4 \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{3} + 6 \times \frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{5 - \frac{5}{9}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5}} + \frac{5}{9}.$$

3. Divide ·027 by 14·4 and 1208·04 by ·017.

Find the value of 11·1375 of Rs. 6 8 as. — ·56 of Rs. 7-8 as., and reduce 8 as. 6 p. to the decimal of Rs. 3-7 as.

4. If the carriage of $9\frac{3}{4}$ mds. for a distance of 80 miles be Rs. 3, how many miles should 130 mds. be carried for Rs. 27-8 as.?

5. What sum of money will amount to Rs. 3,761-14 as. in $3\frac{1}{2}$ years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum simple interest?

6. Multiply $x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2y - 3y^3$ by $2x^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^2$, and find the square root of $x^4 - 2x^3 - \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} + 3$.

7. Reduce $\frac{10x^3 + 19x^2 - 9}{25x^3 - 19x + 6}$ to its lowest terms, and find the least common multiple of—

$$2(x-2)^2,\ 2x^2 - 8,\ x^3 + 2x,\ 2x^2 - 4x.$$

8. Simplify—

(i.) $1 + \frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a+b} - \frac{a^2}{ab - b^2} + \frac{2a^2}{a^2 - b^2}$

(ii.) $\left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{2+x}\right) \times \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} - x}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}$

$$\div\left(1 + x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

9. Solve the equations—

(i.) $\frac{6}{3x-5} - \frac{1}{x-5} = \frac{2}{2x-5}$.

(ii.) $\left.\begin{aligned} 4x - \tfrac{3}{5}(2y - 3) &= 6\tfrac{1}{5} \\ 3y - \tfrac{2}{3}(3x - 1) &= 7 \end{aligned}\right\}$

10. A and B compared their monthly incomes and found that A's income was to that of B as 7 to 9, and that the third of A's income was Rs. 30 greater than the difference of their incomes. Find what each received.

GEOMETRY.

Examiners.— { Mr. Mowat, M. A.
Mr. Willson, B. A.

1. Define a plane rectilinear angle, a right angle, a gnomon, the distance of a point from a right line, the distance of a point from a circle, an angle in a segment of a circle, similar segments, regular polygon. When is a right line said to be placed in a circle?

2. (*a.*) Prove that in any triangle if a side be produced the external angle so formed is equal to the sum of the two internal and opposite angles.

(*b.*) In a polygon of n sides the sum of all the internal angles equals $(2n - 4)$ right angles.

3. (*a.*) If the square on one side of a triangle equals the sum of the squares on the other two sides, then the angle contained by these two sides will be a right angle.

(*b.*) Find a line whose square shall be equal to the sum of the squares on three given right lines.

4. ABC is a right-angled triangle. AD, the perpendicular from A upon the hypotenuse BC, is produced in the direction DA till it meets a side produced of the square on AC in O. Prove that it will meet a side produced of the square on AB in the same point O, that AO shall be equal to BC, and that if O be joined with B and A with E, the extremity of the side BE of the square on BC, the figure OAEB shall be a parallelogram equal in area to the square on AB.

5. The rectangle under two lines, one of which is divided into any number of parts, is equal to the sum of the rectangles under the undivided line and the several parts of the divided line. Prove this proposition, and deduce from it the following rule for finding the area of a triangle: multiply any side by the perpendicular upon it from the opposite angle and take half the product for the area.

6. If a tangent be drawn to a circle at any point, and from the point of contact a right line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles made by this line with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle.

7. Given the base, the vertical angle, and the perpendicular let fall from the vertex on the base, construct the triangle and show that *in general* there can be two triangles constructed satisfying the given conditions.

8. If from any point without a circle two right lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it.

9. (*a.*) To describe a circle about a given triangle.

(*b.*) The perpendiculars erected at the middle points of the sides of a triangle meet in a point.

First Examination in Arts.

1871.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Deighton, B. A.

1. To what class of poetry does *Paradise Lost* belong? Who is the hero of the poem? Quote passages from the third and fourth books illustrative of Milton's religious and theological opinions.

2. Remark upon the vocabulary of Milton, (1) comparing it with that employed by his contemporaries and by modern writers, (2) comparing his poetry with his prose.

3. Explain the following passages, adding marginal notes on the italicized words, and wherever else they may seem necessary:—

(*a.*) "Hail, Holy Light, offspring of Heaven first-born,
Or of the eternal co-eternal beam
May I express thee unblam'd? since God is Light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence *increate*."

What is the force of *since* in line 3?

(*b.*) "In him *all* his Father shone
Substantially express'd."

(*c.*) "*Embryos*, and *idiots*, *eremites*, and friars
White, *black*, and *gray*, with all their *trumpery*."

(*d.*) "They pass the planets seven, and pass the fix'd,
And that crystalline sphere whose *balance weighs*
The trepidation talk'd, and that first mov'd."

Parse "that first mov'd."

(*e.*) "Adam the goodliest man of men since born
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve."

Why did Bentley consider these lines spurious? Show that his objection is untenable.

(*f.*) "Whether the prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither roll'd
Diurnal, or this too *volúbil* earth,
By shorter flight to the east, had left him there."

(*g.*) "Think not, revolted spirit, thy shape the same
Or undiminish'd brightness *to be known*."

(*h.*) "O loss of one in Heaven *to judge of wise*
Since Satan fell, whom folly overthrew."

4. Write grammatical notes on the following expressions:—"He wings his way;" "And shall pervert, for man will hearken;" "Maugre Hell;" "Scarce of prey.;" "Nigh hand seemed other worlds;" "And of pure now purer air;" "They sat them down;" "His lapsed powers, though forfeit."

5. Explain *yeanling kids; borrowed visage; crisped brooks; doom; opaceous; authentic fire; dole with delight; areed thee; limitary cherub.*

6. Point out what you consider the chief beauties of Douglas. Compare Glenalvon with any well-known character of the Elizabethan drama; and quote from Shakespeare a passage which Home seems to have imitated in describing woman's liability to detraction.

7. "The plot of Douglas," says a critic, "approximates "almost to the unity and simplicity of the Greek drama." Explain this remark as regards "unity."

8. Expand the following metaphors into similes:—

(*a.*) "Thou art ordain'd
And stamp'd a hero by the sovereign hand
Of Nature."

(*b.*) "May gracious Heaven pour the sweet balm of peace
Into the wounds that fester in your heart."

(*c.*) "She waves the flag of her displeasure o'er me
In his behalf."

9. Notice the italicized words in the following expressions:—"The deed's *a doing*;" "I'm *sore* beset;" "*Some* eighteen years *ago*;" "The voice *was* ceased;" "Inhuman *that* thou art;" "'Tis he *himself*;" "No more *but* this."

10. What is the metre employed in dramatic poems? Mention the principal ways in which that metre may be varied.

11. What was the Round Table? Relate briefly the circumstances of Arthur's birth, accession to the throne, and death. Where are Caerleon, the Castle of Tintagil, and Camelot?

12. Explain the allusions in the following lines:—

(*a.*) "And Roman Lucius own'd his might."

(*b.*) "The third was valiant Carodac
Who won the cup of gold."

(*c.*) "Would Camlan's ruin antedate
And spare dark Mordred's crime."

(*d.*) "If the wandering Santon's eye
Our mysterious rites hath seen."

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.

1. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*) Depend upon it, the most fatal idleness is that of the heart.

(*b*) Many unhappy persons seem to imagine that they are always in an amphitheatre, with the assembled world as spectators; whereas, all the while, they are playing to empty benches.

(*c*) There will be much in the "preparation" and "perfection" of a matter which will only become confused by being submitted to a full assembly.

(*d*.) The oracles will Philippize as long as Philip is the master.

(*e*) Imagination, if it be subject to reason, is its "slave of the lamp."

(*f*) Let your mentor be a person of nice conscience.

(*g*) The Jews were right in the matter in dispute between them and the Samaritans.

2. Explain the following terms :—

Rostra ; Forum ; Tribune ; Ædile ; College of Augurs ; Satrap ; French Academicians.

3. Examine grammatically the following expressions :—

(*a*) Cato was no sooner arrived in Sardinia but he gave exemplary proofs of his high merit.

(*b*) They perhaps had better not be informed at all about the matter.

(*c*) Such persons do estimate you fairly. (What is the force of 'do' in this quotation from A. Helps?)

(*d*) You may consider how satirical would be any praise which should not be based upon a just appreciation of your merits.

(*e*) This compromise is the thing of all others which requires the diligent exercise of uprightness.

4. (*a*.) Give a sketch of the character of Tiberius Gracchus, after Plutarch.

(*b*) State a few facts regarding the life and writings of Plutarch.

5. Give in your own words some of the leading thoughts occurring in Arthur Helps' Essay on Self-discipline.

6. Paley discusses the question, Why has God not

given to living beings the faculty of seeing *at once?* Explain, and illustrate with some fulness, the meaning of the question; and give Paley's answer.

7. Give the signification and derivation of each of the following words:—

Antidote; refuge; sacrifice; exasperate; precise, concise; accident, coincide, incident; temper, temperature, temperament; ingenious, ingenuous, ingenuity; sense, sensible, sensitive; sensibility.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Rowe, B. A.

1. Translate—

(*a.*) Namque sub Œbaliæ memini me turribus altis
Qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galæsus,
Corycium vidisse senem, cui pauca relicti
Jugera ruris erant, non fertilis illa juvencis,
Nec pecori opportuna seges, nec commoda Baccho.
Hic rarum tamen in dumis olus albaque circum
Lilia verbenasque premens vescumque papaver,
Regum æquabat opes animo, serâque revertens
Nocte domum dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis.
Primus vere rosam, atque auctumno carpere poma,
Et cum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa
Rumperet et glacie cursus frenaret aquarum,
Ille comam mollis jam tondebat hyacinthi,
Æstatem increpitans seram Zephyrosque morantes.
Ergo apibus fetis idem atque examine multo
Primus abundare, et spumantia cogere pressis
Mella favis; illi tiliæ atque uberrima pinus;
Quotque in flore novo pomis se fertilis arbos

Induerat totidem auctumno matura tenebat.
Ille etiam seras in versum distulit ulmos
Eduramque pirum, et spinos jam pruna ferentes
Jamque ministrantem platanum potantibus umbram.

Scan the line, *Ille comam*. Decline *olus*. Give the full force of *jam* in the last line.

(*b*.) At suffire thymo, cerasque recidere inanes
Quis dubitet? Nam sæpe favos ignotus adedit
Stellio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis,
Immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus.

2. Translate—

(*a*.) Ne cures ea quæ stulte miraris et optas
Discere, et audire, et meliori credere non vis?
Quis circum pagos et circum compita pugnax
Magna coronari contemnat Olympia, cui spes
Cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmæ?
Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.
"O cives, cives, quærenda pecunia primum est;
Virtus post nummos." Hæc Janus summus ab imo
Perdocet, hæc recinunt juvenes dictata senesque,
Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto.
Est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua fidesque;
Sed quadringentis sex septem milia desunt,
Plebs eris. At pueri ludentes, "Rex eris" aiunt
"Si recte facies." Hic murus aëneus esto,
Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.
Roscia, dic sodes, melior lex an puerorum est
Nenia, quæ regnum recte facientibus offert,
Et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis?

Parse *Olympia*, *loculos*, *sodes*. Distinguish between the meaning of *ne cures* and of *ne curaveris*. What is understood after *quadringentis*? What was Roscia lex?

(*b*.) Vertumnum Janumque, liber, spectare videris,

Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus.
Odisti claves et grata sigilla pudico ;
Paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas,
Non ita nutritus. Fuge quo descendere gestis.
Non erit emisso reditus tibi. "Quid miser egi ?
Quid volui ?" dices ubi quis te læserit ; et scis
In breve te cogi cum plenus languet amator.
Quodsi non odio peccantis desipit augur,
Carus eris Romæ donec te deserat ætas ;
Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi
Cœperis aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,
Aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.

Write brief notes on the *first*, *second*, and *last* lines of this passage.

3. Write short critical and explanatory notes on :—

(*a.*) Cœrite cerâ digni.

(*b.*) Parios iambos.

(*c.*) Quem damnosa Venus nudat.

(*d.*) Cape Mæonii carchesia Bacchi.

(*e.*) Sprœte Ciconum quo munere matres.

4. (*a.*) Write down by what tenses in dependent clauses the several tenses in principal clauses are followed in Latin. What irregular sequences are admissible ?

Give examples.

(*b.*) Illustrate in short sentences the difference in meaning between *quum* with *indicative* and *quum* with *subjunctive*. Also between *ne* and *ut non* in dependent clauses.

5. Write a short life of Horace, giving some account of his various works. What do his poems tell of his relations with Virgil ? Point out the most striking differences between Horace's hexameter and that of Virgil.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Henry.

1. Tum Sabinæ mulieres, quarum ex injuria bellum ortum erat, crinibus *passis scissaque* veste, victo *malis* muliebri pavore, *ausæ* se inter tela volantia inferre, ex *transverso* impetu factor, *dirimere* infestas acies, dirimere iras, hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, "Ne se sanguine nefando soceri generique *respergerent*, ne parricidio macularent partus suos, nepotum illi, liberûm hi *progeniem*. Si affinitatis inter vos, si connubii piget, in nos vertite iras: nos causa belli, nos vulnerum ac cædium viris ac parentibus sumus. Melius *peribimus*, quam sine alteris vestrûm viduæ aut orbæ vivemus."

(*a.*) Translate as accurately as you can.

(*b.*) Parse the words in italics, giving the principal parts of the verbs.

(*c.*) Derive *injuria* and *nefandi;* derive also *nefas*, and distinguish between *jus* and *fas*, between *tela* and *arma*, between *lar* and *penates*.

(*d.*) Derive and explain *parricidium*.

(*e.*) What change of construction takes place in the speech here quoted, and with what effect? bring the first part of the speech to the same construction as the latter.

2. Fœdere icto, trigemini, sicut convenerat, arma capiunt. Quum sui utrosque adhortarentur, "Deos patrios, patriam ac parentes, quidquid civium domi, quidquid in exercitu sit, illorum tunc arma, illorum intueri manus," feroces et suopte ingenio et pleni adhortantium vocibus, in medium inter duas acies procedunt. Consederant utrinque pro castris duo exercitus, periculi magis præsentis, quam curæ, expertes.

(*a.*) Translate the passage very carefully.

(*b.*) Write the short speech into direct discourse.

(*c.*) Distinguish between *acies* and *exercitus*.

(*d.*) Explain the meaning of the word *icto*, give the principal parts of it. Parse *convenerat*. Derive and account for the meaning of periculi and expertes.

3. Translate the following sentences and phrases :—

Huic duos flamines adjecit, Marti unum, alterum Quirino ; virginesque Vestæ legit, Albâ oriundum sacerdotium et genti conditoris haud alienum. Infima arx. Sagmina te, rex, posco. Princeps Horatius ibat. P. Horati, tibi perduellionem judico. Quod bene vertat. Dii te penates patriique, et patris imago, et domus regia, et in domo regale solium, et nomen Tarquinium creat vocatque regem. Quærentique viro " Satin' salvæ ?" " Minime," inquit.

(*a.*) Distinguish between *Mars* and *Quirinus*, what epithet was sometimes added to Mars ?

(*b.*) What was the number of the vestals, their age when chosen, their employment ?

(*c.*) Derive *sagmina*, give the use of it ; explain *perduellionem*.

(*d.*) What exception to the rules of grammar do you notice in the sentence Dii te penates ..... ?

4. In what general cases will any conjunction be followed by the subjunctive mood ? Conjugate the tense *mihi scribendus est liber*.

What verb and what part of it is *ventum est ?* Conjugate that verb in all its moods and tenses.

5. Turn into Latin—

She could not bear (*indigne ferre*) that Tanaquil, an alien woman, had been able (*tantum posse ut*) to bestow (*conferre in*) two kingdoms on her husband and her son-in-law ; whereas herself, born of royal lineage (*semen*) could have (*facere*) no influence (*momentum*) whatever in giving or taking away (*adimere*) the crown (*regnum*).

Swear ye all by this blood that you will never allow Tarquin or any one else to reign in Rome.

When the Albans had gone out of the town, the Roman soldier levelled (*adæquare*) it to the ground, and all the public and private edifices having been knocked down (*sternere*) with the battering-ram (*aries*), the work of four hundred years, which had been employed (*insumere*) to set up Alba, was destroyed within an hour.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following lines into English :

ततोभुजङ्गाधिपतेः फणाग्रे-
रधः कथञ्चिद्धृतभूमिभागः ।
अनैः क्षतप्राणविमुक्तिरीशः
पर्य्यङ्कबन्धं निविडं बिभेद ॥
तस्मै अग्रंस प्रणिपत्य नन्दो
शुश्रूषया श्लिष्टसुतामुपेताम् ।
प्रवेशयामास च भर्तुरेनां
धूपेपमाचानुमितप्रवेशाम् ॥
तस्याः सखीभ्यां प्रणिपातपूर्व्वं
स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरात्यथस्य ।
व्यकीर्य्यत त्र्यम्बकपादमूले
पुष्पोच्चयः पल्लवभङ्गभिन्नः ॥
उमापि नीलालकमध्यशोभि
विस्रंसयन्ती नवकर्णिकारम् ।
चकार कर्णच्युतपल्लवेन
मूर्ध्ना प्रणामं वृषभध्वजाय ॥
अनन्यभाजं पतिमाप्नुहीति
सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन ।

न ह्रीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्
पुष्णन्ति लोके विपरीतमर्थम् ॥

2. What is the meaning of पर्य्युदासवत्.

3. What part of the verb is विस्मयन्ती? Give its original root, and its third person singular, present, third preterite and second preterite—*i. e.* लट्, लुङ् and लिट्, all in simple form.

4. Give the roots of शशंस, चकीर्षत, लून and पुष्णन्ति, and their third singular, third preterite, and future—*i. e.* लुङ् and लृट्.

5. From the above extract give one instance of Bahuvrihi, two of Tatpurusha, and one of Karmadháraya, expounding the *samása* in each case.

6. Translate the following passage into your own vernacular:

अथ ते मुनयोदिताः प्रेक्ष्य हैमवतं पुरम्।
स्वर्गाभिसन्धिसुहृतं वञ्चनामिव मेनिरे ॥
ते सद्मनि गिरेर्वेगादुन्मुखद्वाःस्थवीक्षिताः।
ज्वलतोर्ज्जटाभारैर्लिखितानलनिश्चलैः ॥
गगनाद्वतीर्णा सा यथाष्टजपुरःसरा।
तोयान्तर्भास्करालोव रेजे मुनिपरम्परा ॥
तानर्घ्यानर्घ्यमादाय दूरात् प्रत्युद्ययौ गिरिः।
नमयन् सारगुरुभिः पादन्यासैर्वसुन्धराम् ॥
धातुताम्राधरः प्रांशुर्देवदारुदृढद्रुजः।
प्रकृत्यैव शिलोरस्कः सुव्यक्तोच्छ्रिमवानिति ॥

7. What parts are प्रेक्ष्य and रेजे? Give their roots, and the second preterite लिट् of the first, and the third preterite लुङ् of the second—both in the third person singular.

8. In the conjugation of मन is there any part in the passive voice which differs from its corresponding part in the active voice? If there be, point it out.

9. Does the meaning of प्रत्युद्ययौ differ from ययौ? If it does, show how it differs.

10. Translate:

इतः स दैत्यः प्राप्तश्रीर्नैतदेवार्हति चेष्टितम्।
विषद्रुमोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसाम्प्रतम्॥

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna.

1. Explain any three, out of the following *s'lokas*:

(1). अहो प्रश्रयशीलेऽपि गतिस्थित्यासनादयः।
साम्राज्यप्रसिनो भावाः कुशस्य च लवस्य च॥

(2). तत्कालं प्रियजनविप्रयोगजन्मा
तीव्रोऽपि प्रतिकृतिवाङ्मया विसोढ़ः।
दुःखाग्निर्मनसि पुनर्विपच्यमानो
हृन्मर्मव्रण इव वेदनां करोति॥

(3). प्रियप्राया वृत्तिर्विनयमधुरो वाचि नियमः
प्रकृत्या कल्याणी मतिरनवगीतः परिचयः।

(4). पुरो वा पश्चाद्वा तदिदमविपर्य्यासितरसं
रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते॥

(5). अनियतरुदिनस्थितं विराजत्
कतिपयकोमलदन्तकुड्मलाग्रम्।
वदनकमलकं शिशोः स्मरामि
स्खलदसमञ्जसमुग्धजल्पितं ते॥

(6). जातस्य नेः पितुरपीन्द्रजितो विजेतुः
वत्सस्य वत्स कति नाम दिनान्यमूनि।
तस्याप्यपत्यमनुगच्छति वीरशब्दं
दिष्ट्या गतं दशरथस्य कुलं प्रतिष्ठाम्॥

2. Explain the *samasas* and *taddhitas* in the following:

जघनैकहायनकुरङ्गविलोलदृष्टेः
तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरालसायाः।

ज्योत्स्नामयीव मृदुमुग्धमृणालकल्पा
क्वाङ्गिरङ्गलतिका नियतं विलुप्ता ॥

(3). त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं
त्वं कौमुदी नयनयोरमृतं त्वमङ्गे।
इत्यादिभिः प्रियशतैरनुरुध्य मुग्धां
तामेव शान्तमथवा किमिहोत्तरेण ॥

Supply what omission there may be in the fourth line of the above *s'loka*. Does this omission in any way enhance the poetic beauty of the *s'loka*?

4. Explain the allusions in the following *s'loka*:

व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रसख्यमपि मे वीर्य्यं हरीणां वृथा
प्रज्ञा जाम्बवतोऽपि यत्र न गतिः पुत्रस्य वायोरपि।
मार्गं यत्र न विश्वकर्म्मतनयः कर्त्तुं मलोऽपि क्षमः
सैमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वापि मे ॥

(5). पृथ्वी। एहि वत्से पविचीकुरु रसातलम।

रामः। हा प्रिये लोकान्तरं गतासि।

सीता। णेदु मं अत्तणो अङ्केसुं विलक्खं अम्बा ण सद्दहि
एरिस जोव्वलोअपरिवत्तं अणुभविदुं।

रामः। किमुत्तरं स्यात।

पृथ्वी। वत्से स्वन्यत्यागं यावत मन्नियोगतः पुत्रयोरपेक्षस्व परेण ते यथा रोचते तथा करिष्यसि।

(*a*.) Give the root of एहि, and the feminine singular present participle (शत्र) of this root.

(*b*.) Point out and explain the *samasa* in लोकान्तर.

(*c*.) Express in plain Sanskrit prose the full purport of what *Sítá* is made to say in the foregoing extract.

(*d*.) Give the vocative form (सम्बोधन) of अम्बा.

(*e*.) Parse स्वन्यत्यागं, नियोगतः, परेण and ते, after the manner of Sanskrit grammarians.

(*f*.) Is the verb अपेक्षस्व transitive or intransitive? What would the meaning be if it is transitive, and what if intransitive?

(*g.*) What is the nominative to the verb रोचते?

(*h.*) What is the meaning of the word उत्तर in किमुत्तरं स्यात्? Does it mean the same in the fourth line of the *śloka*, which forms the subject of the third question?

(6). सीतादेवी प्राप्तप्रसववेदनमात्मानम् अतिदुःखसंवेगाद्गङ्गाप्रवाहे निक्षिप्तवती तदैव तत्र दारकद्वयं प्रसूता भगवतीभ्यां इक्ष्वाकुगोरथी-भ्यां अभ्युपपन्ना रसातलस्था नोता स्वन्यत्यागात् परेण च तत् दारकद्वयं तस्याः प्राचेतसस्य महर्षेर्गङ्गादेवी स्वयमर्पितवती।

Give clearly the sense of the above passage, in English.

7. Lying is a sin. All who know the liar look down upon him with scorn; and they can put no trust in anything which he says, even if it be true. All lies of every kind are bad. If you lie to hide any fault which you have done, it is to add fault to fault. It is right for you also to know, that you may lie by signs as well as by words.

Render the above into Sanskrit.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

من عرف الله ازال التهمه * و قال كل فعاله للحكمه
من انكر القضاء فهو مشرك * ان القضاء بالعباد املك
و نحن لانشرك بالله ولا * نقنط من رحمته اذنبتلى
عار علينا و قبيح ذكر * ان نجعل الكفر مكان الشكر
وليس في العالم ظلم جاري * اذ كان ما يجري بامر الباري
و ا سعد العالم عند الله * من ساعد الناس بفضل الجاه
ومن اغاث اليائس الملهوفا * اغاثه الله اذا اخيفا
ان العظيم يدفع العظيما * كما الجسيم يحمل الجسيما
و ان من خلائق الكرام * رحمة ذى البلاء و الاسقام

و ان من شـــرائط العلـــو * العطف في البوس علي العدو
قدقضت العقول ان السفقه * علي الصديق والعدو صدقه
و قدعلمت و الحبيب يعلم * بالطبع لايرحـــم من لايرحـــم
و المرء لا يدري متى يمتحن * فادـــه في دهره مرتهـــن
و ان نجا اليوم فما ننحو غدا * لايامن الافـات الا بالـردى
لا تغترر بالخفض و السـلامه * فانما الحيـــوة كالمـــدامه
والعمرمثل الكاس والدهرالقدر * و الصفـــو لا بد له من الكدر

2. Write out the first six lines with all vowel-points (حركات and اعراب).

3. Inflect the future, imperative, and participles active and passive, of the Báb استفعال of لام.

4. (*a.*) Explain the rule of forming nouns of place and time (اسماء المكان و الزمان). Form such nouns from سجد, جلس, شرب, سقط, ظن, ولد, صلى, انصرف, التقى.

(*b.*) A learned man at Akbar's court was asked, what form (صيغه) the word موسى was? He got confused and gave no answer, and the court laughed at him. What should he have said?

5. Write down إبا with the pronominal suffixes (ضمير متصل). Translate— اعطاه اياه, اعطايه, إياي, اعطاه وايای فاتقون. Explain the ف and the final ن in the last sentence.

6. How does the Arabic language express indirect speech and indirect questions? Translate—We asked him who he was.

7. Inflect the perfect, future, and imperative active, of وقى.

8. Translate into English and explain—

فرفع المخرق بلطف و اجتهد * و امكر اذا لم ينفع الصدق وكد
فهذا الحـــازم ان يكيـــد * يبالـــغ في الاعداء ما يريد

هو بريء منهم في الظاهر * وغيره مختضب الاظافر

Do you approve of the sentences expressed in these lines?

N. B. *In answering questions* 3, 4, 5, *you are to put the vowel-points over each Arabic letter.*

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

و من العجب ان اليعسوب لايخرج من الكور لانه ان خرج خرج معه جميع النحل فيقف العمل و ان هلك اليعسوب وقفت النحل لا تعمل شيئا فتهلك عجيلا * و اليعسوب تكون جثته كجثة نحلتين وهو يوزع العمل علي النحل حتي تري بعضها يمهد الاساس و بعضها يعمل البيت و بعضها يعمل العسل و من لا يحسن العمل لا يخليها في وسط النحل بل يخرجها و ينصب بوابا علي باب الخلية لئلا يدخل اليها من وقع علي النجاسات فان وقع شيء من النحل علي النجاسات منعها الدخول * و اتحاذ بيوتها مسدسة من اعجب الاشياء * و العرض من المسدسات المتساويات الاضلاع لخاصية يقصر فهم المهندس علي ادراكها - لا توجد تلك الخاصية في المربع و لا في المخمس ولا في المستدير و هي ان اوسع الاشكال واجودها المستدير و مايقرب منها - اما المربع فيخرج منها زوايا ضائعة و شكل النحل مستدير مستطيل فترك المربع حتي لا تضيع الزوايا فتبقي خالية و لو بناها مستديرة لبقي خارج البيوت فروج ضائعة فان الاشكال المستديرة اذا جمعت لاتجتمع متراصة و لا شكل في الاشكال ذوات الزوايا يقرب في الاحتواء من المستدير ثم يتراص الجملة منه بحيث لايبقي بعد اجتماعها فرجة الا المسدس فانظر كيف الهمها الله تعالي ذلك *

2. Inflect the aorist with لم (المضارع المجزوم), and the imperative of the báb افتعال of شال.

3. Form the اسم فاعل of رأى, he sees, and روى, he relates, singular and plural, with and without the article.

4. A says to B—مررت بزيد, and B interrupts him and says من زيدٍ. Does B express himself grammatically, or should he say من زيدٌ ?

5. How are oaths expressed in Arabic? Translate—By Allah, I will stay in Makkah—By Allah, I will not stay in Makkah. Give reasons for the tenses you use.

6. Translate—Will you assist me? We cannot assist you. We may perhaps assist you. He put his turban on my head. He did not give her the thousand dínárs which belonged to her. He said that the prophet died on a Monday. Ibn ul Musayyib relates that, in the night in which Abú Bakr died, there was an earthquake at Makkah.

7. (*a.*) Write down the numerals from one to thirty-one. Translate—one man, one woman, two men, two women, three men, three women, eleven men, eleven women, twenty men, twenty women, thirty-one dínárs.

(*b.*) If the division of words into nine parts of speech as in English grammars be applied to Arabic, to which part of speech would you count the Arabic numerals? Give reasons.

N. B.—*In answering questions* 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, *you are to put the vowel-points over each Arabic letter.*

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. R. Jardine, B. D.

1. What were the several small states of which Egypt was originally composed? Who were the Hyksos, and what connexion were they believed to have with the Israelites? By what Persian monarch was Egypt conquered, and about what date? What facts are known regarding the connexion between Egypt and Ethiopia?

2. Give a geographical description of ancient Chaldæa. By whom and about what time was Nineveh built? Under what monarch was the Assyrian supremacy overthrown? Describe briefly the overthrow of the Babylonian empire.

3. State the geographical boundaries and divisions of ancient Syria. To what family of nations did the Syrians and Phœnicians belong? What was the most important commercial city of Syria? What were the most important Phœnician colonies?

4. What are the leading circumstances connected with the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt? Name the first and the last Judge of Israel. Give an account of the establishment of the kingdom. What are the circumstances connected with the revolt of the ten tribes?

5. What are the chief sources of our knowledge of Persian history? By whom was Nineveh destroyed? Describe briefly the military exploits of Darius Hystaspes and Xerxes.

6. For what kind of enterprise were the Carthaginians principally celebrated? Give a short account of their efforts to aid Xerxes in his war with Greece. What were the three great victories simultaneously won by the Greeks in this war?

7. What was the state of Egypt during the reign of Ptolemy the son of Lágus? Under which of the Ptolemies was Egypt the most warlike, and what conquests were then made? In what battle was Egyptian independence overthrown?

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Describe (1) the Argonautic Expedition, (2) the War of the Seven against Thebes.

2. Give some account of the topography of Athens. What was the chief object of Solon's legislation, and how did he propose to effect it?

3. What important Greek colonies were planted in Macedon? By what states were they founded? What parts did they take in the Peloponnesian Wars?

4. Write short lives of (1) Conon, (2) Antony.

5. Where, between what commanders, and with what results, were fought the chief battles of the Second Punic War?

6. Give a brief account of (1) the Jugurthine War, (2) the conspiracy of Catiline.

7. What were the chief events of the reign of Vespasian?

8. What do you know of the Huns? Give some account of the lives of (1) Stilicho, (2) Aetius.

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Mr. Aldis, M. A.

1. Write down all the definitions in any of the books of Euclid which are not properly definitions but theorems.

In any right angled triangle the square on either of the sides containing the right angle is equal to the rectangle contained by the hypothenuse and that part of it intercepted between that side and the perpendicular let fall from the right angle upon the hypothenuse.

2. A diameter of a circle cuts obliquely a chord which does not pass through the centre. Prove that the rectangle contained by the segments of the diameter is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the chord.

3. Give Euclid's definition of proportionality in the case of four magnitudes.

Draw a mean proportional between two given straight lines: and show from your figure that except in one case the arithmetical mean between two quantities is greater than the geometrical mean.

4. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it.

If the edges of a tetrahedron be each of them a feet in length, what will be the length of the perpendicular let fall from any angular point upon the opposite face?

5. A man left 30,000*l.* stock in 3 per cent. Government securities, to be divided among his three sons in the proportion of their ages, which were fifteen, eight, and seven years respectively; afterwards when these securities stood at 10 discount the eldest son sold out, and invested the proceeds in 6 per cent. Bank shares at par. By how much did the annual income of the eldest then exceed that of the youngest son?

6. Find the value of $a^4 + 3a^3b + 4a^2b^2 + 3ab^3 + b^4$ where a and b are the *other* two roots of the equation—

$$4x^3 + (x - 1)^3 + 2(x^2 - 1) = 4$$

beside the root $x = 1$.

7. Find accurately to four places of decimals the value of

$$\frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{10})^{\frac{1}{10}}}$$

8. If $x + y$ varies as z when y is constant, and if $x + z$ varies as y when z is constant, show that when *both* y and z vary, then $x + y + z$ varies as yz.

9. Find the values of x, y, and z from the equations—

$$\frac{1}{a+b+c} = \frac{\frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{y}}{c} = \frac{\frac{b}{y} + \frac{c}{z}}{a} = \frac{\frac{c}{z} + \frac{a}{x}}{b}$$

10. A, B, C are three villages connected by straight roads; B lies due east and C due north of A, one mile further from A than B is. D is a village exactly halfway on the road between C and B. A man walked from D to A in one hour, and afterwards proceeding at the same rate walked from A to B in 1 hour 12 minutes. Find the distance of each village from A.

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. Define the sine of an angle and prove from your definition that for all values of θ, $\sin(\pi - \theta) = \sin\theta$.

Also show that the formula $n\pi + (-1)^n \theta$ includes all angles which have the same sine as θ.

2. Prove that $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A$, where $A + B$ is less than 90°.

Hence prove that $2\cos\frac{A}{2} = \pm\sqrt{1 + \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$, showing which signs are to be taken when A lies between 90° and 180°.

3. Establish the formulæ—

(1) $\cos B - \cos A = 2 \sin \frac{A + B}{2} \sin \frac{A - B}{2}$

(2) $\text{cotan}^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{A}{2}\right) = \frac{\sec A - \tan A}{\sec A + \tan A}$

(3) $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma + \cos (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) =$
$4 \cos \frac{1}{2} (\beta + \gamma) \cos \frac{1}{2} (\gamma + \alpha) \cos \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \beta)$.

4. Show how to solve a triangle having given A, b, a. Also having given the three sides, show how to find log $\cos \frac{A}{2}$.

5. From a point on a hill side of constant inclination, the altitude of the highest point of an obelisk at the top of the hill is observed to be $\alpha : a$ feet nearer the top of the hill it is observed to be β, show that if h be the height of the obelisk, θ the inclination of the hill to the horizon

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{h \sin (\beta - \alpha)}.$$

6. Define force and show how it is represented by straight lines. Prove the proposition called the parallelogram of forces for direction only.

7. Find the resultant of two parallel forces acting in the same direction on a rigid body.

8. Find the relation of the power to the weight on an inclined plane.

9. A weightless string ACBP tied to the end A of a uniform rod AB of weight W passes through a fixed ring at C, and through a ring at the end B of the rod, the free end of the string supporting a weight P; show that the resultant of the tensions along BC, AC is vertical, and that

$$AC : BC :: 2P + W : W.$$

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

N. B.—*Candidates may answer either the questions on Reid or the questions on Abercrombie, but not both.*

Reid's Inquiry.

1. State concisely the occasion, scope, and the method of argument of Reid's "*Inquiry into the Human Mind.*"

2. Explain the nature and grounds of Locke's distinction of Qualities into Primary and Secondary. In what way did Berkeley prove that the distinction was not valid? Reid maintains that both Locke and Berkeley are alike in arguing from a mere hypothesis and against fact? Give Reid's enumeration of these two sets of qualities, and explain on what principle he distinguishes them.

3. State and examine Reid's views on the nature of Colour, and on the mutual connexion and dependence of the notions of Colour and Figure in Visual Perception.

What notion of Colour can a blind man have?

4. Give some account of the method and principles of the Cartesian system. Name and describe the system which it supplanted. Point out the agreements and differences of the two systems. How does Reid show that the natural and inevitable result of one of these systems is Scepticism?

5. Expound *fully* and give *various* illustrations of Reid's Doctrine of Perception through Natural Signs.

6. Discriminate between the doctrines of Reid with reference to the nature of Sensation, Remembrance, and Imagination, and the doctrines of the "Ideal System." Explain in what way an examination of the nature of Belief springs out of an investigation of the nature of

Sensation, and contrast Reid's account of the nature of Belief with that given by preceding philosophers.

7. Analyse the process of Perception into its different operations, and trace the extent of our knowledge of the nature of these operations, and of their mutual connexion.

ABERCROMBIE ON THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS.

1. Abercrombie classifies sciences into certain and uncertain; explain the principle of the classification. Mention sciences which belong to the latter class, and specify the causes of the uncertainty which attaches to them.

2. State exactly the point at issue between the Nominalists, Conceptualists, and Realists, and discriminate carefully between the different views held by those three parties in reference to it. Give Abercrombie's explanation of the matter in dispute.

3. Give a sketch of Dr. Brown's system of psychology.

4. Explain by what means we acquire a notion of Solidity, and discriminate between the original and acquired Perceptions of Vision.

5. What different opinions have been held with reference to the origin of Ideas? Examine the nature and extent of the dependence of the mind upon the external world in the original acquisition of knowledge.

6. Describe and illustrate the mental operation termed Abstraction. What different opinions have been held with reference to its character? Give Abercrombie's judgment on the controversy.

7. Explain the nature of Attention, and its connexion with the operations of Perception, Memory, and Recollection.

8. Point out and give illustrations of the errors which are specially to be guarded against in the induction of General Principles. Under what circumstances and for what purposes is the formation of Hypotheses allowable?

9. Discriminate the point at issue in the question of the Freedom of the Will. In what sense does Abercrombie hold that human actions may be regarded as necessary, and like material phenomena may be predicted?

Criticize the phrase "Self-determining power of the Will."

LOGIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Croft, M. A.

1. On what grounds is logic held to be both an art and a science? How is logic related to psychology?

2. Define a term. Explain the distinction of terms into abstract and concrete, and of concrete terms into singular, collective, and common.

Determine to which class each of the following terms belong:—

Emperor.	India.	The third regiment.
The Library.	Forest.	Quadruped.
Book.	The Forest.	Layman.
Brilliance.	William III.	Wealth.
Brilliant.	Triangle.	The Government.
Weight.	The Laity.	Gold.
Sensation.	Virtue.	Her Majesty.

3. Prove that if one premise is particular, the conclusion must be particular.

4. Reduce Ferison to the 1st Figure by the indirect method, and Baroko by the ostensive method.

5. State the equivalent forms of the following propositions :—

(*a.*) Fixed stars are self-luminous.

(*b.*) Every mistake is not culpable.

(*c.*) Exercise aids health.

(*d.*) Not being rich is not always an evil.

(*e.*) He jests at scars who never felt a wound.

(*f.*) Many are the deserving men who are unfortunate.

6. State and prove the rules of the Sorites. Resolve the following into a series of consecutive syllogisms :—

"The Americans are a happy people; since they are allowed by every one to be courageous; and those who are courageous are free; and those who are free are happy."

7. Why is it more expedient in a debate to meet an opponent's statement by its contradictory than by its contrary?

8. Draw the conclusion, if any is legitimate, from the following premises :—

(*a.*) Most men that make a parade of honesty are dishonest; this man makes a parade of honesty.

(*b.*) No truth is without result; yet many truths are misunderstood.

(*c.*) Ungrounded prejudice is a sign of a weak mind, and we sometimes see it in very learned men.

(*d.*) No branch of science can be made absolutely perfect; yet all branches of science are worthy of diligent culture.

9. Is the Syllogism a Petitio Principii?

10. Describe the following fallacies :—

(*a.*) Fallacia Accidentis, and its converse.

(*b.*) Ignoratio Elenchi.

B. A. Examination,

1872.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—MR. DEIGHTON, B. A.

1. To what causes do you consider it due that objects which in the reality would shock us, are in tragical and such like representations the source of a high species of pleasure?

2. In what points has Shylock's character been variously interpreted by the chief actors and critics who have studied the part? Compare Portia's pleadings for mercy with the sentiments which Shakespeare has put into the mouth of another of his heroines.

3. Explain the following passages, remarking upon the italicized words:—

(*a.*) "O my Antonio, I do know *of* these
That therefore only are reputed wise
For saying nothing, when, I am very sure,
If they should speak, would almost damn those ears
Which, hearing them, would call their brothers fools."

What alterations have been proposed in lines 3 and 4 of the above extract? Can the reading in the text be defended?

(*b.*) "I wish you all the joy that you can wish;
For I am sure you can wish none from me."

What two interpretations have been given of this passage, and which do you prefer?

(*c.*) "But lest you should not understand me well,—
And yet a maiden hath no tongue *but* thought,—
I would detain you here *some* month or two
Before you venture for me."

(*d*) "The duke cannot *deny the course* of law:
For the commodity which strangers have
With us in Venice, if it be denied,
Will much *impeach* the justice of the state;
Since that the *trade* and profit of the city
Consisteth of all nations."

(*e*) "I leave him to your gracious acceptance, *whose trial* shall better publish his commendation."

(*f*) "If thou cut'st more
Or less than a *just* pound, be it but so much
As makes it light or heavy in the substance
Or the division of the twentieth part
Of one poor scruple . . . . . ."

If a comma be placed after *substance*, what will be the effect upon the sense? What objection is there to that punctuation?

4. (*a*) 1. "If he *should* offer to choose, and choose the right casket, you *should* refuse to perform your father's will if you *should* refuse to accept him."

2. "Why 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I *should* be obscured."

3. *Seyton.* "The queen, my lord, is dead.
Macbeth. "She *should* have died hereafter.
There would have been a time for such a word.
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this pretty pace from day to day
To the last syllable of recorded time,
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death."

Remark upon the word *should* in the above passages: and state in what respect Elizabethan differs from modern English in the use of *shall*.

(*b*) 1. "To make me blest or cursed'st of men."

2. "The best conditioned and unwearied spirit."

3. "To this unlook'd for, unprepared, pomp."

Point out what is analogous in these three passages.

(*c*) 1. "I am *to learn*."

2. "Make moan *to be abridged*."

3. "I do wonder
Thou naughty gaoler, that thou art so fond
To come abroad with him."

Account for the different uses of *to* in the above.

(*d*) "May you stead me? Will you pleasure me? Shall I know your answer?"

The ideas here expressed by *may*, *will*, *shall*? How has the original meaning of *may* been affected by *can*?

(*e*) 1. "My purpose was not to have seen you here."

2. "If you had pleased to have defended it."

Discuss the grammatical construction here.

(*f*) 1. "Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face
Exact the penalty."

2. "Thy currish spirit
Govern'd a wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,
Even from the gallows did his fell soul fleet."

Put these two passages into prose with as little alteration of the words as possible, and state whether the construction is the same in both cases.

(*g*) "So are those crisped snaky golden locks
Which makes (*fol.*) such wanton &c."

If "makes" is the right reading how is it to be justified?

5. Comment on the following expressions: *Respect upon the world; I were best; Thus much moneys; I wis; A many fools; Are there balance; I have addressed me;* and explain, 'I could not do withal;" "Rest you fair;" "Within his danger;" "Set up my rest;" "To have in use;" "Old swearing."

6. Compare the language of *Comus* with that of Milton's later poems. What objections have been taken against the piece as a drama? Give instances of classical idioms employed in it.

7. Write such notes as may seem necessary to illustrate the meaning or the peculiar use of the words and expressions italicized in the subjoined passages:

(*a*) "Nor of less faith,
And in this office of his mountain watch
Likeliest, and *nearest to the present aid*
Of this occasion."

(*b*) "When the *dragon woom*
Of Stygian darkness *spets* her thickest gloom."

(*c*) "Ere the *blabbing* eastern *scout*,
The *nice* morn, on the *Indian steep*
From her *cabin'd loop-hole* peep,
And to the *tell-tale* sun *descry*
Our conceal'd solemnity."

(*d*) "Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She *plumes* her feathers, and lets grow her wings
That in the various *bustle of resort*
Were all too ruffled and sometimes impaired."

Mention and criticise the various readings in lines 2 and 4.

8. "The Progress of Poesy," is called a "Pindaric Ode:" Is such a title altogether appropriate? How far do Shelley and Wordsworth belong to the same school of poetry? State the chief characteristics of the sonnet. What are "monostrophic" odes?

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.

1. Explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) The derogations which grow to learning from the fortune or condition of learned men are either in respect of scarcity of means, or in respect of privateness of life and meanness of employments.

(*b.*) We see that it is the manner of men to scandalize and deprave that which retaineth the state and virtue, by taking advantage upon that which is corrupt and degenerate.

(*c.*) The custom of the Levant, which is that subjects do forbear to gaze or fix their eyes upon princes, is in the outward ceremony barbarous; but the moral is good.

(*d.*) The king was a mere Childeric or Chilperic.

(*e.*) Turn your style, and let us hear what you can against us.

(*f.*) The Great Seal was put into commission.

(*g.*) He discussed Occasional Conformity with Dissenters, and the grounds of Popular Right with Highflyers.

2. Point out all the forms of expression in the following passage which differ from those used in the English of our day:—

(*a.*) The corrupter sort of politiques that have not their thoughts established by learning in the love and apprehension of duty nor never look abroad into universality, do refer all things to themselves, and thrust themselves into the centre of the world as if he all lines should meet in them and their fortunes; never caring in all temposts what becomes of the ship of estates, so they may save themselves in the cockboat of their own fortune: whereas men that feel the weight of duty and know the limits of self-

love, use to make good their places and duties, though with peril.

(*b.*) In what respects does Bacon's English differ from that of the present day?

3. Examine grammatically the following expressions:—

The divineness of souls except; easiliest; St. Paul only learned among the Apostles; Men have abandoned universality, which cannot but cease and stop all progression.

4. Explain the following expressions:—

Prætorian bands; Orpheus theatre; Mamalukes; Syrian gates; The grand masters of the Hospital, the Temple, and the Teutonic order.

5. Sketch the character of Cardinal Ximenes, after Robertson.

6. State the characteristic qualities, as to style, of the historians Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon.

7. (*a.*) Criticize, after Campbell, the following line:—

Her voice is but the shadow of a sound.

(*b.*) Give your own opinion.

8. Give as many roots as you know (up to ten) that are common to Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and English.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Mr. Rowe, B. A.

1. Translate:—

(*a*) Crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes,
Et minui luces, cum sumant augmina noctes,
Aut quia sol idem sub terras atque superne
Imparibus currens amfractibus ætheris oras
Partit et in partes non æquas dividit orbem,
Et quod ab alterutra detraxit parte, reponit

Ejus in adversa tanto plus parte relatus,
Donec ad id signum cæli pervenit, ubi anni
Nodus nocturnas exæquat lucibus umbras.
Nam, medio cursu flatus aquilonis et austri,
Distinet æquato cœlum discrimine metas
Propter signiferi posituram totius orbis,
Annua sol in quo concludit tempora serpens,
Obliquo terras et cœlum lumine lustrans,
Ut ratio declarat eorum qui loca cœli
Omnia dispositis signis ornata notarunt.
Aut quia crassior est certis in partibus aër,
Sub terris ideo tremulum jubar hæsitat ignis
Nec penetrare potest facile atque emergere ad ortus.
Propterea noctes hiberno tempore longæ
Cessant, dum veniat radiatum insigne diei.
Aut etiam, quia sic alternis partibus anni
Tardius et citius consuerunt confluere ignes
Qui faciunt solem certa desurgere parte,
Propterea fit uti videantur dicere verum
* * * * * * * * *

(*Fill in the lost final line.*)

(*b*) Nec nimio tum plus quam nunc mortalia sæcla
Dulcia linquebant labentis lumina vitæ.
Unus enim tum quisque magis deprensus eorum
Pabula viva feris præbebat, dentibus haustus,
Et nemora ac montes gemitu silvasque replebat
Viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto.
At quos effugium servarat corpore adeso,
Posterius tremulas super ulcera tætra tenentes
Palmas horriferis accibant vocibus Orcum,
Donique eos vita privarant vermina sæva
Expertes opis, ignari quid vulnera vellent.
At non multa virum sub signis milia ducta

Una dies dabat exitio nec turbida ponti
Æquora fligebant naves ad saxa virosque.
Hic temere incassum frustra mare sæpe coörtum
Sævibat leviterque minas ponebat inanes,
Nec poterat quemquam placidi pellacia ponti
Subdola pellicere in fraudem ridentibus undis.

2. Translate and explain fully the meaning or allusion in:—

(*a.*) Cælestia mundi templa.
(*b.*) Ægocerotis brumales flexus.
(*c.*) Graditur simul Euhius Euan.
(*d.*) Inde boves lucas turrito corpore.
(*e.*) Nec ratione alia possunt tam levia gigni
Insilia ac fusi radii scapique sonantes.

3. (*a.*) State briefly the object of Lucretius in his poem. What is his Atomic Theory, and from whom adopted?

(*b.*) Compare the Hexameter of Lucretius with that of Virgil as regards rhythm and word-forms. Whom did Lucretius imitate in his versification?

4. (*a.*) Translate into Oratio Recta, putting down the actual words spoken:—

"Exultare gaudio plebes: ultores superbiæ patrum adesse: dicere deos: alius alium confirmare, ne nomina darent; cum omnibus potius quam solos perituros; patres militarent, patres arma caperent, ut penes eosdem pericula belli, penes quos præmia, essent."

(*b.*) Give examples of the various ways in which a purpose may be expressed in Latin.

5. Translate into Lucretian Hexameters—(or at least into Latin prose in the style of Lucretius):—

"And therefore now
"Let her that is the womb and tomb of all
"Great Nature take, and dashing far apart

" Those blind beginnings that have made me man,
" Dash them anew together at her will
" Through all her cycles into man once more
" Or beast or bird or fish or opulent flower."

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Ilnry.

1. What were the charges brought against Murèna, by whom, with what reason; how does Cicero answer them?

When was this oration delivered, at what period of the conspiracy of Catiline; what was the result?

2. Quod si e portu solventibus ii, qui jam in portum ex alto invehuntur, præcipere summo studio solent et tempestatum rationem, et prædonum, et locorum; quod natura fert, ut eis faveamus, qui eadem pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, ingrèdiantur: quo tandem me animo esse oportèt, prope jam ex magna jactatione terram videntem, in hunc, cui video maximas reipublicæ tempestates esse subeundas.

(*a.*) Translate this passage accurately.

(*b.*) Explain to whom it refers, and what meaning lies hidden under the figurative language. Account for *prope terram videntem* by the time of the year.

(*c.*) Some editions have *ingreduntur*, explain both grammatically.

(*d.*) What were the attributions of the consuls at Rome, when were they first created, when were plebeians admitted to that dignity? How were consuls elected? What were the laws carried against bribery?

3. Itaque ipse Pompeius, regno possesso, ex omnibus oris ac notis sedibus hoste pulso, tamen tantum in unius

posuit, ut, cum omnia, quæ ille tenuerat, adierat sperarat, victoria possideret; tamen non ante, quam illum vita expulit, bellum confectum judicarit. Hunc tu hostem, Cato, contemnis, quocum per tot annos, tot prœliis, tot imperatores bella gesserunt?

(*a.*) Translate this very accurately.

(*b.*) Explain the historical allusion contained in *Hunc hostem, tot prœliis, tot imperatores.*

(*c.*) What argument does Cicero draw from this passage in defence of Murena?

(*d.*) Distinguish between *Anima* and *Animus.*

4. Quare gravis est illa oratio, "Me saucium recreavit: me præda donavit: hoc duce castra cepimus, signa contulimus: nunquam iste plus militi laboris imposuit, quam sibi sumpsit ipse; cum fortis, tum etiam felix." Hoc quanti putas esse ad famam hominum ac voluntatem? Etenim, si tanta illis comitiis religio est, ut adhuc semper omen valuerit prærogativum: quid mirum est, in hoc felicitatis famam sermonemque valuisse?

(*a.*) Translate the above accurately.

(*b.*) Explain *Omen prærogativum.* Give a short account of the Roman *Comitia.*

5. Give some particulars about Tacitus and his style, and about his works as they are now extant. What are his chief merits as an historian and a biographer? Illustrate these qualities from the two following passages, and translate them from Latin into English and from English into Latin respectively, as accurately as you can.

(*a.*) Vespasianus, acer militiæ, anteire agmen, locum castris capere, noctu diuque consilio, ac, si res posceret, manu hostibus obniti, cibo fortuito, veste habituque vix a gregario milite discrepans: prorsus, si avaritia abesset, antiquis ducibus par.

(*b.*) The love of domination (*Potentia*), [an] inveterate and deep-seated [propensity of] the human heart, waxed-strong (*Adolescere*) as the empire grew in greatness, and at length broke through [all restraints]; for while the republic was limited-in-its-extent (*Modicus*), the equality [of conditions] was easily preserved, but when the world was subjugated (*Subigere*), and rival kings and [rival] cities being overthrown, men were at leisure (*Vacuum esse alicui*) to covet wealth which-they-might-enjoy-in-repose (*Securus*), contentions arose first between the senate and the people. Factious tribunes prevailed at one time (*Modo*), and ambitious consuls at another; and in the city and the forum were exhibited the [first] essays of civil war.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

श्रुताप्सरोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन्
हरः प्रसङ्ख्यानपरो बभूव।
आत्मेश्वराणां नहि जातु विघ्नाः
समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवन्ति ॥
लतागृहद्वारगतोऽथ नन्दी
वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः।
मुखार्पितैकाङ्गुलिसञ्ज्ञयैव
मा चापलायेति गणान व्यनैषीत ॥
निष्कम्पवृक्षं निभृतद्विरेफं
मूकाण्डजं शान्तमृगप्रचारं।
तच्छासनात् काननमेव सर्व्वं
चित्रार्पितारम्भमिवावतस्थौ ॥
दृष्टिप्रपातं परिहृत्य तस्य

कामः पुरःशुक्रमिव प्रयाण ।
प्रान्तेषु संसक्तनमेरुशाखं
ध्यानास्पदं भूतपतेर्विवेश ॥
स देवदारुद्रुमवेदिकायां
शार्दूलचर्म्मव्यवधानवत्यां ।
आसीनमासन्नशरीरपात-
स्त्रियम्बकं संयमिनं ददर्श ॥

2. What is the exact meaning of व्यनैषीत्? What changes does its root undergo in its meaning by the prefixing of वि, प्र, निर्, परि, उप and आ respectively?

3. Derive त्रियम्बक and parse समाधिभेदप्रभवः.

4. Expound the samása in the following expressions:

श्रुताप्सरोगीतिः, आत्मेश्वराणां, निष्कम्पवृक्षं

5. Translate the following lines into your own vernacular language:

तद्गौरवान्मङ्गलमण्डनश्रीः
सा पस्पृशे केवलमीश्वरेण ।
स एव वेषः परिणेतुरिष्टं
भावान्तरं तस्य विभोः प्रपेदे ॥
बभव भस्मैव सिताङ्गरागः
कपालमेवामलशेखरश्रीः ।
उपान्तभागेषु च रोचनाङ्को
गजाजिनस्यैव दुकूलभावः ॥
शङ्खान्तरद्योति विलोचनं य-
दन्तर्निविष्टामलपिङ्गतारम् ।
सान्निध्यपक्षे हरितालमय्या-
स्तदेव जातं तिलकक्रियायाः ॥
यथाप्रदेशं भुजगेश्वराणां
करिष्यतामाभरणान्तरत्वम् ।
शरीरमात्रं विकृतिं प्रपदे
तथैव तस्थुः फणरत्नशोभाः ॥

दिवापि निष्ठ्यूतमरीचिभासा
बाल्यादनाविष्कृतलाञ्छनेन ।
चन्द्रेण नित्यं प्रतिभिन्नमौले-
र्मूढ़ामणेः किं ग्रहणं हरस्य ॥

6. Parse करिष्यतां and give the meaning of the word in as few English words as possible.

7. Give the roots of अवतस्थे, विवेश, आसीन, पस्पृशे, प्रपेदे and निष्ठ्यूत, and their third person singular third preterite लुङ् and passive present.

8. Why is स्था in Atmanepada in one case and Parasmaipara in another in the above two extracts?

9. Derive ग्रह and सङ्ग्राम, and their different meanings.

10. Translate the following s'lokas :

अथ मौलिगतस्येन्दोर्विशदैर्दशनांशुभिः ।
उपचिन्वन् प्रभां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः ॥
विदितं वो यथा स्वार्था न मे काश्चित् प्रवृत्तयः ।
ननु मूर्त्तिभिरष्टाभिरित्यभूतोऽस्मि सूचितः ॥
सोऽहं तृष्णातुरैर्दृष्टिं विद्युतानिव चातकैः ।
अरिविप्रकृतैर्देवैः प्रसूतिं प्रतियाचितः ॥

11. Parse दृष्टिम् and प्रसूतिम् .

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHES'A CHANDRA NYA'YARATNA.

1. (1). ग्लानेन यथा ग्लानेन मूर्च्छितः प्रविशता जनौघोऽयम् ।
शून्यं कर्णस्य रथं मनोरथमिवारूढेन ॥

(2). चलं विनापि विषयादुरविक्रमस्य
चेतो विवेकपरिमन्थरतां प्रयाति ।
जानामि चोद्यतगदस्य दशोदरस्य
सारं रणेषु भुजयोः परिरम्भितस्य ॥

(3). शाखारोधस्थगितवसुधामण्डले मण्डिताग्रे
पीनस्कन्धे सुमहति महामूलपर्य्यन्तबन्धे ।

दग्धे दैवात् सुमहति तरौ तस्य सूक्ष्मोऽङ्कुरोऽस्मिन्
आशाबन्धं कमपि कुरुते छायया चीं जनोऽयम् ॥

(4.) कलितभुवना भङ्गैश्वर्य्यास्थिरस्कृतविद्विषः
प्रणतशिरसां राज्ञां चूड़ासहस्रशतार्चनाः।
अभिमुखमरौन् घ्नन्तः संख्ये हताः शतमात्मजा
वहतु सगरेणोढ़ां तातो धुरं सचिवेऽम्बया ॥

(*a.*) Explain the above *s'lokas*.

(*b.*) Why is शत (in the fourth *s'loka*) neuter and singular, while the noun to which it relates is masculine and plural? How would the meaning be modified if शत were made plural? State, in support of your answer, the grammatical rule that applies to the case.

(*c.*) Give the roots of घ्नन्तः and ऊढां, and also the second preterite (लिट्) of the root of the former.

(*d.*) What is the *samása* in चूड़ासहस्र? If चूड़ा and सहस्र were compounded to form a कर्मधारय or a द्विगु समास, how would the compound stand?

2. (1.) धृत ॥ वत्स दुर्य्योधन! किमकृतपूर्व्वः सम्प्रति मय्यपयमव्याहारः।

(2.) धृत ॥ वत्स दुर्य्योधन! यदि स्थिर एवास्मान् दग्धुमयं ते व्यवसायस्तत्सन्निहितेषु वीरेषु सेनापतिः कश्चिदभिषिच्यताम्।

(*a.*) Explain the *samásas* in अकृतपूर्व्व and अव्याहार.

(*b.*) Explain the force of the word अपि in the first passage.

(*c.*) What does अयम् refer to in the first passage and what in the second?

(*d.*) Parse किम् in the first passage and दग्धुम् in the second.

(*e*) Give the roots from which व्यवसाय and सन्निहित are derived, and give also their third person singular, presen tense forms.

(*f.*) Can वीरेषु in the second passage be changed from the locative (सप्तमी) into any other case without altering the sense? State your reasons.

(*g.*) In what *case* is ते in the second passage? Is it ever employed in any other *cases*? Give examples.

3. Give the plot of the 3rd Act of *Venísamhára.*

4. (1.) हली हेतुः सत्यं भवति मम वत्सस्य निधने
तथाप्येष भ्राता सहजसुहृदस्ते मधुरिपोः ।
अतः क्रोधः कार्य्यो न खलु यदि च प्राणिषि ततो
वनं गच्छेर्मा गाः पुनरकरुणां क्षात्रपदवीम् ॥

(2.) असंख्यातास्त्रौघद्रविणमदमत्तस्य च रिपो-
र्ममैवायं पादः शिरसि निहितस्तस्य न करः ॥

(3.) अस्त्रग्रामविधौ कृती न समरेष्वस्यास्ति तुल्यः पुमान्
भ्रातृभ्योऽपि ममाधिकोऽयममुना जेयाः पृथासूनवः ।
त्वत्सम्भावित इत्यहं न च हता दुःशासनारिर्मया
त्वं दुःखप्रतिकारमेहि भुजयोर्वीर्य्येण वाष्पेण वा ॥

(*a.*) Give the purport of the foregoing passages.

(*b.*) Would it be correct to use मे instead of मम in the second passage? Give reasons.

(5.) पूर्य्यन्तां सलिलेन रत्नकलशा राज्येऽभिषेकाय ते
कृष्णात्यन्तचिरोज्झितेऽपि कवरीबन्धे करोतु क्षणम् ।
रामे घोरकुठारभासुरकरे क्षत्रद्रुमच्छेदिनि
क्रोधान्धे च वृकोदरे परिपतत्याजौ कुतः संशयः ॥

In the above *s'loka,* what purpose does the third line serve?

6. What do you understand by the प्रस्तावना of a drama? Illustrate the meaning of the word with reference to *Venísamhára.*

7. Translate the following into Sanscrit:

What a miserable creature am I? If I should be sick, I shall certainly die for want of help. Then the tears burst out of my eyes, and I could say no more for a good while.

In this interval, the good advice of my father came to my mind, and presently his prediction, that if I did take this foolish step, I should have leisure hereafter to reflect upon having neglected his counsel, when there might be none to assist in my recovery. Now, said I aloud, my dear father's words are come to pass. I have none to help or hear me.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Bloochmann, M. A.

1. Translate literally into English—

و اختار للجهاد خمسة عشر الف عنان من فحول الرجال و قروم الابطال و خطر ان يختلط بهم رده الاختيار و بهرج الانتقاد حتى اذا خلص عددهم على الانتخاب و اجتلاهم كحيات الصرائم او اسود الغاب - دلف بهم الي قتال المحيين اللعين بقلوب كالحضاب ثابتة و فروع صبر على دوح الاخلاص نابته - و اقبل الكافر الفاجر في اثني عشر الف فارس و ثلثين الف راجل و ثلثمائة فيل تأن الارض من وطيء اطرافها و تخف من ثقل اخفافها - حتى اناخ قبالة السلطان متصاولا بعدده متطاولا بقوة باعه و يده و يظن كثرة الجموع تطوي كتاب الله طيا او تغني من امر الله شيئا - و لو درس الجاهل كتاب الله لقرأ كم من فئة قليلة غلبت فئة كثيرة باذن الله - و ارتز الكافر بمكانه جافحا الى المطاولة و متحرزا بالمدافعة و المراوغه - انتظارا لمن وراءه من اوشاب الجيوش واوباش القبائل و الشعوب فاعجله السلطان عما حكم به من تقديم المطاوله و تأخير المقاتله - و بسط عليه ايدي اولياء الله فاوسعوهم حربا و نهبا و مشقا و رشقا حتى اضطر الي الدفاع و صلي نار القراع - فاصطفت عند ذلك الخيول و خفقت الطبول و

زحفت الفيول و اقبل بعضهم على البعض يصول - و ترامت النبال على الخصل ترامي ولدان الاصائل بالخشل - و تألألت متون القواضب تلالو برق الغيم جنح الغياهب - و فارت ينابيع الدما كما فاضت مجاديح الانوا- و تكاثر اولياء الله على جماهير المدابير يوُزونهم ازا و يحثونهم رقصا و جمزا - فلم ينتصف النهار الا بانتصاف المسلمين من اعداء الله الشركين *

2. Write out the first five lines with the vowel-points.

3. Parse تان, ترامي, and تلالو.

4. Inflect the perfect, the future, and the imperative of وقى.

5. The "broken plurals" (المكسر الجمع) are in Arabic constructed with the singular number of verbs in the feminine gender. How do you account for this?. Can plurals in the Persian language be followed by verbs in the singular?

6. Which nouns take the الجمع السالم? Give the rules both for masculine and for feminine words.

7. Write down the rules of the gender of nouns in Arabic.

8. Inflect the muzári' and the imperative of تلالو.

9. (*a.*) Write a short biography of Mutanabbí.

(*b.*) Mention the names of Arabian poets both before and after the time of the prophet.

(*c.*) In which countries is Arabic spoken at the present day? What are the principal differences between the spoken language and the written language.

10. Give the etymology of the following words—دينار, درهم, بريد, بستان, درب, طلسم, فلسفي, هيولي, تخمين.

N. B. *You are to put the vowel-points over every letter in answering questions* 3, 4, 7, *and* 8.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English *literally* so as to give the meaning of each word—

و قال يهنني ابا الفضل محمد بن الحسين بن العميد بالنوروز *

جاء نوروزنا و انت مراده * وورت بالذي اراد زياده
هذه النظرة التي نالها منك * التي مثلها من الحول زاده
ينثني عنك آخر اليوم منه * ناظر انت طرفه و رقاده
نحن في ارض فارس في سرور * ذا الصباح الذي يرى ميلاده
عظمته ممالك الفرس حتى * كل ايام عامه حساده
ما لبسنا فيه الاكاليل حتى * لبستها تلاعه و وهاده
عند من لا يقاس كسرى * ابو ساسان ملكا به و لا اولاده
عربي لسانه فلسفي * رايه فارسية اعياده
كلما قال نائل اذا منه * سرف قال آخر ذا اقتصاده
كيف يرتد منكبي عن سماء * و النجاد الذي عليه نجاده
قلدتني يمينه بحسام * اعقبت منه و احدا اجداده
كلما استل ضاحكته اياة * تزغم الشمس انها اراده

2. Write out the last six lines with all vowel-points (حركات and اعراب).

3. Inflect the perfect (ماضي) and future (مضارع) of نهى, ينهى.

4. How do you form the feminines of adjectives of the forms فعول and فعيل? Take as examples صبور, قتيل, عفيف. Can you form a feminine of رسول?

5. How do you account for the construction of verbs like كان to be, صار to become, &c., with the accusative (نصيب)? Translate—There was a merchant in Madínah,

and a preacher in Makkah.—He was a merchant in Madínah, and a preacher in Makkah.

6. Write down the meanings and the plurals of the following words—

صورة, فراش, سفينة, سيرة, راو, عطشان, فتي, تاج, اخ, امة, اسير, راكب, ديوان, فم, أم, امرأة, انسان, يد, منية, مدية.

7. Write down the numerals from 1 to 10, of both genders, and give the rules regarding their construction.

Explain the Tashdíd in ست.

8. Translate into Arabic—

Baber was only twelve years old at the death of his father, A. D. 1494.—The king's sons and daughters.—I am he whom his mother named Haidar.—The physician whose son is at my house.—The first temple that was founded for mankind is that which is at Makkah.—By Allah, I will not open this door.—By Allah, I did not open this door.—This king.—This is the king.—He killed himself.—All die.—When he became king, he killed them all.

N. B. *You are to put the vowel-signs over each letter in questions* 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. What was the political condition of Greece in the Heroic Age? Describe the *Agora* and the *Boulé*.

2. What was the state of parties in Athens at the time of the usurpation of Pisistratus? Sketch briefly the history of his family.

3. Who were *the Immortals, the Sacred Band, the Thirty Tyrants, the Four Hundred, the Mamertines?* Define *phoros, syntaxis, eisphora.*

4. Where were *Lampsacus*, *Mycalé*, *Olynthus*, *Miletus*, *Egesta?* With what events in Athenian history were they connected?

5. Write short lives of (1) Agesilaus, (2) Sylla. Who were Cypselus, Iphicrates, Syphax, Verres?

6. Give some account of the part taken by the Gauls in Roman History, before the time of Cæsar.

7. Describe the battle of Pydna; and sketch the history of the war which it concluded.

8. Give an account of the general policy of Pompey, and describe the circumstances of his overthrow.

9. What were the chief political and social changes effected by Cæsar?

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. R. Jardine, B. D.

1. Describe the earliest sources of the religion of the Hindus. Point out important changes in religion since the Institutes of Menu.

2. Since Menu what have been the principal sources of the revenues of Hindu kings? For what objects and under what regulations was it customary for kings to alienate lands? Amongst what people did this alienation lead to a kind of feudalism, and how did this differ from European feudalism?

3. What is the character of Hindu chronology? What important discovery enables us to fix an epoch in ancient Hindu chronology? By whom was this discovery made, and what circumstances confirm it? What other important dates have been determined by reference to this epoch?

4. Who was the principal monarch of the House of Ghazni? When did he flourish, and what were his principal military expeditions? By whom was he succeeded, and who was the last monarch of this dynasty? Under what circumstances and by whom was the dynasty overthrown?

5. Give the date of Aurungzib's accession, and state important circumstances connected with it. In what manner did Aurungzib treat his father and brothers? Describe the rise and early contests of the Mahratta empire previous to the Convention of Purundur, stating the conditions of that Convention.

6. Mention important circumstances connected with the establishment of the Nizam's independence. Give the date. What other ruling families originated about this time?

7. With what other European powers were the English brought into contact in their commercial adventures in India? Describe briefly the contests which took place between them previous to the termination of Clive's administration.

8. Give short descriptions of the following battles, stating important results which followed from them:—Plassy, Paniput, Buxar, and Changama.

9. Describe briefly important circumstances and events connected with the Jewish people in the times of any three of the following persons:—Moses, Samson, Saul, Ahab, Ezra, and Pilate.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Aldis, M. A.

1. What is meant by the *pressure at any point* in a fluid? In what direction does it act?

A fluid of uniform density ρ is at rest under the action of gravity only. Find the pressure at any point at a depth z below the surface.

What would be the shape of the surface of the sea if it were perfectly at rest?

2. Find the number of ounces in (1) the sum total normal pressure, and (2) in the resultant pressure on the surface of a sphere whose radius is one foot, and whose centre is 10 feet below the surface of a tank; assuming that the volume of a sphere, whose radius $= r$ feet, is $\frac{88}{21} r^3$ cubic feet: the area of its whole surface $\frac{88}{7} r^2$ square feet; and the weight of one cubic foot of water 1,000 oz.

3. Define the terms, *specific gravity*, *fluid displaced*, *stable* and *unstable equilibrium*.

Two bodies whose specific gravities are 6 and 7 respectively balance, when suspended at the extremities of a weightless rod 29 inches long supported on a moveable fulcrum placed at its centre. In what direction and to what distance must the fulcrum be moved so that the bodies may balance each other when both are totally immersed in a fluid, specific gravity 2?

4. Explain the construction of *Nicholson's Hydrometer*, and show how by means of it to compare the specific gravities of a solid and a fluid.

5. Explain the construction and use of the barometer.

How would its indications be affected (1) by inequali-

ties in the bore of the tube, (2) by hanging the instrument obliquely?

6. If the atmosphere be supposed to be divided into a series of horizontal layers of equal thickness, show that the densities of these layers will form a geometrical progression.

What considerations are omitted in this calculation?

7. Describe the action and peculiar advantages of *Smeaton's Air-pump*.

8. A free diving-bell is carefully forced down into still water; show that if the weight of the bell and of the air it contains be less than the weight of the water displaced by the whole volume of the bell, it will at length arrive at a position of unstable equilibrium.

If in this position of equilibrium the top of the bell were 100 feet below the surface when the water-barometer stood at 30 feet, what would be the depth of the top of the bell in its position of equilibrium when the water-barometer stood at 31 feet?

9. Describe the action of the forcing-pump. Under what circumstances would it be necessary to use one instead of a common pump?

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. Explain how velocity and acceleration are measured, and show that the number expressing a velocity varies directly as the unit of time and inversely as the unit of space.

Find the measure of a velocity of 20 miles an hour with a foot and a second as units.

2. Prove the formula $s = \frac{at^2}{2}$ for uniformly accelerated motion from rest. If the action of gravity causes bodies to fall to the ground with a uniform acceleration 32·2, find the velocity of a body after falling through 16·1 feet.

3. Enunciate the parallelogram of velocities, and obtain a construction for representing the velocity of a point B relatively to another point A, the velocities of A and B relative to a third point C being given.

4. State the second law of motion, and show how to deduce the third law from it with the definition of equal masses.

Explain under what circumstances $W = Mg$.

5. In Atwood's machine, if in one experiment the two larger weights be each fifteen ounces and the smaller two ounces, and in a second the larger be each fourteen and the smaller weight four ounces, show that the acceleration in one case is double of that in the other.

6. Describe the appearance of the heavens to an observer at night. Give reasons for assuming the rotation of the earth about its axis.

7. Give a very brief description of the nature and use of either the Transit or Mural circle. (N. B. Only one of these instruments is to be described.)

8. Describe the solar system, and find the angle of elongation of an inferior planet at the stationary point.

9. Draw a diagram representing the moon's phases at different positions throughout the month. Explain the phenomenon of the tides.

10. Explain the causes of a lunar eclipse, and show that there can be only one at each node. How may the observation of an eclipse be used to compare longitudes?

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. Croft, M. A.

1. "Every mental phenomenon is either an act of knowledge, or possible only through an act of knowledge; for consciousness is a knowledge,—a phenomenon of cognition."

How does Hamilton show this? Is it true that consciousness as a whole is based upon cognition? In what sense does Reid use the term "consciousness," and what is the equivalent term in Hamilton's system?

2. Give Hamilton's list of the Primary Qualities. From what principle does he deduce them? How does he correct Reid's list? Is our knowledge of the Primary Qualities "relative" in the same sense as that of the Secondary?

3. (*a*) "A judgment is a simple act of the mind, being one of the special conditions of consciousness."

(*b*) "A judgment is the mind's recognition that one concept is or is not part of another."

Are these two accounts of judgment consistent? If not, which of them is to be preferred, and why?

4. Reid is claimed by Hamilton as a Natural Realist, because he maintains "an immediate knowledge of the external reality."

(*a*) Does Hamilton mean the same thing as Reid by "an immediate knowledge" of the Non-Ego?

(*b*) Give Reid's theory of perception, as understood by Brown.

(*c*) Show to what extent, if any, Reid's theory differs from Brown's.

5. On what grounds does Hamilton adopt Kant's theory of space? Having accepted it, how does he guard against being "thrown back into Idealism?" What is the import of space on the Empirical theory?

6. One of the objections to Natural Realism is that "the mind can only know what is immediately present."

How does Hamilton meet this difficulty? Does his answer leave the basis of his Realism untouched?

7. Test the Law of the Conditioned by the example of space considered as a Maximum or Whole. How does Hamilton define the Inconceivable?

8. State the doctrine of Nominalism. How far does Hamilton adopt it? Show that Nominalism is incompatible with another doctrine held by Hamilton,—the doctrine of native cognitions.

9. "Reasoning is an act of mediate comparison, in which we recognize the relation of two notions to each other only through a third notion."

Is it true that mediate comparison is necessary for such a purpose? Is it possible to ascertain new results by the syllogistic process?

10. Give Hamilton's theory of the origin of our belief in causation. What meaning does he ascribe to the belief? Examine the statement that "there is an absolute tautology between the effect and its causes."

FLEMING'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Distinguish the following:—

Emotion and Sensation;
Appetite and Desire;
Habit and Instinct;
Desire and Will;
Springs of Action and Guides of Action.

2. What are the characteristics of Instinctive Action, and in what different ways has it been accounted for?

3. Fix the rank, determine the limits, and indicate the defects of Prudence regarded as a motive-principle of action.

In what different senses has the phrase "Practical Reason" been used?

4. Discuss the morality of Suicide.

5. Explain and illustrate the mode of formation and nature of Secondary Principles of action.

6. Give a precise statement of the question at issue between Libertarians and Necessarians. Examine the character and estimate the value of the evidence of Consciousness to the Doctrine of Liberty.

7. Describe the ethical theories of Dr. Hutcheson, Dr. Reid, and Dr. Cudworth, and, accepting Fleming's classification of Theories of Morals, assign them to their proper class.

8. Discuss the following:—

If man is determined by motives, then he is not free from necessity; if he is self-determined, then he is not a moral agent.

GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. Aldis, M. A.

1. A straight line revolves in one plane round a fixed point in that plane.. Show that at any instant each point of this line is moving in the direction of the tangent to a certain parabola.

Explain the case where the fixed point is taken in the line itself.

2. Prove that in the parabola $QV^2 = 4\ SP.\ PV$.

If O be the centre of the circle circumscribing the tri-

angle QPQ′ and SY the perpendicular from the focus on to the tangent at P, prove that—

$$OV : SP : : (4\ SP—PV) : 2\ SY.$$

3. If the tangent at the point P of an ellipse cut the axis minor produced in t and Pn be drawn at right angles to CB, then Cn Ct = CB^2.

4. Draw a pair of tangents OQ′ OQ′ to an ellipse from an external point O.

Show that if QQ′ bisects the line CO then the tangents are parallel to a pair of conjugate diameters.

5. OQx OPy are two fixed straight lines at right angles: they are intersected by the moving straight line PQR. If the lengths PQ and QR be invariable, show that R will describe an ellipse whose semiaxes are PR and QR.

6. Show how to draw a hyperbola by means of a ruler, pencil, and string. How would these have to be adjusted to produce a rectangular hyperbola?

Prove that in the hyperbola—

SG : SP : : CS : CA, where G is the point in which the normal at P cuts the transverse axis.

7. If from any point P of a hyperbola PH and PK be drawn parallel to the asymptotes, and meeting them in H and K, then—

$$4\ PH.\ PK = CS^2.$$

8. Show that if a right cylinder be cut by a plane making an acute angle with its axis, the section will be an ellipse. Investigate the position of the foci.

What would be the excentricity of this ellipse (*i. e.*, the ratio of CS to CA) if the plane were inclined to the axis at an angle equal to half a right angle?

OPTICS.

Examiner.—MR. BEEBEE, M. A.

1. State the laws of reflexion, and prove that a pencil of rays diverges from a point after reflexion at a plane mirror. Show that the path of a ray passing by reflexion at a plane of indefinite extent from one point to another is the shortest possible.

2. Define "Geometrical focus," "Geometrical image." Find the geometrical focus of a small direct pencil refracted at a spherical surface.

3. If a ray be refracted through a prism in a principal plane, show that the deviation is always away from the edge, and find an expression for it in terms of the angles of incidence and emergence, and the refracting angle of the prism.

4. Obtain the formula $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$ for a lens.

When is a lens said to be convex and when concave? Show that the focal length of the former is negative.

5. Describe and explain the mode of obtaining a pure spectrum.

6. Give a description of the human eye considered as an optical instrument, and explain the defects of short and long sight.

7. Explain how vision of distant objects is aided by the use of the telescope. Trace the course of the pencil of rays through the astronomical telescope by which a point on a distant object near the axis is viewed.

8. Show that the angular radius δ of the primary rainbow for a given colour is $2\ (2\ \phi' - \phi)$ where $\sin \phi = \mu \sin \phi' = \sqrt{\frac{4-\mu^2}{3}}$ Hence show that $\sin \frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{(4-\mu^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3\mu^3\sqrt{3}}$ and thereby investigate the order of the colours.

9. Two convex lenses of focal lengths four inches and one inch respectively have a common axis and are twenty-one inches apart. A small object four inches in front of the former is viewed by an eye placed close behind the latter; compare the angular magnitude of the image with the angle which would be subtended by the object at a distance of eight inches.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—REV. E. LAFONT.

1. State briefly the Atomic theory, and enumerate the laws of combining proportions.

2. Describe some process for the preparation of pure oxygen, and calculate what weight of the oxygenated compound is required to obtain 200 pounds of the gas.

3. How are the following bodies prepared:

A. Nitric Acid,

B. Ammonia,

C. Carbon monoxide,

and give the chemical formulæ of the reactions involved in the three preparations.

4. Mention the chief properties of HF; SO_2; H_2S_2, respectively.

5. State the difference between ferrous and ferric salts, and say how these salts can be distinguished.

6. Give the principal tests for copper, mercury, silver, and gold.

7. What is Electrolysis, what are its laws according to Faraday? Describe the Voltameter and the Eudiometer.

8. How is electricity applied in electro-typing and electro-plating? Describe either of these operations in full.

9. Give a brief account of Spectrum Analysis.

PHYSICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Blanford.

1. What kinds of changes does heat produce in matter? Give examples of each class of effects.

2. Prove that the readings of a thermometer are insufficient to show the quantity of heat that passes into a mass of matter in raising its temperature by t degrees. Show what further data are required for the computation of this quantity.

3. The coefficient of linear expansion of platinum being 0·00000884 and that of brass 0·00001878, find the real length at 0° C. of a brass rod which is found to measure 560 mm. at 25° C. on a platinum scale which is correct at 0° C.

4. In what respects does dark radiant heat resemble, and in what does it differ from light?

5. Why does a dipping needle (not on the magnetic equator) always take a vertical position, when so placed that it can oscillate only in a vertical plane at right angles with that of the magnetic meridian? With what force will the needle be retained in this position, at a place where the total intensity is 1 and the dip 30°?

6. A magnetic needle freely suspended makes 20 oscillations in a minute under the influence of the earth's magnetism alone. The S. pole of a magnet being then brought near its northern end, in the plane of the magnetic meridian, the needle makes 33 oscillations in the same time. What is the force exercised by the magnet as expressed in terms of the earth's magnetic intensity?

7. A series of n Leyden jars are charged by cascade, n being an odd number. What is the charge on the inner coating of the middle jar of the series?

8. Give an account of Faraday's experiments on the specific inductive capacity of di-electrics.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. Blanford.

1. Describe the characteristic position and arrangement of the nervous system in the three higher divisions of the Animal Kingdom.

2. What modifications of the limbs are to be met with among the Vertébrata ?

3. In what respects do Didolphic Mammals as a group differ from Monodelphic Mammals ? Enumerate some of the former, and state in what part of the world they occur.

4. Enumerate some of the principal species of the Felidæ, and state the habitat and range of each.

5. Enumerate the principal species of bovine ruminants, and state where each is indigenous.

6. In what respects does the skull of a bird differ from that of a mammal ?

7. Describe the arrangement of the shoulder bones in birds. What mammals resemble birds in this part of their organization ?

8. Give Indian examples of each order of the Insecta.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—Rev. E. Lafont.

1. What is *absorption* in animals ? Name some organs of absorption in man, and state the circumstances influencing that function.

2. Describe with some details the process of *digestion* in man.

3. Explain the *circulation* of blood and its renovation in the lungs.

4. What are the essential features of an organ of *secretion?* Illustrate your answer by an example.

5. Describe the organs of smell and sight in man.

6. How is the human voice produced, and what causes its chief modifications?

7. What are the constituent parts of a nervous system?

B. L. Examination, 1872.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. Phillips.

1. What are the essentials of a Law? Classify the various kinds of laws.

2. Explain what is meant by the Law of Nations. When a portion of the Law of Nations is embodied in Municipal Law, what is gained? Give illustrations.

3. What law governs (1) the marriage contract, (2) the effect of a bunkrupt's discharge, (3) the personal status of an individual, (4) the forms of procedure of the tribunals?

4. Explain "lex fori," "lex loci contractus," and "lex loci rei sitœ." Give instances of the application of each.

5. Point out the limits of the sovereign power of a state over the persons of foreigners within its territory.

6. Where can a crime committed at sea be punished? An Englishman is murdered by a Frenchman on board a British merchant ship on the high seas: where can the

crime be punished? Would it make any difference if the murder took place in a foreign port?

7. Explain what is meant by Common Law. Is there any Common Law of India or anything analogous to the English Common Law?

8. What is a judgment in rem and a judgment in personam? Give instances of each

9. Give the heads of jurisdiction of the High Court. Is the procedure the same in all jurisdictions? What is now the jurisdiction of Munsifs and District Judges?

10. How far have their own laws been preserved to the natives of India (1) in Calcutta, (2) in the Mofussil?

11. Is there any limit of the power of the English legislature to make laws? Is there any difference in this respect in the United States?

12. Give the chief rules for interpretation of Statutes. What is the effect of prescribing a penalty for an act not prohibited?

13. How far is succession affected by the place of domicile of the deceased: (1) according to general principles; (2) according to the Indian Succession Act? How can the domicile be changed according to the Indian Succession Act?

LAND TENURES: REVENUE: MORTGAGE: REGISTRATION: LIMITATION: PRESCRIPTION.

Examiner.—MR. GOODEVE.

1. What was the object of the Permanent Settlement? By what modes was it sought to attain that object? Upon what is the claim of Government to revenue from the land founded?

2. In the Regulations relating to the resumption of invalid lakheraj, how are the grants of lakheraj estates classed? What is the general rule as to the validity or otherwise of grants in each class?

3. What is a putnee talook? In case of the sale of such an estate for arrears of rent what becomes of the incumbrances created by the talookdar?

4. For what purpose was Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.) passed? Is any jurisdiction left to the Collector? By S. 2, it is provided that every ryot is entitled to receive a pottah from the person to whom he pays rent, the amount of annual rent being stated in the pottah; How is the rate of rent regulated?

5. What are the principal kinds of mortgage in the mofussil?

6. How is a mortgagee under a deed of bye-bil-wuffa to proceed to foreclose the mortgage?

7. How far is a document requiring to be registered inadmissible in evidence?

8. Under what circumstances do registered documents take effect against unregistered?

9. What is the period of limitation for suits against depositaries, pawnees, and mortgagees? How is the period of limitation computed in suits to recover property from purchasers from depositaries, &c.

10. How does the law of limitation differently affect decrees of Courts established by Royal Charter and Courts not established by Royal Charter?

11. What is the meaning of a prescriptive right and what may be the subject of it?

12. What enjoyment must be proved to support right by prescription?

CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Examiner.—Mr. Phillips.

1. Define "Contract" and "Tort." A common c delivers some goods, and refuses, without cause, to deliver other goods: What are the remedies against him?

2. How are contracts classified with reference to priority? and what are the essentials of each class?

A person who owes a sum of money executes a bond and promissory note for the amount, and judgment is afterwards obtained on the bond: what remedies are open to the creditor, the debtor having died after judgment?

3. How far is the right to contract limited as to (1) the person contracting; (2) the subject of contract. What is the effect upon a contract of (1) one of several consideration; (2) one of several promises, being immoral.

4. Explain and illustrate the difference between the right of property and the right of possession in goods. What are the rights of a consignee of goods in transitu under a bill of lading by which the goods are to be delivered on payment of freight. If the goods are lost at sea who will be the loser and why?

5. What is a negotiable instrument? What are the liabilities of the various parties to a bill of exchange? In what cases can the holder be put to proof that he gave value for (1) a bill of exchange, (2) a bank note.

6. In what case, is an Agent liable upon contracts made by him on behalf of his principal? How far is the principal answerable for the acts of his Agent?

7. What are the tests of partnership? In what way may a partnership be determined? What is the effect, on a joint Hindu family business, of the death of one of the members of the family?

8. What is the effect of the 4th and 17th sections of the Statute of Frauds upon Hindu contracts, (1) in Calcutta, (2) in the Mofussil?

9. Define "warranty" and "guarantee." What is the proper remedy for breach of warranty? In what cases may a buyer of goods return them and in what cases may the seller refuse to deliver them?

10. Classify the various kinds of wrongs. When a tenant holds on after due notice to quit, what remedies are open to the landlord?

11. Distinguish between a wrong and a crime. Explain in what way a nuisance partakes of both characters, and give some other instances of the same peculiarity.

12. Define "Mortgage," "hypothecation," and "bailment."

Upon a contract of affreightment who can sue and be sued for freight, demurrage and damage to the goods carried?

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. Phillips.

1. What power has a Hindu to alienate his property?

A Hindu dies leaving a widow and a son: can the son alienate the inherited property, and to what extent?

2. What power has the Kurta of a joint Hindu family over the family property? Who can call him to account? To what extent can a Hindu widow deal with her deceased husband's property?

3. What is the effect of the different forms of adoption? What is the limit of age for adoption?

4. Who may give and take in adoption? What are the rights of the adopted son in his adoptive father's property?

5. What is Stridhun? How is it acquired and how does it descend?

6. Explain what is meant by a perpetuity. Is there anything similar to the rule against perpetuities in Hindu law? What is the effect of the Hindu Wills Act in this respect?

7. Explain the principles of succession according to Mahomedan law. Is there any difference according to the Shiah sect?

8. Define "increase," and "return." A Mahomedan dies leaving a widow, mother, and daughter—divide the inheritance.

9. In what cases can joint property be tied up from partition? a Hindu dies leaving a widow, two sons and an unmarried daughter: who are entitled to shares on a partition and why?

10. In what way must a Hindu Will now be executed? What is the effect of marriage upon Hindu and English Wills?

11. What is the effect of the Hindu Wills Act upon the position of Executors and upon the necessity for probate?

12. In what cases does the right of preemption arise? How far can it be claimed by Hindus? What ceremonies are prescribed for enforcing the right? Must these ceremonies be strictly performed?

EVIDENCE AND CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Examiner.—MR. GOODEVE.

1. Distinguish between proof and evidence, presumption of law and presumption of fact, original evidence and hearsay.

2. What are the general objections to the evidence of

skilled witnesses; of the police; of foreigners; and to evidence which requires to be translated?

3. When are children incompetent to testify, when may they testify on simple affirmation? Are husbands and wives competent to give evidence for or against each other in criminal proceedings in the mofussil and in Calcutta?

4. How far are professional communications privileged from disclosure? How far communications between husband and wife?

5. What is the power of a Court, civil or criminal, to compel a witness to give evidence or produce a document in case of his refusal?

6. What is the object and value of cross-examination? What are the general grounds of impeachment of the credibility of a witness? In what case when a witness is cross-examined as to a previous statement by him in writing, must the writing be shown to him?

7. What do you understand by declarations against interest, declarations in the course of business, and dying declarations? when are they severally admissible?

8. On presentation of a plaint in what cases is the Court to reject it, in what to return it? In what cases of rejection is an appeal allowed?

9. What are the different modes of attachment of property in execution of decree, and to what class of property is each mode applicable?

10. What is the general rule as to the allowing, or otherwise, of appeals from decrees and orders?

11. Distinguish between a regular and a special appeal. On what grounds may a review of judgment be obtained?

12. In what case only may a case be remanded by the Appellate Court? In what case may the Appellate Court refer issues to the lower Court for trial?

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Examiner.—Mr. Goodeve.

1. Is intoxication a valid excuse for having committed an act punishable as an offence under the Penal Code? If so, in what cases?

2. What are the different kinds of abetment? Explain the nature of each. What is the liability of the abettor when one act is abetted and a different act is done.

3. For what offences may forfeiture of property form part of the punishment, for what must it? When is the forfeiture of specific property, when of all the offender's property?

4. Distinguish between the offences of being a member of an unlawful assembly, of rioting, and of committing an affray. What is treated as an aggravation of the first two offences?

5. Define the offences of giving false evidence and of fabricating false evidence, and point out an important distinction between them. By English law to constitute the crime of perjury the false statement must be made in the course of a judicial proceeding. What is the difference in the law under the Indian Penal Code?

6. Under what circumstances does provocation reduce the offence of murder to culpable homicide only? What is the difference between the two offences?

7. Distinguish between theft, criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust. What constitutes the offence of receiving stolen property?

8. Over what persons have the Courts jurisdiction under the Criminal Procedure Code? How far are European British subjects exempt from the rules of the Code? Where is a person to be tried for an offence committed against another during a journey?

9. What is the difference in procedure for the presentation of a nuisance under Section 62 and for the removal of one under Section 308?

10. In what cases triable by a Magistrate is a warrant on complaint ordinarily to issue, in what cases a summons? What cases have subordinate Magistrates jurisdiction to enquire into or try?

11. When may a Magistrate require a personal recognizance to keep the peace to be executed, when may he require security for good behaviour? How is he to proceed when he is of opinion that security should be taken for a longer period than one year?

12. What are the functions of the High Court as a Court of revision? What is the difference in the right of appeal in case of conviction by jury and conviction by the Court with the aid of assessors?

L. C. E. Examination, 1871.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Simplify $3\frac{1}{8} \div \frac{1 - \frac{15}{8}}{\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{8}} + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}) \div (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7})$

Divide 12150138 by 2·023 and take the square root of ·00011025.

2. A tradesman gains 6 per cent. by selling an article for Rs. 795, how much per cent. does he lose by selling the same for Rs. 690?

3. A person invests Rs. 50,000 in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents at 105 and Rs. 50,000, in 4 per cents at 98, what is his net income after deducting an Income tax of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.?

4. The construction and rolling stock of a railway 120 miles long cost £11000 a mile. If the working expenses absorb 45 per cent. of the receipts, what must be the annual gross receipts per mile in order to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital?

5. The external length, breadth and height of a wooden box are 18, 10 and 6 inches respectively, and the thickness of the wood is half an inch, when the box is empty it weighs 15lbs, and when filled with sand 100lbs. Compare the weights of equal bulks of sand and wood.

6. If $x + y + z = 0$, show that $x.\ \frac{y^3 - z^3}{y - z} + y\ \frac{z^3 - x^3}{z - x} + z\ \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x - y} = 0$. Find the G. C. M. of $x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 2$ and $x^3 + x - 2$.

7. If $a : b :: c : d$, then $\frac{a^4 + b^4 + c^4 + d^4}{a^{-4} + b^{-4} + c^{-4} + d^{-4}} = (a\ b\ c\ d)^4$

8. Solve the equations:

$$\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{3} + \frac{2x-1}{5} = \frac{(2x-3)(x-4)}{6}$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1-x+y} - \frac{1}{x+y-1} &= \tfrac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{1-x+y} - \frac{1}{1-x-y} &= \tfrac{4}{3} \end{aligned}\right\}$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} y - z &= 2 \\ y(x+z) &= 65 \\ z(x+y) &= 45 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

9. Given the first term and common ratio of a geometrical progression, find the sum of n terms.

The common difference of an arithmetical progression is —3, and the number of terms is equal to the third term. Find the first term when the sum is 18.

Sum the following series:

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} - \text{\&c. to 10 terms.}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{n} - 1 + \frac{n}{n+1} - \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} + \text{\&c. to infinity.}$$

10. Expand by the Binomial Theorem $\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{x}\right)^6$ and $(a - x)^{-3}$: the latter to 6 terms.

Find the middle term of $\left(\frac{y\sqrt{x}}{2} - \frac{2}{x\sqrt{y}}\right)^{10}$

GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

2. If A B C D be any quadrilateral, and M′ N′ P′ Q the bisection of its sides.

$$AC^2 + BD^2 = 2(MP^2 + NQ^2)$$

3. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

4. If two planes which cut one another be each of them perpendicular to a third plane, their common section is perpendicular to the same plane.

5. The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord of a parabola intersect at right angles in the directrix.

If P*m* and *pn* be perpendiculars on the directrix from the extremities of a focal chord PS*p*, prove that MS*n* will be a right angle.

6. From a given external point draw a pair of tangents to a parabola.

7. If PN be the ordinate of any point on an ellipse, then—

$$PN^2 : A'N . A/N :: BC^2 : AC^2.$$

8. The area of an ellipse is to the area of the auxiliary circle on the major axis as diameter as BC to AC.

9. If from the foci S and H of a hyperbola, SY and HZ be drawn at right angles to the tangent at P, then H and Z are on the circumference of the circle described on the on the major axis as diameter, and

$$SY . HZ = BC^2.$$

10. Prove that the section of a right cone made by a plane which meets the cone on both sides of the vertex is a hyperbola.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Prove the formulæ :

$$\text{Sin } (A + B) = \text{Sin } A . \cos B . + \cos A . \text{Sin } B.$$

$$\frac{\text{Sin } A - \text{Sin } B}{\text{Sin } A + \text{Sin } B} = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2} (A - B)}{\tan \frac{1}{2} (A + B)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Sin } A + \text{Sin } 2 A}{1 + \cos A + \cos 2 A} = \tan A.$$

$$\text{Sin } 3 A . \text{Sin}^3 A + \cos 3 A \cos^3 A = \cos^3 2 A.$$

2. In any triangle A B C, prove the following relations :

$$\frac{\text{Sin } A}{a} = \frac{\text{Sin } B}{b} = \frac{\text{Sin } C}{c}$$

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2} (A - B) = \frac{a - b}{a + b} \cot \frac{C}{2} .$$

$$\text{Area} = \sqrt{s (s - a) (s - b) (s - c)}$$

3. In a triangle ABC, side BC = 400, AC = 300 and angle C = 50° : find the angles A and B. Given

log 7 = ·8450980 L. tan 17°. 1′ = 9·4857967
L. cot 25° = 10·3313275 diff. for 10″ = 752.

4. If in a triangle side BC = 125, AC = 150 and angle B = 60° find the other angles. Given

Sin 46°.11′ = ·7215589
Diff. for 1′ = 2015

5. The sides of a triangle are 500, 600, and 700 yards respectively: find the area in square yards. Given

log 2 = ·3010300 log 1·4696 = ·1671991
log 3 = ·4771213 log 1·4697 = ·1672287

6. The sides of a plot of ground are 400, 300, 300 and 300 yards respectively and one angle adjacent to the greatest side is 90°: find the area in acres.

7. The height of the light house on the Alguada reef is 120 feet. How far is it visible from a ship at sea, the radius of the earth being 4000 miles.

8. Find the length of a zigzag road ascending by a gradient of 1 in 8 to the top of Parisnath which is 4500 feet high.

9. A square mile contains 640 acres: find the side of a square containing 1000 acres.

10. Find the cubical content of a regular triangular pyramid whose edge is 25 feet.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Assuming the parallelogram of forces for direction, prove it for magnitude: and conversely assuming it for magnitude prove it for direction.

2. When three forces in one plane hold a body in equilibrium, their directions meet in a point or are parallel.

A uniform rod AB of given length and weight can turn freely about a hinge at A. A string is attached to the end B

and passes over a pully at C in a horizontal line with A and at a distance AC = AB having a weight P attached to it. Find the position of equilibrium.

3. When a system of forces in one plane acts on a body, state the conditions of equilibrium, (1) when the directions of all the forces meet in a point, (2) when they do not meet in a point.

A given weight W is supported by 6 strings passing over pullies placed at the angles of a regular hexagon whose plane is horizontal, each string being fastened to an equal weight P: find the position of equilibrium.

4. Define the centre of gravity of a body. Prove that a body when suspended from a point round which it can move freely will not rest till the centre of gravity is in the vertical line passing through the point of suspension.

A cylinder is united concentrically at its base to the base of a hemisphere of equal radius: find the height of the cylinder in order that the solid may rest on a smooth horizontal plane on any part of its surface, the distance of the centre of gravity of the hemisphere from its vertex being $\frac{5}{8}$ radius.

5. What is the relation between P and W on the lever when there is equilibrium.

A weight of 100lbs hangs from one end of a lever 10 feet long, the fulcrum being at the other end: find the magnitude and point of application of a force P which will keep equilibrium when the fulcrum bears a pressure of 20lbs.

6. Find the relation of P to W in the system of pullies in which each pully hangs by a separate string and all the strings are parallel, (1) when the pullies have no weight (2) when each pully has the same weight.

7. If a body starts with a velocity u and is acted on by a uniform force in the direction of the velocity during

time t: show that if f be the acceleration the space passed over in time t will be $ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$.

8. A body projected in any direction not vertical and acted on by gravity will describe a parabola.

Find the range and time of flight.

9. A ball whose elasticity is $\frac{1}{2}$, falls from a height of 20 feet, and rebounds till all velocity is lost. Find the whole time of motion and the space passed over.

10. A pendulum of unknown length vibrates 59 times in a minute, it is then shortened by 3 inches and is found to vibrate 61 times in a minute, what is the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds in same latitude.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. What is the principle of the transmission of fluid pressure and how is its truth ascertained?

Show how the principle is applied in the construction of Bramah's press.

2. Prove that the common surface of two fluids which do not mix is a horizontal plane.

3. When a body floats in a fluid under the action of gravity, state the conditions of equilibrium. Show that when a body floats with its centre of gravity below that of the fluid displaced the equilibrium will be stable.

A given uniform cylinder floats vertically in a fluid with half the axis immersed, and in another fluid with three-fourths of the axis immersed. A mixture is formed by taking equal weights of the two fluids: find to what depth the cylinder will sink in the mixture.

4. What information is given by a table of specific gravities? Show how the S. G. of a body may be found by the Hydrostatic balance.

A piece of wood weighs 2 lbs in vaccuo and when connected with a piece of metal weighing 3 lbs in vaccuo and $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs in water, the weight of the whole is $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in water: find the S. G. of the wood and metal.

5. Describe the Barometer, and explain its use (1) as a weather glass, (2) for the determination of the height of a mountain.

6. Explain the action of the Siphon, and point out under what limitation the instrument will act.

7. State that laws of reflexion and refraction of light. Explain what is meant by the '*critical angle*' of a medium.

A luminous point is placed equidistant from two plane mirrors inclined at an angle of 30°. Find the number of images.

8. A small pencil of diverging rays being incident directly on a concave spherical reflection, prove that—

$$\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$$

A small object on the axis of concave mirror at a distance of 12 inches from it produces a real image which is twice the size of the object. Find the focal length of the mirror.

9. What are the causes of defective vision? Show how the defects may be remedied by the use of a suitable lens.

10. Explain how Telescopes assist vision. Describe the ordinary astronomical telescope and find its magnifying power.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, I.

Examiner.—Lieut. Broadbent, R. E.

1. What are the general characteristics of good sandstone for building purposes and what precautions are re-

quisite for its preservation in laying the stone in buildings?

2. How would you recognize a good brick?

3. What are the principal ingredients in a good brick earth? What is the object of the process called tempering?

4. Describe the process of moulding bricks, giving the size of mould for a pukka brick $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'' + 2\frac{1}{2}''$.

5. Describe the method of 'setting' an English kiln. What precautions must be taken for preventing the fire burning too quickly at first, and why?

6. What kind of clay should be used for making tiles? Give a short description of the kiln used for burning tiles, with approximate dimensions.

7. What is the difference between a fat lime and hydraulic lime? Give a short account of any process you know for producing a good hydraulic mortar from fat lime.

8. When should timber be cut, and why?

9. What appearances indicate good cast iron

10. What is 'dying oil,' and for what purpose is it used?

11 Give three sketches of the plans of three concentric courses of brickwork built in English bond, so as to show the method of preserving the bond at a corner; size of bricks to be taken as $12'' \times 6'' \times 2''\frac{1}{2}$ including joints.

The dimensions of sketches to be as in the accompanying sketch.

12. In estimating, what points must be attended to with regard to the wood-work in a house?

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, II.

Examiner.—Lieut. Broadbent, R. E.

1. When you have a choice of site, what enquiries and investigations would you make, so as to fix on a good site?

2. What are discharging arches? State generally their object, illustrating your meaning by examples.

3. Describe the method of commencing a circular masonry well (including the construction of the curb). What are the special advantages of well foundations?

4. What points should be attended to in the arrangement of the courses of brickwork and filling in the backing of a retaining Wall?

5. State the considerations by which you would be guided, and the successive steps by which you would arrive at the necessary waterway to be allowed for in a bridge over a river of section similar to the sketch. Give the two principal formulæ to be employed.

6. Give Rankine's rules for the thickness of an arch at the crown. What is the practical rule generally followed in brick arches?

7. What are the advantages of iron girders, especially for Indian rivers?

8. Explain clearly why the cross braces *ab*, *cd* are necessary in a trapezoidal truss for a bridge.

9. Compare the relative advantages of tubular, plate, and lattice girders. What are the special defects of Warren's girder?

10. What is the 'Camber' of a girder? Why are girders always made with a slight camber when intended for long spans?

11. What should be the form of section of the beams for a floating bridge? How should they be attached to the boats, so as to avoid unnecessary strains upon them in rough weather?

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner.—LIEUT. BROADBENT, R. E.

1. Why must the strength of short and long columns to resist compression be calculated by different formulæ? What is the effect of making the ends of a long column under compression, hinged instead of flat?

2. Explain the cause of the increased power of a hollow square beam over a solid one containing the same amount of material and of the same length, to resist either longitudinal or transverse strain.

3. Define Modulus of elasticity, Limit of elasticity and Ultimate Strength. State what the constant (p) for transverse strength, given in tables, usually represents.

4. A building 12 feet wide is to be covered by an arched roof half brick thick. The thrust is to be taken off the walls by iron tie rods 8 feet apart. Find the dimensions of the rods.—Rise of arch = 2 feet. Weight of 1 cubic foot of brick work = 130 lbs. Strength of iron to be taken as 5 tons on 1 square inch.

5. A canal lock 20′ deep has its sides supported by counter-sloped retaining walls. The lowest level of water is 14, below the top of the wall, If P be the pressure of the earth on the back of the wall (which slopes 5 in 1) and 100 lbs. on the square inch equal tenacity of mortar, show how to calculate the dimensions of the wall.

6. It is often necessary to calculate the strength of a rafter for two kinds of strain. Explain the reason of this.

7. Find by the construction and measurement of triangles of forces, the strains on the various parts of an iron truss of the form shown. Weight supported by each truss = 1500 lbs.

8. Draw to scale the centre section of a wrought iron

plate girder 30 feet long. Weight to be supported = 18000 lbs. uniformly distributed. Depth of girder = $\frac{1}{15}$th of span. Width of flange = 1′0″. The strength of wrought iron is 4 tons on the square inch for compression and 5 tons for tension.

9. A train is rolling over a bridge 100 feet long, supported by two girders. Find the shearing stress on the girders at 10 feet from each end, when the train has rolled on to the bridge to a distance of 60 feet.

Weight of train = 2 tons per foot run, weight of each girder 10 cwt. per foot. In a lattice girder with 2 sets of braces, show how this stress is taken by the braces.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner.—Lieut. Broadbent, R. E.

1. Define what is meant by the terms rafter, purlin, king-post, queen-post, straining-beam, collar-beam, lagging.

2. Describe, with the aid of hand sketches, the method of framing together the principal rafter and tie-beam, also the rafters into the head of the king-post, showing the various straps or other iron fastenings used.

3. Give a free-hand sketch of a scarf-joint. What is the object of this joint?

4. If you had 4 timbers each 6″ × 5″ in section and respectively 14, 12, 8 and 7½ feet long; how would you combine them so as to make a beam 6 inch wide by 9 inch deep, getting as long a beam as possible? Give a sketch of the beam.

5. Give a sketch of a centre for a segmental arch with a span of 60 feet and rise 10 feet. Four intermediate supports can be obtained between the piers. Point out the object of the various timbers used.

6. What are 'strings' in stairs? How is the riser and tread of each step usually attached to them?

7. Give a sketch with dimensions of an ordinary safety valve for a boiler to work up to 60 lbs on the square inch. (Area of valve aperture may be taken equal 4 square inches.)

8. Deduce the relation of P to W in the 3rd system of pulleys, *i. e.* in the system where a single cord passes over all the pulleys.

9. If (a) be the 'pitch' of a screw of radius (r) find the relation of P to W, P being applied at the end of a lever of length (l).

10. In the combination sketched in the accompanying figure find the number of teeth in the large wheel to enable a man at the winch to raise a weight of 15840 lbs. by the rack (a); radius of winch $= 18''$. The screw has 3 turns to the inch. Number of teeth in small wheel equal 18. The rack has 2 teeth to the inch. (N. B. take $\pi = 3\frac{1}{7}$). N. B. A man working at a winch can exact a mean pressure of 18 lbs.

11. Describe the common slide valve of a steam engine and its action.

ROAD AND RAILWAYS.

Examiner.—Mr. Downing, B. A., C. E

1. The alignment of a certain road (pucka) being determined upon; give a detailed account of its construction.

2 Describe and compare Telford's and Macadam's systems of road making.

3. Describe how to set out the *range* and the *levels* of a tunnel.

4. What are the considerations which ought to guide an Engineer in laying down gradient lines for a Railway on the longitudinal section?

5. Give an elevation and cross section, with dimensions, of a simple brick Bridge to carry a road 28 feet wide over a Railway cutting 20 feet deep, with side slopes of 2 to 1, the width of Railway formation being 30 feet.

6. State all the disadvantages of curves on Railways and all the remedies that have been adopted. What must be the super-elevation of the outer rail, on a radius of one mile, for a speed of 40 miles per hour, on an Indian Railway?

7. Where was the Locomotive first used in England? Give a short account of its introduction.

8. To facilitate the calculations for the quantity of earthwork in cuttings or embankments, certain tables have been compiled. How are they constructed? Give an example.

9. Calculate the number of cube yards in the following cutting. The base is 30 feet, ratio of slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and the ground is level transversely. Also find the area of land required for the cutting, including 2 yards on each side for fencing, also the area of the side slopes in square yards.

10. If the ground have a sidelong slope of 1 in 10, calculate the extra volume in cube yards.

GEODESY.

Examiner.—Mr. Downing, B. A., C. E.

1. The centre lines of an intended Railway meet at an angle of 164°, the radius of the curve is 2 miles, and the first odd distance is found to be 47 feet: make all the

necessary calculations for laying out the curve by Rankine's method.

2. Show how to lay down a *true* meridian line on the surface of the Earth.

3. On a certain map one square inch represents one hectare. What is the scale of the map expressed as feet to one inch?

N. B. a hectare is a square whose side is 100 meters; one meter = 39.371 inches.

4. On a contoured map explain how a line can be drawn which shall have a given gradient.

5. How is the latitude of any place determined?

6. What is the amount of the correction for curvature and refraction, and how is it determined? In levelling, this correction is disregarded; why?

7. A Theodolite is constructed, for more readily setting out curves, to read, on one Vernier, the $\frac{1}{10}$th of a degree; the limb is divided into degrees and half degrees. What is the length of the Vernier in degrees and minutes, and if the instrument be 6″ diameter, what is the length of the same in inches and decimals?

8. In the tunnel through Mount Cenis, the entrance on the French side at Modane is 3943 feet above sea level, and that on the Italian side at Bardenneche is 4381 feet above the same datum. The total length the tunnel is 7 miles 1007 yards; it is proposed to rise from the French end at the rate of 1 in 45, and from the Italian end at the rate of 1 in 2000. Calculate the horizontal distance from the French end at which these gradients will meet, and the height above datum.

9. Prove, that if the sum of the lengths of the East and West line of the extremities of each line of a survey from a meridian lying to the west, be multiplied by the

northing or southing made on each respective line, the difference between the sum of the north products and the south products will be twice the area of the survey.

10. A shaft is to be sunk to intercept a lode at a certain point; how can you calculate (*a*) the distance of the mouth of the shaft from the outcrop of the lode? (*b*) the depth at which the shaft will intercept the lode?

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Downing, B. A., C. E.

1. Give a brief account of the Calcutta Water Works.

2. The diameter of the main between Munirampore and Tallah is 42 inches, and the fall is 10 feet, the total distance being 12 miles. Calculate the discharge in cubic feet per second.

3. It is not improbable that a greater quantity of water will be necessary to supply the increasing population; what diameter of pipe must be laid down to augment the supply 50 per cent.?

4. Define the term "hydraulic mean depth." What is its value for a circular pipe, when running full, and when half full?

5. In constructing dams for impounding water, specify the precautions which should be adopted for security, and to render them impervious to water.

6. Describe briefly the different kinds of pumps and other contrivances for raising water. Give a free-hand sketch of a bucket and plunger pump, and state under what circumstances centrifugal pumps are most applicable.

7. Give a description of the geographical position and physical features of the Ganges Canal; its dimensions, velo-

city, discharge, &c., following the example given in your text book.

8. Describe and sketch all the methods with which you may be acquainted for giving a constant supply with a variable head of water.

9. A reservoir having 350 acres of water surface, is lowered 1.5 inches per diem by the supply drawn from it and by evaporation from the surface; what is the amount of evaporation in inches and decimals, the supply drawn off being 11,000,000 gallons, and the stream flowing in 4,000,000 gallons per diem? Cube foot = 6¼ gallons.

10. A channel whose section is a trapezium having 60 square feet, area and depth of water 3 feet, the fall being 1 in 1320, and the ratio of slopes 2 to 1; calculate the wetted border, hydraulic mean depth, and discharge in cube feet per second.

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner.—Mr. Downing, B. A., C. E.

1. Account for the formation of dew; under what circumstances is it most copiously deposited?

2. Define specific Heat, and explain the different modes of measuring it.

3. When is water said to boil?

4. Describe the mode of constructing a mercurial Thermometer. When a Thermometer is plunged into boiling water, the mercury falls at first. Explain this.

5. How would you estimate the proportion of oxygen in the atmosphere?

6. Write out in symbols the decomposition occurring in the preparation of Nitric acid.

7. By what tests may copper be detected in a solution of one of its salts?

8. I want to prepare exactly 9 oz of HNO_3; what weight of KNO_3 and H_2SO_4 do I require? What other substance is formed during the process? and what is its weight?

9. Describe the manufacture of Ransome's patent stone, giving all the chemical reactions which occur during the process.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. Downing, B. A., C E.

1. Herschel supposes that the condensing effect of the Earth's weight is counteracted by the expansive force of heat; give his arguments in support of this supposition.

2. Describe and explain the causes of the trade winds and of the land and sea breezes. Account on Physical principles for the fact that places within the tropics have got a dry and rainy season.

3. The extremes of temperature of places having the same mean temperature, vary considerably. How may this be accounted for?

4. Describe a glacier and the mode and conditions of its formation.

5. What produces the tidal wave? Explain the phenomena called spring and neap tides.

6. What is coal, and how was it formed?

7. State the geological agents now in operation.

8. What are the principal ores of iron? Give their chemical composition.

DRAWING.

Examiner.—Mr. H. H. Locke.

1 By scale (one inch to the foot) and Line of Chords, read the dimensions of the lines and angles in the figure No. 1, and note them in the manner indicated below :—

Line A B = ft. in.
Angle A B C = ° ′
Line B C = ft. in.
Angle B C D = ° ′
Line C D = ft. in.
Angle C D E = ° ′
Line D E = ft. in.
Arc E F = ° of a circle whose radius = ft. in.

and so on with the remaining sides and angles.

2. Fig. 2 is the plan of a regular pentagonal pyramid which is cut by a vertical plane parallel to a plane which would pass through the apex C and the angle D. The line A B is the horizontal projection of this plane, and ordinarily the section would be described as being "taken on the line A B." Draw the sectional elevation of the pyramid on a plane parallel to E F. The length of the axis of the pyramid is 4″, and each side of the base is 2″. Your drawing is to be full size.

3. A right cylinder, 4″ long and 2½″ in diameter, has its axis parallel to the vertical plane, but inclined at 60° to the horizontal plane. Draw its elevation and plan, full size.

4. Make an isometrical drawing of the simple arrangement of steps shewn in plan and elevation in Fig 3. The steps have a *rise* of 6″ and a *tread* of 1′. The other dimensions are figured on the plan.

5. What are *Vanishing Points*, and *Measuring Points*? and how are they determined for any given lines in a perspective drawing?

6. A square pier, 1′5″ high and 3′ 6″ thick, has a simple cornice round the top, of the dimensions and contour given in Fig. 4. Make a perspective drawing of this to the scale of $\frac{1}{12}$. You are at liberty to assume for yourself the height of the Horizontal Line above the Ground Line; the distance of the Station Point from the Plane of Projection, and the position of the object with reference to the plane of Projection and the Station Point; the only condition imposed is, that the delineation be "an angle view." In awarding marks for the solution of this problem, regard will be paid to the judgment which you may shew in the selection of such a point of view as will best exhibit the form and proportions of the object, as it is upon this, no less than upon a knowledge of the rules and methods of Perspective Projection, that, in actual practice, the power of making an intelligible and useful Perspective drawing depends.

Honor Examination, 1872.

ENGLISH.

CHAUCER, SPENSER, &c., &c.

Examiner.—MR. DEIGHTON, B. A.

1. Put the following passages into modern prose, explaining fully the italicized words and phrases, and illustrating, where possible, by quotations.

(*a*) *Ful semely aftur hire mete she *raught*.
And *sikurly* sche was of gret disport,
And ful plesant, and amayable of port,
*And *peyned hire* to counterfete cheere
Of court, and ben *estatelich* of manere,
And to ben holden digne of reverence.

(*b*) There was also a Doctour of Phisik
In all this world ne was ther non him lyk
To speke of phisik and of *surgerye*:
For he was groundud in astronomye.
*He kepte his pacient wondurly wel
In houres by his *magik naturel*.
*Wel *cowde* he *fortune the ascendent*
Of his ymages for his pacient.

How is "astronomye" here used, and what was the connexion between it and the medical science?

(*c*) That *wood* out of his witt he goth for wo.

(*d*) It is ful fair a man to bere him evene,
For al day *men meteth atte unset stevene*.

(*e*) How longe Juno, *thurgh* thy cruelte
Wiltow werreyen Thebes the citee?

(*f*) The broken sleepes, and the sykes colde;
The sacred teeres, and the *waymentying*;
* The fuyry strokes of the desiryng
That loves servaunty in this lyf enduren.
(*g*) The pikepurs and eke the pale drede;
The smyler with the knyf under his cloke;
The schipne brennyng with the blake smoke;
The treboun of the murtheryng in the bed;
The open werres, with wounds al *bibled*;
Contek with bloody knyf and sharp manace

Scan the lines marked with an asterisk.

(*h*) Then, taking congé of that virgin pure,
The bloudy-handed babe unto her *truth*
Did earnestly commit, and her conjure
In vertuous lore to traine his tender youth,
And all that gentle noriture *ensu'th*;
And that so soon as ryper yeares he raught
He might, for memory of that dayes *ruth*,
Be called Rnddymane, and thereby taught
T' avenge his parent's death on them, that had it wrought.

So forth he fured, as now befell, on foot
Sith his good steed is lately from him gone;
Patience perforce; helplesse what may it boot
To fret for anger, or for griefe to mone?
His *palmer* now shall foot no more alone:
So fortune wrought, as under greene woods syde
He lately heard that dying latly grone,
He left his steed without, and speare besyde
And rushed in on foot to ayde her, ere she dyde.

The whyles a *losell* wandring by the way,
One that to *bountie* never cast his mind,

Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser brest, but *in his kestrell kind*
A pleasing vaine of glory did he fynd,
To which his flowing toung and troublous spright
Gave him great ayd, and made him more inclind:
He that brave steed there finding ready dight,
Purloynd both steed and speare, and ran away full light.

2. On what poem is the Knightes Tale founded? Describe in your own words the character of the Monk.

3. In what cases are *e* and *es* Sonant in Chaucer? How far is elision used by him? Conjugate a "strong" verb (according to Chaucer) in the past tense. Are there any exceptions to the usual rule? Mention any dialectic and other varieties in the conjugation of "weak" verbs.

4. Compare the English of Chaucer with that of Spenser. What faults have been found with Spenser's style? How far has the original plan of the Faery Queene been carried out? Explain the allegory so far as contained in the portions you have read.

5. State whether you think Dryden's view of Shaftesbury correct, and give reasons for your opinion. To what may we ascribe the bitterness with which the character of Villiers is sketched?

6. Under what circumstances was the third canto of Childe Harold begun? Point out a material change in the tone of the third and fourth cantos. Mention any portion of these cantos that has become especially famous.

7. For what reasons was the Excursion published before completion? How was it received, and what is its character?

8. "This dull product of a scoffer's pen
Impure conceits discharging from a heart

Hardened by impious pride."

To what book and what author is allusion made? How far does the censure seem justifiable?

9. Are Shakespeare's Sonnets what the name implies? If not, how do they differ from true Sonnets?

10. (*a*) Love 's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come;
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out ev'n to the edge of doom.

(*b*) And when they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.

(*c*) He raised a mortal to the skies;
She drew an angel down.

(*d*) Their scaly armour's Tyrian hue.

Explain the above passages.

11. Mention the most celebrated lyric poems of Milton and Dryden. On what circumstances is Lycidas founded?

ENGLISH.

The Drama.

Examiner.—Mr. Deighton, B. A.

1. State briefly the arguments derived from internal evidence which go to to prove that Shakespeare was not the sole author of Henry the Sixth.

A critic speaking of the play calls it "That drum-and-trumpet thing:" Explain this.

2. Sketch the character of Gloster. 'Deformed persons' says Bacon, 'and Eunuches and old men and Bastards are envious:' Illustrate this from Henry VI.

3. What characteristic of the age is indicated by the absence of scenery upon the stage? Criticize the follow-

ing remark:—'The introduction of scenery gives the date to the commencement of the decline of our dramatic poetry.'

4. Point out the excellences of Massinger's style. What was the character of his wit? Massinger has been censured for the great prominence he has given to religious subjects in his dramas: for what reasons would this not be so offensive to the people of his age as it is now to us? What parts of the *Virgin Martyrs* are probably from Decker's pen?

5. Mention other dramas of which the scope is the same as that of the *Rehearsal*. Who was the original hero of the piece? Who was afterwards substituted? Is the portrait a faithful one? On what grounds does Sheridan's reputation as a comic dramatist rest? Exemplify from the *Rivals* one great incongruity which runs throughout all his plays. Can he lay claim to originality?

6. Explain the following passages, writing marginal notes upon the italicized words, and wherever else they may seem necessary:—

(*a*) "Madam, 'tis true, and were't not madness then,
To make the fox surveyor of the fold?
Who being accused a crafty murderer,
His guilt should be but *idly posted over*,
Because his purpose is not executed.
No, let him die, in that he is a fox,
By nature proved an enemy to the flock,
Before his chops he stained with crimson blood,
As Humphrey, prov'd by reasons, to my liege."

(*b*) "A *wisp of straw* were worth a thousand crowns
To make this shameless callet know herself."

(*c*) "My lord protector will come this way *by and by*, and then we may deliver our supplications *in the quill*."

(*d*) "The Lent shall be as long again as it is; and thou

shalt have a licèense to kill for a hundred lacking one a week."

(*e*) "You shall have a hempen candle then and the help of a hatchet."

What various reading is there here? Explain it.

(*f*) "For with his soul fled all my worldly solace,
And seeing him, I see my life in death."

How has it been proposed to emend the latter of these two lines?

(*g*) "'Tis not enough our foes are this time fled,
Being opposites of such refraining nature."

(*h*) *Cade.* "Come hither, Sirrah, I must examine thee: what is thy name?

Clerk. Emmanuel.

Dick. They use to write it on the top of letters; 'Twill go hard with thee.

(*i*) "Alas, that Warwick had no more forecast,
But while he thought to steal *the single ten*,
The *king* was slily *fingered from the deck*.'"

(*j*) "All this while
Our skill hath combat held with his disease;
But 'tis so arm'd and a deep melancholy,
To be such in part with death, we are in fear
The grave must mock our pains."

(*k*) "Gold, poison! there's never a she-thresher in Cæsarea, that lives on the flail of money, will call it so."

(*l*) He is at barley-break, and the last couple
Air now in hell."

(*m*) "Let the ladies allow us their graces,
Or I'll blast all the paint on their faces
And dry up their Peter to soot."

(*n*) "Well, Sir, what do me I, but make the Earth, Sun and Moon come out upon the stage and dance the Hey?

(*o*) "Why, Sir, my first rule is the Rule of Transversion or Regula Duplex.

7. Write grammatical notes on the italicized words and expressions in the following passages:—

(*a*) *K. H.* "Ah, *woe is me* for Gloster, wretched man!"
Q. M. "Be *woe for me*, more wretched than he is."

(*b*) "*What time* the shepherd *blowing of his nail.*"

(*c*) 1. "And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,
Were growing time once *ripened* to my will."
2. "I'll blast his harvest, if your head *were laid.*"

(*d*) "To have a goodly peace *concluded of*
Between the realms &c.

(*e*) "A king of Egypt, being to erect
The image of ——————— took &c."

(*f*) "Accomptable for thousand Christians' death."

(*g*) "To *such* a height of happiness *where* I shall
Look down &c.

(*h*) "Is not February,
The second day she died."

8. In what sense are the following words used by Shakespeare and Massinger: *Writhled, immanity, rules the roast, uneath, raught, sallet, darraign, obsequious, mailed up in shame, mad bred flaw, ambry, retribution, ale-conner, dandiprat, upsyfreezy tipple.*

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.

1. Give the chief particulars that are known to us regarding the author of *the Schoole of Abuse.*

2. Give a sketch of the history of the English Theatre up to the year in which the Schoole of Abuse was published. Explain the controversy regarding the Stage, and the positions taken by the court, the clergy and the city respectively.

3. Mention (drawing, if you choose, the facts, from Gosson) the varying treatment which players received from the Roman Emperors.

4. Characterise Gosson's English.

(*a*) Give a short statement of his views regarding the Stage.

5. Explain the following expressions—

"White-livered Hylotes," "Homer's Moly," "Ovid the high martial of Venus," "abhominable," "it is not good for every man to travel to Corinth," "Páris led the shaking of sheets with Domitia, and Mnester the Trenchmour with Messalina."

6. Enumerate and explain the various tropes mentioned in the Philosophy of Rhetoric as conducive to vivacity.

(*b*) "The sword without, and terror within." Suppose we change *the sword* into *war*, what is the effect? "Then up he flew, and on the tree of life sat like a cormorant."

If we change *cormorant* to *bird of prey*, does the change affect the signification? does it affect the versification? does it affect the vivacity of the expression?

(*c*) "The swan on sweet St. Mary's loch
Float double, swan and shadow;
Or—"The swan on still St. Mary's loch
Float double, swan and shadow."

Which couplet do you think the more poetical?

7. Dr. Campbell illustrates at considerable length the powers of various letters and combinations of letters, as giving sounds imitative of sense. Give the most important of his views.

(*d*) Give, after Campbell, three or four quotations from our greatest writers, of sound imitating sense. Add a few examples of the same kind drawn from your own reading.

8. Give an outline of Campbell's remarks on the use of Antithesis, with some of the examples quoted by him.

9. Give the leading thoughts of J. Stuart Mill's Inaugural Address at St. Andrew's, criticizing them as you may see cause.

10. In what respects does Mill consider Greek and Latin immensely superior to all modern languages?

11. In what respects does he consider classical (*i. e.* Greek and Latin) poetry superior to modern, and in what respects inferior?

12. State with some fulness his views as to the utility of Logic in education.

13. Explain and comment on the following passages—

"It would be difficult to imagine that 'Rule Britannia' or 'Scots wha hae' had no permanent influence on the higher region of human character; some of Moore's songs have done more for Ireland then all Grattan's speeches."

"There is a true meaning in the saying of Goethe, though liable to be misunderstood and perverted, that the beautiful is greater than the good."

"An eminent man has well discriminated between a general knowledge and a superficial knowledge."

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.

1. State the chief particulars known regarding Sir Thomas Browne. Mention the names of his most important works.

2. Give with care and fulness your estimate of the character and value of the Religio Medici.

3. Some critics have traced a resemblance between the genius of Browne and that of Wordsworth. Can you do so?

4. Examine Browne's style, comparing it with that of other writers of the same age.

5. Explain the following passages—

(*a*) "I could with patience behold the urn and ashes of the Vatican, could I, with a few others recover the perished leaves of Solomon. I would not omit a copy of Enoch's pillars, had they many nearer authors than Josephus or did not relish somewhat of the fable."

(*b*) "Omneity informed nullity into an essence.

(*c*) "Were I of Cæsar's religion, I should be of his desires."

(*d*) "What a βατραχομυομαχία and hot skirmish is between S and T in Lucian? How do grammarians hack and slash for the genitive case in Jupiter? How do they break their own pates to solve that of Priscian?"

(*e*) "The miserable bishop that suffered in the cause of antipodes."

(*f*) "There is no happiness under, (or as Copernicus will have it, above) the sun."

(*g*) "The vulgarity of these judgments that wrap the church in Strabo's cloak"

6. Mention briefly the more important events in the life of Charles Lamb.

7. Write a short critique on any one of the Essays of Elia.

(*h*) What are the main characteristics of Lamb's genius?

8. Characterise Lamb's English style, giving some quotations.

9. Explain the following passages—

(*a*) "Caricatures of what were termed, in my young days, Maccaronies."

(*b*) "There hung Peter in his uneasy posture, holy Bartlemy in the troublesome act of flaying, after the famous Marsyas by Spagnoletti."

(*c*) "The cook goes forth a manciple."

(*d*) "When the peacock vein rises I strut a Gentleman Commoner."

(*e*) "Flaccus' quibble about *Rex*."

(*f*) "I witnessed a sample of the old Foxian orgasm."

(*g*) "A Samite silence."

(*h*) "The legend of St. Denys."

(*i*) "The loves fled the face of Dis at Enna."

10. Boswell has been described as the weakest of men, but the best of biographers. Examine this criticism with some care.

(*j*) What are the characteristics and chief merits of his life of Johnson?

11. What, generally, was the position in social life of literary men at the time when Johnson went to London? and what change took place in it before his death?

12. Mention at least ten of the greatest men with whom Johnson was brought into connection. State for what they were chiefly distinguished.

13. Give an outline of the plot or story of Quentin Durward.

14. Sketch the character of Louis XI. as described by Scott.

15. Sketch the political and moral condition of France during the reign of Louis XI.

(*k*) Describe the condition of the institution of Chivalry at that period.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner.—Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.

1. The languages of the world, which have been roughly estimated as about nine hundred in number, may be classified into a few great families. What classification do you recommend? Explain clearly the principle on which the classification is based.

2. Enumerate the chief languages generally called Aryan or Indo-European. Mention which of these are now dead, Point out the geographical position of each language.

3. Draw a sketch map of India, and mark the geographical positions of about twelve of the Indian languages.

(*a*) What classification of Indian languages do you recommend?

4. State Grimm's law of the permutation of letters. To what family of languages does it apply?

(*b*) Trace the words denoting *two*, *three*, *four* and *five* through as many languages as you know; and show whether the permutations exemplify the law.

(*c*) The Sanskrit word *hṛid*, corresponding to the English *heart*, cannot have retained its original form. Show this from Grimm's law and the analogy of other Aryan languages.

5. The verbal inflexions are frequently (as in Sanskrit and Greek,) amazingly numerous; but philologists have tried to explain them by reduction to a few simple radicals. What are the most important of these radicals?

(*d*) Write the Sanskrit form of *dá* that means *I shall give*. Analyse it into its elements. Do the same with the Bengali word coresponding. The corresponding Greek form is *doso*; the Latin *dabo*; and the French, *je donnerai*. Analyse these forms.

6. Languages have been divided into analytical and inflectional. Explain the meaning of these terms.

(*b*) To which class does English belong? Has your reading of Chaucer afforded many traces of English partially belonging to the other class? If so, mention some of them.

7. What may we suppose to have been the original forms of the personal pronouns, singular and plural, in Aryan languages?

(*b*) Decline the singular and plural of the present tense of the Sanskrit *as, to be.* Analyse each termination.

8. *Thin, tender, thunder.* Some philologists trace these three English words to one root. What root? Others make *thunder* onomatopoetic. Give your opinion.

(*b*) If *thin* and *tender* be from one root, why is the initial letter aspirated in the one case and not in the other?

9. State some of the leading peculiarities of the Shemitic, as distinguished from the Aryan, languages.

10. What Turanian languages exist in Europe, and where?

11. What are the chief merits, and demerits, of Arabic as a language?

12. Show to what extent Arabic has entered into Urdu.

N. B. The student is expected to answer only *ten* of the foregoing questions.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Any one of the following subjects.

Examiner.—Mr. Deighton, B. A.

1. The language and literature of the time of Chaucer.
2. The history of Fiction.
3. The Newspaper Press.

4. Causes of the decay of the theatre in Europe and in England.

5. Comparison between the literature of the reign of Anne and the literature of the reign of George the Third.

Sanskrit.

PROSE AND RHETORIC.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHES'A CHANDRA NYA'YARATNA.

1. तथा निषण्णञ्च तमुपहारवर्म्मार्थपालप्रमतिमित्रगुप्तचन्द्रगुप्तविश्रुतै-र्मैथिलेन च प्रहारवर्म्मणा काशीभर्त्ता च कामपालेन चम्पेश्वरेण सिंह-वर्म्मणा सहोपेत्य प्रणिपपात। देवोऽपि हर्षाविद्धमभ्युत्थितः कथं समस्त एव मित्रगणः समागतः।

(*a*) Give in a concise form the history of मित्रगुप्त.

(*b*) Who is referred to under the name देव? What classes of people employed the term देव in addressing their superiors?

2. काशीपतिमैथिलाङ्गराजांश्च सुहृन्निवेदितान् पिलवदपश्यत्।

(*a*) Give the etymological meaning of मैथिल.

(*b*) Do the use of two different words, पति and राजन्, as indicative of sovereignty, and the omission of any similar word in the case of the king of मिथिला give rise to any rhetorical defect?

(*d*) In what part of India was the kingdom of अङ्ग situated? What is its modern name?

(*e*) What is the meaning of च? Shew its construction.

(*f*) Is सुहृन्निवेदितान् subject, or predicate, or merely an adjunct?

(*g*) What are the प्रयोज्यकर्त्ता and प्रयोजककर्त्ता of the participle निवेदित? If either of them be understood, supply the

omission. Would such omission cause the rhetorical defect न्यूनपदत्व, or the express use of the term the opposite defect अधिकपदत्व?

(*h*) What does the suffix वत् in पितृवत् mean, like, (सदृश) or likeness (सादृश्य)? Which meaning would grammarians prefer? Shew the construction of पितृवत्, according as वत् would bear the former or the latter meaning.

(*i*) Give the meaning of the verb अपश्यत्. By what वृत्ति does it come to have that meaning?

3. चिन्तापन्न एव मयि महार्णवोन्मग्नमार्त्तण्डतुरगनिःश्वासरयावधूतेव व्यावर्त्तत त्रियामा।

Is the व्यङ्ग्यार्थ of the above passage स्वतःसम्भवी? Explain etymologically the sense of the word स्वतःसम्भवी.

(*b*) What is meant by त्रियामा? Explain why the word bears that meaning?

4. अतिष्ठच्च सा सद्य एव मम हृदये न मयान्येन वान्तराले दृष्टा चिन्तयाविष्टचित्तश्चाचिन्तयं किमियं लक्ष्मीः नहि नहि तस्या हस्ते कमलं अस्यास्तु हस्त एव कमलं, भुक्तपूर्वा चासौ पुरातनेन पुंसा पूर्वराजैश्च अस्याः पुनरनवद्यमयातयामञ्च यौवनमिति।

(*a*) Does रस or भाव predominate in the above passage? Explain the distinction that is made between रस and भाव. Is this distinction tenable?

(*b*) Is their any rhetorical defect in the expression चिन्तयाविष्टचित्त?

(*c*) Give the sense of न मयान्येन वान्तराले दृष्टा.

(*d*) Whom does the word पुरातनेन पुंसा refer to?

(*e*) Explain the full significance of पुरातनेन and पूर्व्वराजैः.

(*f*) Point out and explain the *Alankáras* that occur in the passage.

5. Quote from दशकुमारचरित a number of idiomatic phrases that shew that author's great mastery of Sanskrit.

6. Translate the following into Sanskrit, imitating the style of Dandin.

My father was a wealthy nobleman of this province, a cheerful, clear-sighted, active, able man; a tender father, an upright friend, an excellent economist. I have but to speak of one fault in him; he was too compliant to a wife who did not know his worth. Alas, that I should have to say so of my mother! Her nature was the opposite of his. She was quick and changeful; without affection either for her home, or for me, her only child. Her society was never large. It consisted principally of men; for no woman could like to be near her, still less could she endure the merit or the praise of any woman.

I resembled my father both in form and dispositions. When we were by ourselves, when walking through the fields, when I was helping to examine his accounts, it was then I could see how glad he was. But in the presence of my mother he lost this energy, this aspect. To none of her caprices did he set himself in opposition. She began to be immensely taken with a passion for the stage; a theatre was soon got up. In secret I blamed my father for this.

My mother had been rich before her marriage; yet she squandered more than she had a right to; and this, as I observed, occasioned many conferences between my parents.

It was at last determined that she should take a journey, which she had been meditating, to the south of France.

SANSKRIT.

Poetry and the Drama.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHES'A CHANDRA NYA'YARATNA.

1. Explain (in Sanskrit) the following passages:

या गम्या यत्सङ्गानां यासु खेदो भयं यतः ।
तासां किं यन्न दुःखाय विपदामिव सम्पदाम् ॥
क्षतवानन्यदेहेषु कर्त्ता च विधुरं मनः ।
अप्रियैरिव संयोगो विप्रयोगः प्रियैः सह ॥
यल्लब्धं दिवसान्तमानतशिरा नाम्ने समुज्झम्बितो
यस्योद्वर्षणलोष्टकैरपि सदा दृष्टे न जातः क्षणः ।
यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरहर्जङ्घान्तरं चर्व्यते
तस्यात्यायतकोमलस्य सततं द्यूतप्रसङ्गेन किम् ॥

2. अन्तकः पर्य्यवस्थाता जन्मिनः सन्तापदः ।
इति त्यज्ये भवे भव्यो मुक्तावुत्तिष्ठते जनः ॥

(*a*) Are the words अन्तक and जन्मिनः in the above passage परिष्टन्निसङ्ग ? Give your reasons.

(*b*) What sense does the term मुक्ति bear in the different systems of philosophy (दर्शन)? What peculiar names do *Sánkhya* and *Bauddha* philosophers respectively apply to मुक्ति ?

3. अलं नलं रोदुममी किलाभवन् गुणा विवेकप्रमुखा न चापलम् ।
स्मरः स रत्यामनिरङ्कमेव यत् सृजत्ययं सर्गनिसर्ग दुर्दमः ॥

तर्काप्रतिष्ठया साम्यादन्योन्यस्य व्यतिघ्नताम् ।
नाप्रामाण्यं मतानां स्यात्तेषां सत्प्रतिपक्षवत् ॥
श्रुतः स दृष्टः स हरित्सु मोहाद्
ध्यातः स नीरन्ध्रितबुद्धिधारम् ।
ममाद्य तत्प्राप्तिरसुव्ययो वा
हृत्ते तवस्ते हृदयमेव शेषः ॥

Explain the historical, logical and philosophical allusions contained in the foregoing passages.

4. What systems of philosophy are assailed in the following *s'lokas* ? and by what arguments do the adherents of those systems defend themselves ?

ग्रावोन्मज्जनवत् यज्ञफलेऽपि श्रुतिसत्यता ।
का श्रद्धा तत्र धीदृक्षाः कामाध्वा यत् खिलीकृतः ॥

यस्मिन्नस्तीति धीर्देहे तद्राहे वः किमेनसा ।
क्वापि किं तन् फलं न स्यादात्मेति परसाक्षिके ॥
एकस्य विश्वपापेन तापेऽनन्ते निमज्जतः ।
कः श्रीतस्यात्मनो भीरोर्भरः स्याद्रिक्तेन ते ॥

5. नीतानां यमदूतेन नामधाम्नेऽपागतौ ।
श्रद्धत्ते संवदन्तीं न परलोककथां कथम् ॥

(*a*) By putting this into the mouth of Indra, does the poet betray any want of skill?

(*b*) Does the passage remind you of any tale in one of your text books?

6. Of the different readings of passages given below, which do you prefer? State the reasons of your preference.

नीपं दृष्ट्वा हरितकपिशं केशरैरर्द्धरूढै-
राविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम् ।
जग्ध्वारण्येष्वधिकसुरभिं गन्धमाघ्राय चोर्व्याः
सारङ्गास्ते जललवमुचः सूचयिष्यन्ति मार्गम् ॥

(क) जग्ध्वारण्येष्वधिकसुरभिं ।

(ख) दग्धारण्येष्वधिकसुरभिं ।

कश्चित् सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बन्धुकृत्यं त्वया मे ॥
प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धीरतां तर्कयामि ।
निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशसि जलं याचितश्चातकेभ्यः
प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामीप्सितार्थक्रियैव ॥

(क) प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु

(ख) प्रत्याख्यातुं न खलु

(ग) प्रत्यादेशन्न खलु

7. Give in English the sense of the following passage:

पञ्चषाः केवलं रामभद्रपादमूलमाश्रयन्ते । तथा हि
सुग्रीवः स्यन्दनस्याग्रे सोऽङ्गदः पृष्ठतः पुनः ।
पञ्चषा जाम्बवान् भावी लङ्काधीशोऽपि पार्श्वयोः ॥

..... (सविमर्षम्) कथमेत एवोभयथा रामभद्रपादपद्मोपसेविनः, यतस्तावदेषां

स्वामिभक्तिश्च धैर्य्यञ्च व्याख्याते गात्रमत्तम्।
रक्षोऽभियोगस्त्वन्येषां दृश्यते दैन्यमत्यन्तम॥

8. Prove by internal evidence that *Uttara-Ráma-Charita* and *Vira-Charita* are works by the same author.

9. ततः प्रविशति श्रेष्ठिकायस्थादिपरिवृतोऽधिकरणिकः। भो भो श्रेष्ठिकायस्थौ अहो व्यवहारपराधीनतया दुष्करं खलु परचित्तग्रहणमधिकरणिकैः।

What classes of people are implied by आदि in the first line? Why did Hindu *Rájás* think it necessary to have श्रेष्ठिन् in their courts of justice? Describe briefly the constitution of such courts.

THE VEDA AND SANSKRIT ESSAY.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHES'A CHANDRA NYA'YARATNA.

1. Explain the following *richs*.

अग्ने पूर्व्वा अनूषसो विभावसो दीदेथ विश्वदर्शतः।
असि ग्रामेष्वविता पुरोहितोऽसि यज्ञेषु मानुषः॥
उषो यदद्य भानुना वि द्वारावृणवो दिवः।
प्र नो यच्छतादवृकं पृथु च्छर्दिः प्र देवि गोमतीरिषः॥
त्वं तमग्ने अमृतत्व उत्तमे मर्त्तं दधासि श्रवसे दिवे-दिवे।
यस्तातृषाण उभयाय जन्मने मयः कृणोषि प्रय आ च सूरये॥
युक्ता हि केशिना हरी वृषणा कक्ष्यप्रा।
अथा न इन्द्र सोमपा गिरामुपश्रुतिं चर॥

2. What are the characteristics usually assigned to *Rich*, *Yajus* and *Sáman*? How do you account for the existence of *Richs* in the Yajur Veda?

3. Name the *Vedángas*, and state severally the reasons why they are considered to be such.

4. Bring the following *Richs* into prose order, without altering any word.

उदुत्तमं वरुण पाशमस्मदवाधमं वि मध्यमं श्रथाय ।
अथा वयमादित्य व्रते तवानागसो अदितये स्याम ॥
उरुं हि राजा वरुणश्चकार सूर्याय पन्थामन्वेतवा उ ।
अपदे पादा प्रतिधातवेऽकरुतापवक्ता हृदयाविधश्चित् ॥

5. यज्ञा तुरीयस्तुभिर्न विशोदो यजामहे । अध स्मा नो दृदिर्भव ।
अश्विना पिबतं मधु दीद्यग्नी सुचिव्रता । ऋतुना यज्ञवाहसा ॥

(*a*) What are the *Rishis*, *Chhandas* and *Devatas* of the above?

(*b*) Parse the second line.

(*c*) Give the meanings of अध, दृदि and दीदि.

(*d*) Account for the lengthening of the final vowel into आ in स्मा.

(*e*) Explain the *samása* in दीद्यग्नी.

6. अहन्वृत्रं वृत्रतरं व्यंसमिन्द्रो वज्रेण महता वधेन ।
स्कन्धांसीव कुलिशेना विवृक्णाहिः शयत उपपृक् पृथिव्याः ॥
अयोद्धेव दुर्मद आहिजुर्धे मदावीरं तुविबाधमृजीषं ।
नातारीदस्य समृतिं वधानां सं रुजानाः पिपिष इन्द्रशत्रुः ॥
अपादहस्तो अपृतन्यदिन्द्रमास्य वज्रमधि सानौ जघान ।
वृष्णो वध्रिः प्रतिमानं बुभूषन् पुरुत्रा वृत्रो अशयद्व्यस्तः ॥
नदं न भिन्नममुया शयानं मनोरुहाणा अतियन्त्यापः ।
याश्चिदृत्तो महिना पर्यतिष्ठत्तासामहिः पत्सुतःशीर्बभूव ॥
नीचावया अभवद्वृत्रपुत्रेन्द्रा अस्या अव वधर्जभार ।
उत्तरा सूरधरः पुत्र आसीदानुः शये सहवत्सा न धेनुः ॥
अतिष्ठन्तीनामनिवेशनानां काष्ठानां मध्ये निहितं शरीरं ।
वृत्रस्य निण्यं विचरन्त्यापो दीर्घं तम आशयदिन्द्रशत्रुः ॥
दासपत्नीरहिगोपा अतिष्ठन्निरुद्धा आपः पणिनेव गावः ।
अपां बिलमपिहितं यदासीद्वृत्रं जघन्वां अप तद्ववार ॥
अश्व्यो वारो अभवस्तदिन्द्र सृके यत्त्वा प्रत्यहन्देव एकः ।
अजयो गा अजयः शूर सोमवनस्यजः सर्तवे सप्त सिन्धून् ॥

नास्मै विद्युन्न तन्यतुः सिषेध न यां मिहमकिरन्ध्रादुनिं च ।
इन्द्रश्च यद्युयुधाते अहिश्चोतापरीभ्यो मघवा विजिग्ये ॥
अहेर्यातारं कमपश्य इन्द्र हृदि यत्ते जघ्नुषो भीरगच्छत् ।
नव च यन्नवतिं च स्रवन्तीः श्येनो न भीतो अतरो रजांसि ॥
इन्द्रो यातोऽवसितस्य राजा शमस्य च शृङ्गिणो वज्रबाहुः ।
सेदु राजा क्षयति चर्षणीनामरान्न नेमिः परि ता बभूव ॥

Render the above passage into easy Sanskrit prose.

(*b*) Does not the passage contradict the doctrine of the eternity of the *Veda*? By what arguments has it been attempted to save the doctrine from this contradiction?

7. अहन्यहन्यात्मन एव तावत ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्खलितं न शक्यम् ।
प्रजासु कः केन पथा प्रयातीत्यशेषतः कस्य भवेत् प्रभूत्वम् ॥

Write an essay (in Sanskrit) on the above subject.

SANSKRIT.

Logic and Philosophy.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Which system of the Nyáya is chiefly followed by the Bháshá-paríchchhed? Gotama's or Kanáda's? Show that it recognizes some principles of both.

2. What can be the meaning of आकाश as distinct from air and space? Can you find in any other system of philosophy a conception similar to that of the Sanskrit A'kása?

3. Define संशय. Compare the logical *sans'aya* with the rhetorical or *alankára* sans'aya.

4. Define अभाव. How many sorts of it are noted in the *Bháshápariсhchheda*? How can you prove अभाव?

5. What is हेत्वाभास? How many kinds of it are mentioned in the work last mentioned?

6 पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमात् what sort of an argument would this be called in European systems of Logic? Turn it into the form of a syllogism (writing in Sanskrit).

7. How do European logicians (*e. g.* Whately) express the Sanskrit conceptions of व्याप्ति अव्याप्ति and अतिव्याप्ति.

8. What is अप्रमा? How is it defined? How do logicians define प्रमा and express its relation to प्रमाण?

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9. Expound the following aphorism of the Káriká—

उभयात्मकमत्र मनः सङ्कल्पकमिन्द्रियञ्च साधर्म्यात्।
गुणपरिणामविशेषान्नानात्वं वाह्यभेदाच्च॥

10. What are the characteristics of the Sánkhya पुरुष and what reasons are adduced to show that it is impossible for him to be a creative agent?

11. What motive is attributed to *prakriti* for its act of creation?

12. To what Theory of European philosophers is the Sánkhya doctrine of creation by Prakriti comparable?

13. To what Theory of the Nyáya is the Sánkhya conception of तन्मात्र comparable?

14. How do the followers of Vedanta take exception to the examples by which the Sánkhya illustrates the creative power of Prakriti, such as the effusion of a cow's milk at the sight of the calf?

15. Does the Káriká make any reference to the doctrines of the Vedanta and Nyáya?

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16. Give a short exposition of the Vedanta Sutra (I. 4, 10) कल्पनोपदेशाच्च मध्वादिवदविरोधः

17. Translate into English the following, giving reference to the texts cited therein.

प्राणादयो वाक्यशेषात् ॥ १२ ॥

यस्मिन् पञ्च पञ्चजना इत्यत उत्तरस्मिन्मन्त्रे ब्रह्मस्वरूपनिरूपणाय प्राणादयः पञ्च निर्दिष्टाः "प्राणस्य प्राणमुत चक्षुषश्चक्षुरुत श्रोत्रस्य श्रोत्रमन्नस्यान्न मनसो ये मनो विदुः" इति, तेऽत्र वाक्यशेषगताः सन्निधानात् पञ्च जना

विवक्ष्यन्ते। कथं पुनः प्राणादिषु जनशब्दप्रयोगः, तत्त्वेषु वा कथं जनशब्दप्रयोगः, समाने तु प्रसिद्ध्यतिक्रमे वाक्यशेषवशात् प्राणादय एव ग्रहीतव्या भवन्ति, जनसम्बन्धाच्च प्राणादयो जनशब्दभाजो भवन्ति। जनवचनश्च पुरुषशब्दः प्राणेषु प्रयुक्तः, "ते वा एते पञ्च ब्रह्मपुरुषाः" इति, "अत्र प्राणो ह पिता प्राणो ह माता" इत्यादि च ब्राह्मणं। समासबलाच्च समुदायस्य रूढत्वमविरुद्धं कथं पुनरसति प्रथमप्रयोगे रूढिः शक्याश्रयितुं। शक्योद्भिदादिवदित्याह। प्रसिद्धार्थसन्निधानेन ह्यप्रसिद्धार्थः शब्दः प्रयुज्यमानः समभिव्याहारात् तद्विषयो नियम्यते यथोद्भिदा यजेत, यूपं छिनत्ति, वेदिं करोतीति, तथाऽयमपि पञ्चजनशब्दः समासान्वाख्यानादवगतसंज्ञाभावः सङ्ख्याकाङ्क्षी वाक्यशेषसमभिव्याहृतेषु प्राणादिषु वर्त्तिष्यते।

18. What is the general scope of the 4th Páda, 1st Adhyáya of the Vedanta Sutras?

19. The Nyáya uses द्रव्यं for expressing its "substance," the Vedant never uses द्रव्यं for *its* "substance," but always वस्तु. Can you give a reason for this difference in their usage?

20. What opinions of Jaimini, Ásmarathya, Audalomi, and Kasakritsna are referred to in the 4th Páca, 1st Adhyáya of the Vedanta Sutras?

SANSKRIT.

Grammar.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

प्रयातस्तव यस्य त्वं शस्त्रपूतो ब्रवीमि ते।
रावणेन हृता सीता लङ्कां नीता सुरारिणा ॥ ४९ ॥
आदृत्यस्तेन वृत्येन स्तुत्या जुष्येण सङ्गतः।
इत्यः शिष्येण गुरुवद्गृध्यमर्थमवाप्स्यसि ॥ ५५ ॥
नाखेयः सागरोऽप्यन्यस्तस्य सद्भृत्यशालिनः।
मन्युस्तस्य त्वया मार्ग्यो मृज्यः शोकश्च तेन ते ॥ ५६ ॥
स राजसूययाजीव तेजसा सूर्य्यसन्निभः।
अमृषोद्यं वदन् रुच्यो जगाहे द्यां निशाचरः ॥ ५७ ॥

अलक्तपक्वाः पश्यन्ती ततो दाशरथी लताः ।
रत्नान्नपानकुप्यानामाढ्यतुर्नष्टसंसृती ॥ ५८ ॥
समुत्तरन्त्यावव्यथ्यो नदान् भियोद्यमन्निभान् ।
सिध्यतीराभिव ख्यातां श्वरीमापतुर्वने ॥ ५९ ॥
वसानां वल्कले मूढे विपूषैः कृतमेखलां ।
श्यामामञ्जनपिण्डाभां दृष्ट्वैनामजिनाम्बरां ॥ ६० ॥

श्रीघ्रातिनमायातमरीणां त्वां विलोकयन् ।
पतिम्रीलक्षणोपेतां मन्येऽहं वालिनः स्त्रियं ॥ ११९ ॥

मन्ये किञ्चमहं घ्नन्तं त्वामद्यचियजे रणे ।
लक्ष्मणाधिज दुर्वृत्तं प्रयुक्तमनुजेन नः ॥ १२२ ॥

तान् विलोक्यासहिष्णुः सन् विललापोन्मदिष्णुवत् ।
वसन् माल्यवति म्लास्नूरामो जिष्णुरधृष्णुवत् ॥ ४ ॥

परिग्लेषं न नामापि स्थापयिष्यति ते विभुः ।
अपि स्थाणुं जयेद्रामो भवतो ग्रहणं कियत् ॥ ९१ ॥
रावणस्येह रोक्ष्यन्ति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः ।
श्रुत्वा नाथस्व वैदेहि मन्योरुज्जासयात्मनः ॥ १२० ॥

1. Translate the above lines into English.

2. In the 7th and 8th lines (तान् विलोक्य to धृष्णुवत्) point out the words which have the same affix. Is म्लास्नु correctly spelt with the last vowel long?

3. In the 2nd line what governs लक्ष्मणां? Give the rule in the Siddhanta Kaumudi which bears on the subject.

4. What do the words नाथेयः सागरोऽप्यन्यः imply? What is the force of the word अन्यः?

5. Give the roots of श्रुत्य खेय and रोक्ष्यन्ति. Show the Sandhi in मन्योरुज्जासयात्मनः and the root of the verb that occurs in it.

आ यत्र तापसान् धर्म्मं सुतीक्ष्णः शास्ति तत्र सा ।
अन्यथा प्रातराशाय कुर्य्याम त्वामलं वयं ।
लभ्या कथं नु वैदेही शक्यो द्रष्टुं कथं रिपुः ।
जल्पाकीभिः सहासीनः स्त्रीभिः प्रजविना त्वया ।
गत्वा लक्ष्मण वक्तव्यो जयिना निष्ठुरं वचः ॥

6. Turn these sentences into English literally and idiomatically, representing as far as possible the very grammatical structure of the original.

7. Point out in the 3rd line all the verbs which are in the passive voice.

व्याप्तं गुहाशयैः क्रूरैः क्रव्याद्भिः सनिशाचरैः ।
तुङ्गशैलतरुच्छन्नं मानुषाणामगोचरं ॥ ९३ ॥

8. Give the meaning of क्रव्याद्भिः and अगोचरं in the above line, and their derivation.

म्रियामहे न गच्छामः कौशल्यायनिवल्लभां ।
उपलभ्यामपश्यन्तः कौमारीं पततां वर ॥ ९० ॥
जगाद वानरान् पक्षी नाध्यगीढ्वं ध्रुवं स्मृतीः ।
यूयं सङ्कुटितुं यस्मात् कालेस्मिन्नध्यवस्यथ ॥ ९१ ॥
बुभुत्सवोद्रुतं सीतां भुत्सीढ्वं प्रब्रवीमि वः ।
मा च भुद्धं मृषोक्तं नः कृषीढ्वं स्वामिने हितं ॥ १०० ॥

9. Give the derivation and meaning of कौमारीं and the root of अध्यवस्यथ.

10. What part of the verb is अध्यगीढ्वं? Is there any other form of it in the same tense, number and person? What is its root? Does it ever take the Parasmaipada? Give the rule or cite an example.

11. What parts of the verb are भुत्सीढ्वं and भुद्धं? Give the root. What part of the verb is कृषीढ्वं?

12. Explain in English the Sutra (in Tatpurusha) पूर्वकालैक सर्वजरत्पुराणनवकेवलाः समानाधिकरणेन ।

13. When does the word दन्त become दत्त in Samása?

14. Can the following words ever have any other than their obvious meaning भातरौ पुत्रौ ?

15. Render the words "heaven and earth" by a compound Sanskrit expression.

16. "स्वर्गकामो यजेत अश्वमेधेन" Is this sentence complete? or is any other object, expressed or understood, necessary to complete the sense?

17. Show in as many languages as you can, roots or traces of roots corresponding to the Sanskrit verbs दा, तप (to afflict), अद् to eat, स्था, ष्ठा, हन्, पा, दम ।

18. Is there any analogy between लट and लट, the tense लुट and the affix टच्, and the two लिङ (*vidhi* and *asíh.*)

19. Is there any Indian vernacular which has no infinitive? How is the want compensated for? Could the Sanskrit dispense with its infinitive in the same way?

20. Render in idiomatic Sanskrit the ideas conveyed in the following phrases: "Good morning!" "Thank you." "The Lord reigneth." "Long live the king."

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Write an essay in idiomatic English on the manners of the Hindoos in the age to which the story of Sacuntalá refers and as they are deducible from the drama of that name—noticing the position of the Brahmins and Kshetriyas, their reciprocal influences on one another, and the condition of the lower orders, critically reviewing the king's marriage with Sacuntalá, his departure from the hermitage, the resort of the hermits to the palace with Sacuntalá, the king's forgetfulness and abandonment of her, the arrest of the fisherman by the police and his release by the king's order, the king's recollection of Sacuntalá, and other events that followed.

History and Political Economy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Expose the fallacy of the supposition that, in a voluntary contract where the service is mutual, one man's gain is another man's loss. Point out the probable origin of the popular error.

2. Define Productive Labour. What are the chief modes in which Labour is indirectly instrumental to Production?

3. How is Capital kept up? Why do countries usually rapidly recover from a state of devastation?

4. What are the chief advantages and limitations of the division of labour? Discuss the Wakefield theory of colonisation.

5. Are the grounds of property in land different from those of property in moveables? State and criticise Mill's theory.

6. What are chief elements in Cost of Production? Under what circumstances does it depend on Wages, or on Profits?

7. What determines the minimum rate of profit in a given country at a given time? What are the consequences, in a wealthy country, of the tendency of profits to a minimum? How does this tendency modify the effects of taxes on necessaries?

8. What are the proper limits of Government intervention in works that may be performed by private agency? Discuss fully the case of Education.

9. What are the laws which regulate the increase of production from land?

10. What are the causes which determine the prices of foreign products? How far do these affect the value of imported money?

HISTORY.

Taylor: Guizot: Hallam.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. When, and by what means, did the boroughs of Europe obtain enfranchisement? What were the immediate results of this revolution?

2. What were the chief causes of the crusading enthusiasm? What led to its decline? What were the most striking effects of the crusades, on European civilisation?

3. What does Guizot mean by a "theocratical organisation?" What were the chief obstacles to such an organisation in Europe?

4. Illustrate the statement that the characteristics of European society in the Sixteenth Century were Free Enquiry and Centralisation of Power. Where, and under what circumstances, did these two principles first come into antagonism?

5. Demonstrate the continuity of literary life during the Dark Ages. How is this point important, in any discussion regarding the authenticity or genuineness of ancient writings?

6. Sketch the early history of the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery; and explain clearly the nature of the disputes on the subject that arose in the reign of James I.

7. Describe in detail the various expedients resorted to by the Stuarts, to avoid the necessity of meeting Parliament.

8. Give some account of the Treaty of Uxbridge, and of the various attempts at an agreement that were subsequently set on foot. Were any of these attempts revived after the death of the King?

9. Narrate the circumstances of the fall of Danby. What constitutional questions arose on his impeachment?

10. Trace historically—(1) the judicial powers of the House of Lords; (2) the exclusive right of the Commons as to Money Bills.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Literary, Biographical, and Miscellaneous, 1760-1832.

Examiner.—Rev. R. Jardine, D. Sc.

1. Write brief biographical accounts of Burke, Pitt and Fox.

2. What was the general character of the writings of Junius? What different persons have been believed to be Junius? What circumstances have been adduced in favour of the claims of one of those persons?

3. Give a brief account of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, particularizing (1) the persons by whom the trial was conducted, (2) the crimes and misdemeanors with which he was charged, (3) the progress and conclusion of the trial.

4. Name the most important of Cowper's writings. Describe and criticise his style, and other characteristics of his poetry.

5. For what was the Della Cruscan school of poetry celebrated? Who were the chief members of the school, and what were their important writings?

6. Write brief descriptive and critical accounts of the writings of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Campbell and Byron.

7. Describe the most important attempts made by Brougham and others to improve the educational system of England previous to 1832.

8. Describe important commercial and economical measures which were carried during the administration of Lord Liverpool. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Free Trade with reference to England, and to countries which produce, but do not largely manufacture, raw materials.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Domestic and Colonial, 1760-1832.

Examiner.—REV. R. JARDINE, D. Sc.

1. What changes in political leaders and parties took place in England immediately after the accession of George III?

2. Give a history of the Stamp Act imposed upon the American colonies, particularizing (1) names of British statesmen who favoured and who opposed it, (2) arguments used for and against it, (3) attempts of Americans to secure its abrogation, (4) important dates.

3. Give an account of the political party of which Lord Bute was the leader, with special reference to (1) the chief aim of the party, (2) the policy which they publicly professed, (3) the principles of the British constitution which they were charged with subverting, (4) the consequences of their policy. What answers may be made to some of the charges of Burke against this party?

4. What were the "Boston Port Bill" and the "Massachusetts Government Bill?" What results did they pro-

duce in the colonies? Describe the steps taken in opposition to them. What attempts towards conciliation were made in the British Parliament previous to the outbreak of hostilities?

5. Who were the leaders of the great political parties in England, when Pitt first took his seat in Parliament, and what was the political character of those parties? What important Bills were discussed at this time, and what part did Pitt take in the discussion? What party changes took place when Lord North's administration was closed?

6. What circumstances led to great discontent in Ireland, at the time when Grattan entered Parliament? Give an account of the attempts to remove the evils complained of, and the consequent legislation in the British Parliament. By whom and under what circumstances and conditions was a union afterwards effected between Ireland and Britain?

7. What were the disabilities of the Catholics in Ireland, at the beginning of the 19th century? What were the difficulties in the way of their removal? In what administrations did the question come before Parliament, and how was it treated? Describe the Bill which was finally passed. By what ministry and at what date was it carried?

8. Give a general account of the grievances which led to the great Reform agitation. Give a history of the Reform Bill of 1832 with reference to, (1) the leading persons by whom it was advocated and opposed; (2) the ministerial changes which it occasioned before being passed; (3) the nature of the Bill as it finally became Law; (4) the consequences which followed.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Foreign Affairs,—1760-1832.

Examiner.—REV. R. JARDINE, D. Sc.

1. What was the cause of the continental war in which George III found England engaged at his accession? What countries were involved in it, and what was the state of affairs at that time? Who were England's continental allies, and how chiefly did England assist them?

2. What was the Family Compact? What causes operated to produce it, and what effects followed from it with reference to each of the contracting parties?

3. Give the date of the Peace of Paris. What were its conditions? What were the results which followed from it in Germany?

4. What defeat put an end to the French power in India? Describe the conflict which preceded it.

5. What Treaties with Continental powers were signed at Versailles? What were their conditions? Give the date.

6. Describe the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. What circumstances led to them? Describe briefly the state of European affairs at each of these times.

7. What policy was adopted by the British Government in consequence of the Peace of Tilsit? What circumstances led to the Peninsular War? Describe the battle of Corunna with the military movements which preceded it during the peninsular campaign of Sir John Moore.

8. Give a brief account of the battle of Waterloo What events preceded it subsequent to the escape of Napoleon from Elba? What conditions were imposed upon France, by the Congress of Vienna?

SUBJECT FOR AN ESSAY.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

The Personal Influence of the Crown during the reign of George III.

Philosophy.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. What different explanations have been advanced of the origin of the notion of self or ego ?

2. Give an outline of the controversy between Mansel and J. S. Mill, on Hamilton's Doctrine of the Relativity of Knowledge, and give your own judgemnt, adding reasons.

3. Elucidate and discuss the grounds of the destruction of Formal and Material Elements in phenomena.

Investigate the signification of the term "necessary" as applied to one of the elements.

4. Examine Bain's explanation of the power of localizing sensation, and discuss the bearings of the question of the originality of this power.

5. Give a scheme of current theories of the Causal Judgment.

State your own, noticing the points in which it agrees with, and differs from, other theories, and vindicate it from whatever objections you know have been advanced against it.

6. Expound Bain's theory of the Belief in an External world.

7. Is the idea of space capable of analysis into that of Time?

Give a summary of the reasonings on both sides.

8. Elucidate Kant's distinction between Reason and Understanding.

Examine the correctness of Hamilton's representation of Kant's view of the former.

9. J. S. Mill says; "I do not believe that the real externality of anything, *except other minds*, is capable of proof."

State and discuss that proof.

10. Give some account of physiological theories of the origin of Consciousness, and in connexion therewith, the attempted explanation of the Universality of the Cognitions of Time and Space.

MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. Croft, M. A.

1. Mr. Lecky says: "One of the two rival theories of morals is generally described as the stoical, the intuitive, the independent, or the sentimental; the other as the epicurean, the inductive, the utilitarian, or the selfish." Comment upon this division of moral systems; and suggest a more exact principle of classification.

2. Discuss fully the possibility of disinterested moral action.

3. Right and Wrong (1) exist independently of God: (2) depend on His indifferent will; (3) depend on His Nature. By whom, and or what grounds, have these doctrines been maintained? Which seems to you to give the worthiest view of the Divine Nature?

4. How far have Theories of morals been affected by different views of the nature of general ideas?

State the doctrines of Plato, Clarke, Locke, Reid, and Mansel in this relation.

5. How has the question of Free-Will been regarded by Descartes, Spinoza, Hamilton, J. S. Mill? Does the term 'Freedom of the Will' accurately indicate the point now in dispute?

6. Traces of Stoical doctrine in modern ethics.

7. How does Kant criticise the popular systems of his time? What is the Categorical Imperative, how is it reached, and with what is it contrasted? Compare Kant's conception of a perfectly good will with H. Spencer's 'Absolutely Moral man.'

8. What conditions, according to H. Spencer, are necessary in order that there should be a science of Morals? How is Utilitarianism modified in his system by the introduction of the theory of inherited faculties? To which school of moralists does he belong?

9. What fallacy lurks in the assertion of the permanence of moral distinctions? Distinguish two senses of the phrase, and point out within what limits each is true.

LOGIC.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Explain and examine the statement that a *vera causa* is required for a scientific hypothesis.

2. Discriminate the elements of truth contained in each of the three theories;—Nominalism, Realism, and Conceptualism.

3. Summarize J. S. Mill's criticism or Hamilton's doctrine of the Concept, and expound his own.

M'Cosh criticizes J. S. Mill's explanation of the Concept as defective, and insists upon a three-fold division of notions.

4. Explain and give illustrations of the Inductive Methods of Agreement and Difference, and state their relative excellences and defects.

Examine Whewell's criticisms on the Inductive canons.

5. Criticize Whately's explanation of, (*a*) argument, (*b*) First and Second Intention, (*c*) Logical opposition; and distinguish between the Scholastic and Aristotelic significations of (*a*) Categorical, (*b*) Enthymeme.

6. Give some account of the Hindu Syllogism. In what way has it been defended against Hamilton's criticisms?

7. Is the Collegation of Facts an Inductive Process?

8. What are Logical Categories? Explain and criticize the different Tables of Categories framed by Hindu, Greek and English Logicians.

9. Discriminate the forms and limits of Scientific Explanation.

10. Explain the Predicables. Determine the Predicables in the following propositions, J. O. and, (accepting Hamilton's notation,) U.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. Croft, M. A.

1. Max Müller says, "In religion everything new is old, and everything old is new, and there has been no entirely new religion since the beginning of the world." What is the value of the Science of Comparative Theology; and what are the elements common to all religions?

2. Estimate the relative value of what are called the Ontological, Cosmological, and Moral arguments for the existence of God.

3. Define Law in relation to the Creator. Having settled your definition, discuss the meaning and reasonableness of Miracles.

4. The relation of God to Man as understood by Hindus, Musalmans and Christians.

5. Describe the different forms which the conception of a Trinity has taken in different systems.

6. Define the terms "Incarnation," "Redemption," "Salvation," without reference to any particular system of Theology.

7. "Matter may be resolved into sensations, actual and possible."

"The World is dynamical and not material; material atoms being only centres of force." "Intelligence is the result of evolution from inorganic matter."

Point out the apparent contradictions between these theories of modern science. On what conception of the Universe may they be reconciled?

8. How is the origin of evil accounted for by Monotheism, Dualism, and Pantheism?

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. Croft, M. A.

1. What different views have been held in the present century as to the scope and function of Philosophy?

2. "Philosophy," says Sir W. Hamilton, "is a search after causes." Illustrate this by an outline of the history of Philosophy before Socrates.

3. What epochs in Philosophy are connected with the names of Pyrrho, Plotinus, Abelard, Spinoza?

4. Point out the different causes which contributed to the revival of Philosophy in the 16th century.

5. Descartes has been called the founder of modern Philosophy. Trace the development of his method in subsequent speculation.

6. Explain the character of the controversy between Locke and Leibnitz.

7. Name any points of similarity and contrast between Bacon and Aristotle.

8. Explain Hegel's assertion of the identity of his own Logic with that of Heraclitus.

Mathematics.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. Distinguish between convergent and divergent series, and shew that a series is convergent, if the ratio of each term to the preceding term is numerically less than some quantity which is itself less than unity. Hence shew that a recurring series, whose scale of relation is $1 - px - qx^2$ will be convergent, if x is less than the numerically least root of the equation $1 - px - qx^2 = 0$.

2. Shew that any convergent to a continued fraction is nearer to its ultimate value than any other fraction which has a smaller denominator.

3. Prove that the arithmetical mean of any number of positive quantities is greater than the Geometrical mean. Hence shew that $1.3.5. \ldots\ldots \overline{2n-1}$ is less than n^n.

4. Expand a^x in a series of ascending powers of x, and define the base of Napierian logarithms. Shew how to find $\log_e \overline{x+1}$ in terms of $\log_e x$ and $\log_e \overline{x-1}$.

5. Assuming Demoivres' Theorem, prove that

(1) $2\sqrt{-1}\sin\theta = \epsilon^{\theta\sqrt{-1}} - \epsilon^{-\theta\sqrt{-1}}$

(2) $2\cos\theta = \epsilon^{\theta\sqrt{-1}} + \epsilon^{-\theta\sqrt{-1}}$ and

reduce $\tan^{-1}(\cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta)$ to the form $A + B\sqrt{-1}$: hence shew that $\cos\theta - \frac{1}{3}\cos 3\theta + \frac{1}{5}\cos 5\theta - \&c. = \pm\frac{\pi}{4}$, the upper or lower sign being taken, as $\cos\theta$ is positive or negative.

6. Shew that the sines of the angles of a spherical triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite sides.

Deduce Napier's Analogy $\tan\frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{\cos\frac{a-b}{2}}{\cos\frac{a+b}{2}}\cot\frac{C}{2}$.

7. Shew that the area of a spherical triangle is proportional to the spherical excess, and deduce that of a polygon. A solid angle is formed of a number of plane angles of invariable magnitude jointed together: tangent planes are drawn to a sphere parallel to each of these planes in order, and the points of contact taken in order are joined by arcs of great circles: shew that the area of the spherical polygon so formed is not altered by any motion of the joints.

8. Explain Descartes' rule of signs, and shew how to find the number and position of the real roots of the following equations:

(1) $x^3 - 7x^2 + 3x - 20 = 0$

(2) $x^6 - 5x^5 - 7x^2 + 8x + 20 = 0$

9. Shew how to detect the presence of equal roots in an equation, and apply Horner's method to approximate to the greatest root of $x^3 + 3x^2 - 111 = 0$ to three places of decimals.

10. Find the equation to a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line and passing through a given point, when the axes are oblique.

11. Shew that $Ax + By + C$ is in all cases proportional

to the perpendicular from the point x, y on the straight line $Ax + By + C = 0$, whether the axes are oblique or rectangular.

12. The axes being originally rectangular, transform the equation

$(ax + by)^2 + 2a_1 x + 2b_1 y + c = 0$, where $\left.\begin{matrix} ax + by = 0 \\ 2a_1 x + 2b_1 y + c = 0 \end{matrix}\right\}$ are the new axes of coordinates.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Aldis, M. A.

1. What does the equation $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = 0$ represent in relation to the curve denoted by the equation $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$. Hence (or by any other proof) shew that if $b^2 - 4ac$ be positive, the above equation represents a hyperbola.

Find the coordinates of the foci of the conic $x^2 + 2xy - y^2 - 2ax = 0$.

2. Shew that the three points of intersection of the opposite sides of any hexagon inscribed in a conic lie in one straight line.

3. Prove that the lines represented by the equation $\mu^2 u - 2\mu v + w = 0$ always touches the curve $uw = v^2$ when $u = 0$, $v = 0$, $w = 0$ are the equations to any lines straight or curved and μ is an arbitrary constant.

Hence find the envelope to a straight line which moves so that the sum of the perpendiculars on it from two fixed points is constant.

4. Find an expression for the length of the perpendicular from the point (α, β, γ) on the straight line $\frac{x - a_1}{l} = \frac{y - \beta_1}{m} = \frac{z - \gamma_1}{n}$.

If this point (a, β, γ) be fixed and the perpendicular lies always in the same plane and is of constant length, and if the line (l, m, n) be inclined to this plane at a constant angle, in what surface will the line always lie ?

5. Investigate the conditions under which the surface represented by $By^2 + Cz^2 = x$ admits of being generated by straight lines.

Shew that the projections of the generating lines on the plane of xy are tangents to the curve in which that plane intersects the surface.

6. Find the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords in any surface of the second order; and shew that there are three directions in which the chords are all normal to this locus.

7. Define the terms "osculating plane," "circle of absolute curvature," "radius of spherical curvature" and "radius of torsion" in reference to curves in space.

Define also the terms "indicatrix" and "umbilicus" in reference to a surface.

If a normal section be made at any point in the surface of a right cone (whose semivertical angle is β) by a plane inclined at an angle γ to the generating line through that point; and if l be the distance of the point from the vertex, find the radius of curvature of the section.

8. Prove that if the equation to a surface contains an arbitrary constant, the locus of the ultimate intersections of the surface obtained by varying this constant, will touch every one of the intersecting surfaces.

9. Shew that under certain restrictions $\mathrm{F}(x + h) - \mathrm{F}(x) = h\,\mathrm{F}'(x + \theta h)$ when θ is a proper fraction.

Illustrate geometrically the necessity for the specified restrictions.

Find the first three terms in the expansion of $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \epsilon^{\frac{x}{a}}$ in ascending powers of x.

10. If u be a function of the variables x and y, and if $u = 0$, shew how to find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ in terms of partial differentials of u.

Find the radius of curvature of the curve $x^4 + c^2xy + y^4 + a^2x + b^2y = 0$ at the origin.

11. Shew that the max. and min. values of $\phi(x\ y)$ when x and y are independent, are given by $\frac{d\phi}{dx} = 0$ and $\frac{d\phi}{dy} = 0$ provided that $\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} - \frac{d^2\phi}{dy^2} - \left(\frac{d^2\phi}{dx\,dy}\right)^2$ be positive.

Investigate the case in which the above equations are satisfied by a single relation between x and y.

12. Calculate the whole area of the cardioide $r = a(1 - \cos\theta)$; and the solid content of the shell contained between the two closed surfaces generated by the revolution round the initial line of the arc of the spiral $r = a\epsilon^{\theta}$ traced from $\theta = 0$ to $\theta = 2\pi$.

STATICS, HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Aldis, M. A.

1. Determine the conditions of equilibrium of a particle acted upon by any forces and constrained to remain on a given smooth curve.

A smooth wire is bent into the form of a screw thread whose axis is vertical. A small bead slides on the wire and is acted upon by the force of gravity, and an attracting force varying directly as the distance from a fixed point in the axis. If the attraction on the bead when at a distance equal to the radius of the cylinder be equal to its

weight, find its distance from the centre of attraction when in a position of equilibrium.

2. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body, which can revolve about and slide along a smooth axis, when acted upon by any forces.

The diagonal of a cube is fixed. Six forces represented in magnitude, direction and position by the six edges, taken in order, which do not pass through that diagonal, act upon it. Find the moment of the couple whose axis coincides with the diagonal which would keep the cube at rest.

3. Define the centre of parallel forces, and hence deduce a definition of the centre of gravity of a rigid body.

Enunciate and prove the theorems known as Guldinus' properties.

Find the solid content of the ring formed by the revolution of an ellipse round the tangent at the extremity of the major axis.

4. State the laws of friction, and apply them to form equations from which may be deduced the tension at any point of a heavy inextensible string stretched over a rough plane curve.

A heavy string lies partly on a rough inclined plane (inclination α) and part hangs freely over the smooth edge. If the string be on the point of slipping down, find the ratio of the lengths of the two parts of the string.

5. According to what law does the attraction of gravitation act?

Find the attraction of a uniform circular lamina on a particle situated in the straight line drawn through the centre of the lamina at right angles to its plane.

A uniform elastic string (natural length l) is fastened at one extremity and acted upon solely by the attraction

of a uniform plate of infinite extent. Find the length to which the string will be stretched, if the fixed end be at a distance $2l$ from the plate, and if the string could be stretched to double its length by a tension at the free end equal to the attraction of the plate on the whole mass of the string collected at the fixed end.

6. A mass of fluid is at rest under the action of any forces. Shew how to determine the equations to surfaces of equal pressure; and in the case of a heterogeneous incompressible fluid, when these surfaces do not coincide with those of equal density, determine in a symmetrical form the equations to the curves of equal pressure and density.

7. Determine the pressure at any point and the form of surfaces of equal pressure, when a mass of homogeneous liquid contained in a vessel revolves uniformly about a vertical axis.

If the fluid almost exactly fills a closed cylinder, leaving a small space at the top vacuum, calculate the resultant pressure on the base of the cylinder.

8. Find the relation between the pressure and tension at any point of a circular flexible cylinder, containing fluid, whose axis is vertical.

9. Describe briefly the experiment by which the terrestrial velocity of light has been measured.

10. Explain the formation of focal lines, when a small oblique pencil is reflected at a spherical surface.

A luminous point is 3 inches above the surface of water, and a small pencil diverging from it is obliquely incident on the surface at a point 4 inches distant from the foot of the vertical through the luminous point. Compare the diameter of the circle of least confusion of the *refracted* pencil with the diameter of the incident pencil at the point

of incidence, assuming the index of refraction from air into water to be $\frac{4}{3}$.

11. Determine the foci of a small pencil refracted obliquely through a prism; the axis of the pencil passing in a principal plane of the prism very near its edge.

Under what circumstances will the pencil at emergence diverge from a point?

12. A pencil passes excentrically through two thin lenses separated by a given interval, its axis before incidence intersecting the common axis of the lenses in a given point; find the condition of achromatism.

Hence shew that Huyghen's eye-piece is approximately achromatic.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. Obtain expressions for the velocity and acceleration of a point referred to rectangular axes revolving with uniform angular velocities in their own plane about their intersection, the velocities and accelerations parallel to fixed axes being given.

OX OY are two straight lines revolving about 0 with angular velocities ω, 2 ω respectively, starting from the position in which they coincide: if xy are the coordinates of a point at time t measured parallel to these lines, u, v the component velocities in these directions,

$$\text{Shew that } u = \frac{dx}{dx} - \omega x \cot \omega t - 2\,\omega y \operatorname{cosec} \omega t$$
$$v = \frac{dy}{dt} + \omega x \operatorname{cosec} \omega t + 2\,\omega y \operatorname{cosec} \omega t$$

2. Show that the differential equation to the path of a body under a central force is $\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2u^2}$. The law of

force being that in nature, obtain first integral and deduce the apsidal distances.

3. A vertical rough circle revolves with angular velocity ω round its fixed vertical diameter, find the equations of motion of an indefinitely small ring sliding on the circle.

If the coefficient of friction be unity, $\omega = \sqrt{2}$, radius $\frac{2g}{5}$, find where it will stop, if it starts downwards from the extremity of a horizontal diameter with a velocity whose measure is the same as that of the radius.

4. Find the velocity of a body falling in a resisting medium from rest, when it has descended through a given space; the resistance varying as the square of the velocity.

5. A smooth sphere moving in a given direction with given velocity impinges on a plane, determine the subsequent motion.

A particle describing a circle under a force to the centre $\frac{\mu}{r^6}$ suddenly impinges on a plane perpendicularly; if the elasticity be one half, shew that it will describe the curve $\epsilon^{\sqrt{3\theta}} - \epsilon^{-\sqrt{3\theta}} = \frac{2a}{r}$.

6. Shew that the pressure at any point of a fluid in motion is the same in every direction, and obtain the equation for the velocity $\frac{dv}{dt} + v\frac{dv}{ds} = S - \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{dp}{ds}$.

7. Find the time of emptying a paraboloid of revolution whose axis is vertical and vertex downwards, through a *very small* hole in the vertex.

8. Describe the transit circle, and shew how the error of collimation is determined. If c, l, a be the errors of collimation, level and azimuth, shew that the time of

transit of a star is altered by $\frac{c}{15}\frac{1}{\sin\Delta} + \frac{l}{15}\frac{\cos\overline{\Delta-\gamma}}{\sin\Delta}$ $+ \frac{a}{15}\frac{\sin\overline{\Delta-\gamma}}{\sin\Delta}$, where γ is the colatitude, Δ the star's N. P. D.

9. Explain what is meant by precession and nutation. Shew how to obtain ω the obliquity of the ecliptic by observations of the sun near the solstice, and expand ω in a series of sines of multiples of the sun's declination.

10. In planetary motion, having given that

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \tan\frac{v}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}}\tan\frac{u}{2} \\ nt+\epsilon-\omega &= u - e\sin u \end{aligned}\right\}$$

where v, u are the true and excentric anomalies, n the mean motion, ϵ, $\bar{\omega}$ the longitudes of the epoch and perigee, show that the true longitude is

$$nt + e + 2e\sin(nt+\epsilon-\bar{\omega}) + \frac{5e^2}{4}\sin 2(nt+\epsilon-\bar{\omega}) \text{ as far as } e^2.$$

Indicate how this is reduced to the ecliptic, and how the errors of the assumed elements are calculated by observation.

11. Shew how to find the longitude by means of moon-culminating stars. Why are the stars chosen which have their R. A's and N. P. D's both nearly the same as those of the moon?

12. Shew that $P - s + \pi$ is the angular radius of the earth's shadow in a lunar eclipse where s is the sun's angular radius, $\left.\begin{matrix}\pi \text{ the sun's} \\ P \text{ the moon's}\end{matrix}\right\}$ horizontal parallax.

Hence shew how to calculate the time and duration of a lunar eclipse.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. If $p^2 - q^2 = l$, and $2pq = n$, shew that

$$\frac{\frac{x}{2n}(lq + np)\left(\epsilon^{px} - \epsilon^{-px}\right) + 2(nq - lp)\sin qx}{\epsilon^{px} + \epsilon^{-px} - 2\cos qx}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{l x^2}{\angle 3} + \frac{n^2 - 3l^2}{\angle 4} x^4 \text{ to the fourth power of } x.$$

2. O and O′ are two points on the diameter of a hyperbole inside the curve; O P and O′ Q are drawn parallel to one asymptote cutting the curve in P and Q; O R and O′ S are drawn parallel to the other asymptote cutting the curve in R, S; shew that PR is parallel to QS.

3. Show that the shadows of parallel straight rods thrown an a plane by a luminous point all meet in a point.

4. A straight line PQ given in length and position is a focal chord of a series of parabolas; shew that the equation to the envelope of their axes is $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = c^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

5. Two ships sail from one port to another, both of which are in the same latitude, one along a great circle, the other along a parallel of latitude; shew that, if the difference of the lengths of the two courses is the greatest possible, then the latitude is $\cos^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sin^2\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega^2}}$, where the difference of the longitudes is given equal to 2ω.

6. S and H are two luminous points whose intensities are as $n : l$: shew that the illumination at a point of an ellipse, of which they are the foci, is a maximum or a minimum when $\mathrm{SP}\left(\frac{5\,\mathrm{SP}}{\mathrm{HP}} - 1\right) = n\,\mathrm{H\,P}.\left(\frac{5\,\mathrm{HP}}{\mathrm{SP}} - 1\right)$

7. A uniform elastic string is acted on by a central repulsive force, whose measure at a distance r on a unit of the natural length of the string is $\lambda\left(\frac{a^2}{r^3}+\frac{a}{r^2}\right)$ where λ is the modulus of elasticity; shew (1) that the tension varies inversely as the perpendicular on the tangent from the centre of force, (2) that the extension of length between the central distances a and r is proportional to $\log\frac{a+r}{2a}$, it being assumed that at an infinite distance the tension vanishes.

8. An ellipse is placed with its minor axis vertical and a perfectly elastic particle falls from a point in the upper half of the perimeter down the double ordinate, impinges on the lower half of the perimeter, rebounds and strikes the perimeter again: find the point from which it must fall, so that it may move perpetually backwards and forwards through two vertical straight lines and an arc of a parabola.

9. Two equal particles attracting each other with a force, the acceleration due to which is $\rho^2 \times$ distance, are placed in two rough straight tubes perpendicular to each other and in one plane: the coefficient of friction is unity. If they be initially at unequal distances from the common point of the tubes; (1) prove that one moves for a time $\frac{\pi}{2\rho}$ before the other begins to move; (2) find an equation to determine the time which elapses before the first arrives at the intersection of the tubes.

N. B. It may be assumed in part (2) of this question that the integral of an equation of form $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}+n^2x=at$ is $x=\frac{at}{n^2}+A_1\cos nt+A_2\sin nt$.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner.—Mr. Aldis, M. A.

1. ABC is a plane triangle; BPC, COA, and ARB are three segments of circles concave towards the triangle. If the sum of the three arcs be given, find the area of the figure ARBPCO when a maximum.

2. A man travelling along a straight road observes two distant towers in the same apparent direction. After travelling a miles from this point, he observes that the angle subtended by the towers has attained its greatest value, and that at this point the directions of the towers makes angles α and β respectively with the road. Find the distance between the towers.

3. A small bead slides freely along a fixed straight rod. It is attracted according to the law of gravitation by another straight rod of indefinite length, which does not intersect the first and is inclined to it at an angle θ. Find the position of the equilibrium and the time of a small oscillation.

4. ACB is a tube of small bore in the form of a catenary. A straight tube CD is jointed to it at right angles at C, the lowest point of the catenary, midway between A and B. The ends A and B are closed, and the whole is inverted and hung in vacuo from D, after having been filled with fluid of uniform density. At any point P on the inner surface of the curved tube a line PO is drawn representing the pressure at P in direction and magnitude. Find the equation to the surface in which O lies; and the solid content of the figure contained by that surface and normal planes to the catenary at A and B, supposing that CD is the length of the string whose weight is the tension of an equal catenary at its lowest point.

5. A bubble of air has been introduced into the vacuum at the closed end of a barometer. In consequence, the barometer indicates 30 in., when the true height is 33 in., and 29 in. when the true height is 31 in., what will be the true height when it indicates 27.5 in., supposing temperature invariable?

6. Three small holes are drilled in the surface of a smooth hollow sphere, so that any two of them subtend a right angle at the centre. Three elastic strings of the same material, each of whose unstretched lengths equals the radius of the sphere, are passed through the holes and have their ends fixed at the centre. Three equal beads which attract each other with a force varying directly as the distance, are attached to the other ends. If the strings can slide freely through the holes, find the position of equilibrium.

7. The upper end of a right cylinder is closed by a circular lid. The lower end being open, the cylinder is immersed vertically in water, until the lid is level with the water. If now the cylinder revolve slowly round a fixed diameter of the lid, find the locus of the centre of the section of the cylinder made by the surface of the fluid within it.

8. APB is an arc of the spiral $r = a\,\epsilon^{\theta}$ traced from $\theta = 0$ to $\theta = \pi$, so that AB is the initial line. The concave [illegible] polished, a bright point is placed at the origin, and the eye placed at B. Give an equation to determine the apparent direction of the reflected point and find the whole length of the caustic.

Natural and Physical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Blanford.

1. The term *quantivalence* was originally proposed by Hofmann as a substitute for *atomicity*. In what sense does Naquet adopt it, while retaining the latter expression? Point out the distinction and give illustrative examples.

2. What methods are resorted to for ascertaining the molecular weight of compounds, such as oxalic acid, which cannot be brought into the state of vapour without decomposition?

3. Shew in Kekule's diagrams, the relations of ether, alcohol, acetic acid and aldehyde.

4. Whewell observed in the closing chapter of his History of Chemistry [3rd Edit. 1857.] "The whole fabric of Chemistry rests even at the present day upon the opposition of acids and bases." Write a commentary on this passage, regarded from our present stand-point.

5. Given the composition and molecular weight of the following compounds, into which the element x enters: Required to find the atomic weight of the element x and the formulæ of the several compounds. The steps by which the conclusion is arrived at, to be shewn in full.

I.		II.		III.	
C	34.45	S.....	39.60	K.....	11.70
H.....	7.17	x	60.39	C.....	14.37
x	58.36			H.....	1.49
				O.....	35.92
				x	36.51

Molecular weights I. 209; II. 404; III. 668.2.

How would you proceed to ascertain the impurities present in a given sample of of river water? Describe at length the several tests and the object of each.

7. On what grounds is it considered that equal volumes of the vapours of elements and compounds always contain the same number of molecules? Who discovered this law?

8. To what class of Chemical actions did Berzelius give the name *Catalytic*. Enumerate some of them, and give their explanation as far as possible.

THERMOTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Blanford.

1. State and illustrate the laws which regulate the equilibrium of heat-rays in an enclosure of constant temperature, of irregular form and composed of various materials; within which are substances of different degrees and qualities of diathermancy, such as air, rock-salt, glass, turmalin, polished silver, &c.

2. Deduce the algebraical formula for computing the correction of a barometric reading for temperature, supposing that the metallic scale is correct at the temperature of 18° C and that it is required to find the height of the Mercurial column at 0°.

3. Demonstrate from the laws of gases and saturated water vapour, that if two portions of saturated air of different temperatures be intermingled, a portion of the vapour will be condensed.

4. Describe a *perfect heat-engine*, and shew the importance of this conception in the modern progress of Thermotics.

5. Give an accurate definition of the *Specific heat* con-

ductivity of a body, and shew the analogy of its formal expression with that of Ohm's law of *Electric conductivity*.

6. Describe the several tests to which a Mercurial thermometer should be subjected, before it can be used with confidence for determining temperatures. What corrections are to be applied to its readings, *first*, when the mass of the heated body in which it is immersed is small in comparison with that of the thermometer; and *second*, when the bulb only is immersed, the stem being exposed.

7. Give an account of the principal experiments that have contributed to the overthrow of the *Caloric theory*, and the establishment of the *Mechanical theory* of heat, and point out the conclusions to be drawn from each.

8. Describe the Pyrheliometer, the mode of using it and the object of its use.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner.—Rev. E. Lafont.

1. State Faraday's theory of Electrical Induction.

2. What do we know about Atmospheric Electricity? Describe 1st, Some instruments for its study; 2nd, some of its effects.

3. State distinctly the mode of action of, 1st, currents upon currents; 2nd, magnets upon currents; and give a full explanation of all the phenomena by the theory of Ampère.

4. Enumerate the principal difficulties encountered in laying and working long sub-marine telegraphic lines, stating some of the means employed how to overcome them.

5 What means are usually employed to measure the intensity of the Terrestrical Magnetism?

6. The two poles of a Voltaic Battery being connected with a gas-voltameter, and the volume of Hydrogen then evolved being taken as unity, an external work, such as electro-typing, is added to the resistance: how will you measure that increase of resistance, and find out the value of the primitive energy of the Battery?

LOGIC AND HISTORY OF SCIENCE.

Examiner.—Rev. E. Lafont.

1. How does Mill criticise Dr. Whewell's views on Induction?

2. Give Mill's opinion about Volition considered as an efficient cause.

3. Apply the different methods of Induction to Dr. Wells' theory on Dew.

4. Examine the value of hypothesis in Science, and apply your remarks to Newton's theory of Gravitation.

5. Show briefly that Zoology affords a complete type of Scientific classification.

6. Sketch rapidly the History of Magnetism.

7. Relate the discovery of Diamagnetism.

8. What is the modern view generally adopted with reference to the connection between the several physical forces? Give the grounds of it for Light, Heat and Electricity.

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination, 1872.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

(*You are requested to attempt five only of the following questions.*)

1. Examine clearly the attitude of Chaucer towards the Church, illustrating your answer by quotations from his works.

2. "In the mediæval times, caste prevailed in Europe quite as strongly as it does in India." Comment upon this assertion.

3. What is the position of English in the Teutonic group of languages? Shew, by a comparison of one or more English words with the corresponding Sanskrit roots, that English is not derived from Sanskrit.

4. Illustrate from English and American literature your conception of Humour.

5. Quote passages from Milton's works, showing that he had some practical knowledge of drill and military manœuvres.

6. What is the subject of Swift's Battle of the Books?

7. Give some account of the Della Cruscan school.

8. To what great men has the authorship of Junius been assigned? What is the present state of the controversy? Characterize the writer's style, and political views.

9. Account for the decay of true dramatic literature in modern times.

10. In what sense is Pope the most correct of poets? Trace the history of the reaction against his school, and shew how even poets that admired him were carried by the spirit of the age in a contrary direction.

11. Give some account of the writings of Sir William Jones.

12. Trace the history of novel writing in Great Britain.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

(*You are invited throughout the paper to make brief notes, whenever a word or an allusion seems to require it.*)

1. Form into modern English Prose—

Certes (sayd he) I nill thine offered grace,
Ne to be made so happy doe intend:
Another bliss before my eyes I place,
Another happines, another end.
To them, that list, these base regardes I lend:
But I in armes and in achievements brave
Do rather choose my flitting houres to spend,
And to be lord of those that riches have,
Then them to have myselfe, and be their servile sclave.
Thereat the feend his gnashing teeth did grate,
And griev'd, so long to lack his glorious bayte
For well he weened, that so glorious bayte
Would tempt his guest to take thereof assay:
Had he so doen, he had him snatcht away,
More light than culver in the faulcon's fist:
Eternal God thee save from such decay.
But whereas Mammon saw his purpose mist,
Him to entrap unwares another way he wist.

2. Account for the fact that the spelling of English words is a bad guide to their pronunciation. Mention some words, the pronunciation of which is known to have changed in quite recent times.

3. Explain—

(*a.*) How absolute the knave is: we must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us. By the lord, Horatio, these three years I have taken note of it; the age is grown so picked, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls his kibe.

(*b.*) 'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs against the bias.

(*c.*) Thou honeyseed rogue! thou art a honeyseed: a man-queller, and a woman-queller.

(*d.*) His virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking-off.

(*e.*) You little Jack-a-lent, have you been true to us?

(*f.*) The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see.

(*g.*) Lawn as white as driven snow,
Cypress black as e'er was crow,

(*h.*) He was war of the doughetie doglas commynge, with him a mightte meany,
Both with spear, bylle, and brande, yt was a myghtti

From what poem is the last extract taken?

4. Describe the kind of life led by the Elizabethan dramatists, and shew how it influenced the character of their writings.

5. Give some account of Milton's travels in Italy, and quote passages from his works which shew the impression they made on his mind.

6. Give the derivations of the following words—

Odslifelings, Perdy, Grosvenor, Sumner, Baldersby, gossip, runagate, lodestone, tadpole, phiz.

7. What is the force of the terminations—ard, isk, ling, ock, ric?

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

1. Quote a passage from Shakspeare where he speaks of alliteration with contempt, and passages in which it is employed with effect by modern poets. How was rhyme introduced into English poetry? What is the derivation of the word? Explain what is meant by rhythm and assonance.

2. Explain—

(*a.*) He look'd and saw wide territory spread
Before him, towns, and rural works between.
Cities of men with lofty gates and towers,
Concourse in arms, fierce faces threatening war,
Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise.

(*b.*) When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund rebecks sound
To many a youth, and many a maid,
Dancing in the chequered shade.

(*c.*) Rest that gives all men life, gave him his death;
And too much breathing put him out of breath;
Nor were it contradiction to affirm,
Too long vacation hastened on his term.

(*d.*) Behold the child, by nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw;
Some livelier plaything gives his youth delight,

A little louder, but as empty quite:
Scarfs, garters, gold, amuse his riper stage,
And beads and prayer-books are the toys of age;
Pleased with this bauble still, as that before;
Till tired he sleeps, and life's poor play is o'er.

3. How does modern English prose seem to you to differ (1) from that of Johnson, (2) from that of the Elizabethan writers?

4. "Byron, indisputably the greatest poetical genius that England has produced since Shakspeare and Milton." Justify or impugn this assertion.

5. Give some account of the works from which the following passages are taken—

(*a*.) But of all Peter's rarities, he most valued a certain set of bulls, whose race was by great good fortune preserved in a lineal descent from those that guarded the golden fleece.

(*b*.) The judge, who was a shrewd fellow, winked at the manifest iniquity of the decision: and when the court was dismissed, went privily and bought up all the pigs that could be had for love or money. In a few days, His Lordship's town-house was observed to be on fire. The thing took wing, and now there was nothing to be seen but fire in every direction.

(*c*.) For I trust, if an enemy's fleet came yonder round by the hill,
And the rushing battle-bolt sang from the three-decker out of the foam,
That the smooth-faced snub-nosed rogue would leap from his counter and till,
And strike, if he could, were it but with his cheating yardwand, home.

SUBJECTS FOR AN ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner.—MR. TAWNEY, M. A.

(*One only to be selected.*)

1. The Epicureans did not meddle with politics, that they might be as quiet as possible from the strife of tongues.

2. But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

3. An imaginary conversation between Bacon and Shakspeare.

4. I honour both rhythm and rhyme, by which poetry first becomes poetry, but the properly deep and radically operative, the truly developing and quickening, is that which remains of the poet, when he is translated into prose. The inward substance then remains in its purity and fulness.—*Goethe's Autobiography.*

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

मृगया न विगीयते नृपैरपि धर्म्मागममर्म्मपारगैः ।
स्मरसुन्दर मां यदत्यजस्तव धर्म्मः स दयोदयोज्ज्वलः ॥ ९ ॥
अबलस्वकुलाशिनो झषान्निजनीड़द्रुमपीड़िनः खगान् ।
अनवद्यतृणार्द्दिनो मृगान मृगयाधाय न भूभृतां घ्नतां ॥ १० ॥
यदवादिषमप्रियन्तव प्रियमाधाय नुनुत्सुरस्मि तत् ।
कृतमातपसंज्वरं तरोरभिवृष्यामृतमशुमानिव ॥ ११ ॥
पतगेन मया जगत्पतेरुपकृत्यै तव किं प्रभूयते ।
इति वेद्मि न तु त्यजन्ति मां तदपि प्रत्युपकर्त्तुमर्त्तयः ॥ १२ ॥

1. Translate the above lines into English.
2. What is the meaning of आगम ?

3. Do you know any word in a European language which is identical with the word for nest in the above extract?

4. Explain the simile in the 6th line. What are the objects compared?

संहर्षयोगिनः पादौ प्रणेमुस्त्रिदशद्विषः ।
प्रक्षिण्वन्तो हनूमन्तं प्रमोणन्तं दिषन्मतीः ॥ ९७ ॥
प्रवपाणि शिरो भूमौ वानरस्य वनच्छिदः ।
आमन्त्रयत संक्रुद्धः समितिं रक्षसां पतिः ॥ ९८ ॥

5. What is the meaning of प्रमोणन्तं? What part of the verb is it? what is its root? Why is the *n* cerebral?

6. What is the meaning of प्रवपाणि? Why is the *n* cerebral? In what case is शिरः? What is the meaning of समिति?

सुप्रतिष्णातसूत्राणां कपिष्ठलसमत्विषां ।
स्थितां दृष्टे द्विजातीनां राजावैक्षत मैथिलीं ॥ ८३ ॥
सर्व्वनारीगुणैः प्रष्टां विष्टरस्थां गविष्ठिरां ।
श्यामां कुष्ठले तारां दिविष्ठामिव निर्म्मलां ॥ ८४ ॥

7. What is the meaning of स्थितां दृष्टे द्विजातीनां and of गविष्ठिरां and कुष्ठले? Derive the two latter expressions.

वाक्यमेतदहमस्ते सत्यमेतद्ब्रवीमि ते ।
एहि सर्व्वसहं मित्रं सुग्रीवं कुरु वानरं ॥ १०२ ॥
सर्व्वक्षयग्रः प्राप्तं रामकल्पतरुं कपिः ।
आदायाभ्यर्षं प्रायान्मलयं फलमाखिनं ॥ १०३ ॥
वसुन्धरायां छत्रायां नास्ति वालिसमो बली ।
हृदयक्षममेतत्त्वां ब्रवीमि न पराभवं ॥ १०८ ॥

8. Render सर्व्वसहं and सर्व्वक्षयं by well known and idiomatic English expressions, each compounded of two words like the Sanscrit.

9. Translate the last two lines into English.

10. Do you know any English word from which by comparison of classical roots it could be shown that the Sanscrit य sometimes had the sound of *j* and not invariably of *y*?

11. Translate into Sanscrit the following expressions:

Had I not seen you to-day, you would have known nothing about this.

While he was hearing that speech, he fainted.

Having read the letter, he set out for Benares.

12. Can the participle क्त्वा च ever complete a sentence or phrase in which there is no other verb? Compare that participle with the Bengali particle করিয়া খাইয়া &c.

13. Compare the English possessive case with the 6th case in Sanscrit.

14. Render the following English expressions by corresponding compounds in classical Sanscrit: sea-girt, cloud-topped, world-wide, world-renowned, hundred-gated, milky way, bush-ranger.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following extracts into English:

हरसैनिकाः प्रतिभयेऽपि
गजमदसुगन्धिकेसरैः ।
स्वस्थमभिददृशिरे सहसा
प्रतिबोधजृम्भितमुखैर्मृगाधिपैः ॥ ४८ ॥
बिभराम्बभूवुरपवृत्त-
जठरशफरीकुलाकुलाः ।
पङ्कविषमिततटाः सरितः
करिरुग्णचन्दनरसारुणम्पयः ॥ ४९ ॥

मद्विषद्भतागुरुतमाल-
नलदसुरभिः सदागतिः ।
व्यलघुकनिभमिलाकुसुमः
प्रणुदन् ववौ वनसदाम्परिश्रमम् ॥ ५० ॥
मथिताम्भसोरथविकीर्ण-
मृदितकदलीगवेधुकाः ।
क्लान्तजलवल्लतताः सरसी-
र्विदधे निदाघ इव सत्त्वसंप्लवः ॥ ५१ ॥
इति चालयन्नचलसानु-
वनगह्वनजानुमापतिः ।
प्राप मुदितहरिणीदृगन-
च्छतवीरुधं वसतिमैन्द्रसूनवीम् ॥ ५२ ॥

कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छिलींध्रातपत्रां
मत्वा शुल्वा ते श्रवणसुभगं गर्ज्जितं मानसोत्काः ।
आ कैलासाद्विसकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवन्तः
सम्पत्स्यन्ते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः ॥ ११ ॥
आपृच्छस्व प्रियसखममुं तुङ्गमालिङ्ग्य शैलं
वन्द्यैः पुंसां रघुपतिपदैरङ्कितं मेखलासु ।
काले काले भवति भवतो यस्य संयोगमेत्य
स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं मुञ्चतो बाष्पमुष्णं ॥ १२ ॥
मार्गं तावत् शृणु कथयतस्त्वत्प्रयाणानुरूपं
सन्देशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं ।
खिन्नः खिन्नः शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य गन्तासि यत्र
क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः स्रोतसां चोपयुज्य ॥ १३ ॥

2. Derive वीरुधं.

3. What samása is it in प्रियसखं? Does सखि ever retain its radical form सखि or ordinary nominative form सखा at the end of any samása? Give rules and cite examples to illustrate your answer.

4. Point out any verbs which may have taken *Atmane pada* in the above extracts though naturally of the *Paras-*

maipada. In what cases do verbs, naturally of the *Atmanepada* because of a redundant ङ in the root, take as a rule the *Parasmaipada* in लुङ?

लक्ष्म। आर्य्ये वालिरावणयोः किनिबन्धना मैत्री।

श्रम। कैलासे तुलिते जिते त्रिभुवने दृप्यन्तमभ्युद्यतं
दोर्युद्धाय दशास्यमिन्द्रतनयः प्रक्षिप्य कक्षालये।
सान्ध्यं कर्म्म समाप्य सप्तसु नदीनाथेष्वथो मुक्तवा-
नुन्मुक्ताय नताय याचितवते सख्यञ्च तस्मै ददौ॥

लक्ष्म। दुरात्मन् पौलस्त्यकुलपांसन एष ते क्षत्रियपरितापिनो वीर्य्यस्योत्कर्षः।

रामः। एवमुत्तरोत्तरभावश्चित्रीयते जीवलोकः।

लक्ष्मः। आर्य्ये पुरत एष ते शुभगिरिः किंनामधेयः।

श्रम। नायं गिरिर्यशोराशिरिव वीरस्य वालिनः।
एष दुन्दुभिदैत्येन्द्रमहिषस्यास्थिसञ्चयः॥

5. Translate the above passage into English.

6. Can you give the names of the seas referred to above?

प्राणैरपि हिता वृत्तिरद्रोहो व्याजवर्ज्जनम्।
आत्मनीव प्रियाधानमेतन्मैत्रीमहाव्रतम्॥

7. Explain the above maxim.

स भवस्य भवक्षयैकहेतोः
सितसप्तेश्च विधास्यतोः सहार्थं।
रिपुराप पराभवाय मध्यं
प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोरिवानुबन्धः॥ १९॥

8. Explain the simile in the above sloka.

अपयन्धनुषः शिवान्तिकस्थै-
र्विवरेसद्भिरभिख्यया जिहानः।
युगपद्ददृशे विशन्वराह-
न्तदुपोढैश्च नभश्चरैः पृषत्कः॥ २३॥

9. Describe the simultaneous sights represented in the above sloka.

10. What part of the verb is जिहानः and what उपोढे? Give their roots.

शिवध्वजिन्यः प्रतियोधमग्रतः
स्फुरन्मयूखेषु मयूखमालिनम्।
तमेकदेशस्थमनेकदेशगा
विदध्युरर्कं युगपत् प्रजा इव ॥ ५८ ॥
कृतागुणैरस्य भयेन वा मुने-
श्चिरोज्झिताः स्वित्प्रहरन्ति देवताः।
कथं त्वमी सन्ततमस्य सायका
भवन्त्यनेके जलधेरिवोर्मयः ॥ ६१ ॥

11. Describe the images here represented.

12. What is the alankára in the last of the above slokas?

प्रगृह्यपदवत साध्वीं स्वरूपामविक्रियां।
भगृह्यां वीतकामत्वादेवगृह्यामनिन्दितां ॥ ६१ ॥
धर्म्मैकत्परतां नित्यमदृष्यफलभोजनां।
दृष्ट्वा तामभ्युचद्रामो युयायात इव श्रमं ॥ ६२ ॥

13. Translate the above lines into English.

14. Explain the alankára in the last line.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Expound and explain in English or Sanskrit the purport of the following Vedant sutra—

प्रकृतिश्च प्रतिज्ञादृष्टान्तानुपरोधात् ॥ २३

2. Compare the logical and alankára conceptions of those terms which occur alike both in logical argument and in alankára, and are carefully defined in both.

3. Translate into English the following sutra with its commentary as below:

ज्योतिषैकेषामसत्यन्ने ॥ १३ ॥

असत्यपि काण्वानामन्ने ज्योतिषा तेषां पञ्चसङ्ख्या पूर्यते। तेऽपि हि यस्मिन् पञ्च पञ्चजना इत्यतः पूर्वस्मिन्मन्त्रे ब्रह्मस्वरूपनिरूपणायैव ज्योतिरधीयते "तदेवा ज्योतिषां ज्योतिः" इति। कथं पुनरुभयेषामपि तुल्यवदिदं ज्योतिः पठ्यमानं समानमन्त्रगतया पञ्चसङ्ख्यया केषाञ्चिद्गृह्यते केषाञ्चिन्नेति, अपेक्षाभेदादित्याह। माध्यन्दिनानां हि समानमन्त्रपठितप्राणादिपञ्चजनलाभात् नास्मिन्मन्त्रान्तरपठिते ज्योतिषि अपेक्षा भवति तल्लाभात्तु काण्वानां भवत्यपेक्षा, अपेक्षाभेदाच्च समानेऽपि मन्त्रे ज्योतिषो ग्रहणाग्रहणे, यथा समानेऽग्निरात्रे वचनभेदात् षोडशिनो ग्रहणाग्रहणे तद्वत्। नन्वेवं न तावत् स्मृतिप्रसिद्धिः काचित् प्रधानविषयास्ति, स्मृतिन्यायप्रसिद्धौ तु परिच्छरिष्यते ॥

4. Expound and criticize the following versified aphorisms with reference to their mutual consistency.

वत्सविवृद्धिनिमित्तं क्षीरस्य यथा प्रवृत्तिरज्ञस्य।
पुरुषविमोक्षनिमित्तं तथा प्रवृत्तिः प्रधानस्य ॥ ५७ ॥
तस्मान्न बध्यतेऽद्धा न मुच्यते नापि संसरति कश्चित्।
संसरति बध्यते मुच्यते च नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः ॥ ६२ ॥

5. What form and modification has the Sánkhya theory of प्रकृति and पुरुष imparted to the theology of Hindooism?

6. Is there any difference in the theory of creation between the *Niriswara* and *Seswara* Sankhyas? How are the two systems distinguished?

अधि। अहो! व्यवहारपराधीनतया दुष्करं खलु परचित्तग्रहणमधिकरणिकैः।

इदं कार्य्यमुपक्षिपन्ति पुरुषा न्यायेन दूरीकृतं,
स्वान् दोषान् कथयन्ति नाधिकरणे रागाभिभूताः स्वयम्।
तैः पक्षापरपक्षवर्द्धितबलैर्दोषैरुपः स्पृश्यते,
सद्भक्षेपादपवाद एव सुलभो द्रष्टुर्गुणो दूरतः ॥

7. Explain the difficulties above depicted in the position of a judge. How are such difficulties met in modern jurisprudence?

किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन, शीलमेवात्र कारणम्।
भवन्ति सुतरां क्षीणाः सुचेचे कण्टकिद्रुमाः॥

8. Translate this in the form of a maxim.

इदं तत क्लेशसर्वस्वं समसाद्यदरिद्रयोः।
अचन्दनमनौशीरं हृदयस्यानुलेपनम्॥

9. Translate these lines into English :

धनैर्विपन्नस्य नरस्य लोके किं जीवितेनादित एव तावत्।
यस्य प्रतीकार-निरर्थकत्वात् कोपप्रसादा विफलीभवन्ति॥

अपि च।

पक्षविकलस्य पक्षी, शुष्कस्य तरोः, सरस्य जलहीनम्।
सर्पस्योद्धृतदंष्ट्रमुखं लोके दरिद्रस्य।

अपि च।

शून्यैर्गृहैः खलु समा पुरुषा दरिद्राः
कूपैश्च तोयरहितैस्तरुभिश्च शीर्णैः।
यद्दृष्टपूर्वजन-सङ्गम-विस्मृतानां-
मेवं भवन्ति विफलाः परितोषकालाः॥

10. Criticize the above description of poverty.

तुलनश्चाद्रिराजस्य, समुद्रस्य च तारणम्।
ग्रहणञ्चानिलस्येव, चापदत्तस्य दूषणम्॥

11. Translate these lines into English.

12. Do you know of any similar sentiment expressed of any other person in ancient or modern history?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage carefully into Sanskrit—idiomatically and yet not too freely.

(17.) At length the famous hermit Agastya presented Rama with a bow and weapons of miraculous power, and

advised him to live for the remainder of his exile at Janasthána on the banks of the Godávarí. These forests were at that time inhabited by Rákshasas [or monsters] and monkeys; who are generally believed to represent the aboriginal tribes. A woman among these Rákshasas fell in love with Ráma; and being repelled by him, invoked the vengeance of her brother, Rávana, the demon king of Lanká or Ceylon. Rávana by a stratagem succeeded in carrying off the faithful Sítá to his palace in Lanká.

(18.) Rama, in his pursuit of Rávana, was aided by the king of the Vultures, by Sugríva the king of the monkeys, and especially by Hanumat the monkey-general; under which names, again, there is doubtless concealed a reference to an alliance between Ráma, the Aryán invader of South India, and some of the aboriginal tribes. By the aid of the gods and the monkeys, a bridge was built from the mainland to Ceylon; and after many vicissitudes, Rávana was slain, and Sítá, having undergone the trial by fire to prove that she had been faithful to her husband, was joyfully received by Ráma at the command of Agni, the god of fire; and the hero, accompanied by his wife and brother, by his monkey-allies, and by the brother of Rávana, who had joined the invaders, returned to Ayodhya in triumph. They were received gladly by Bharata, who immediately surrendered to Ráma the kingdom which he had held in trust for him.

2. Trace the following proper names to their Sanskrit originals, showing the gradual way in which the corruptions were brought about: Oude, Punjáb, Goomti, Irrawaddy, Conjeveram, Vizagapatam, Chittagong, Surat.

3. Which part of India appears, from traditions recorded in Sanskrit literature, to have presented the greatest resistance to the progress of Aryan conquests? Do the

Brahmins appear to have adopted the worship of any god held sacred by the aboriginal inhabitants? Who is that god? Can you show that the Aryans made a sort of religious compromise with the aborigines?

4. Who were the Javans (यवन) spoken of in the Puranas and other Sanskrit writings? Who were the Mlechchhas (म्लेच्छ)? What is the derivation of the words?

5. Does the word "Hindoo" ever occur in Sanskrit classics? How do you account for its modern use in designating the country and the people? Can you trace the word "Baboo" to any Sanskrit original?

6. What are the principal mutations which Sanskrit consonants undergo in Prákrit? Which Indian vernaculars of the present day manifest the same impatience of certain Sanskrit consonants which is observed in the Prákrit?

7. Wherein consists the peculiar distinction between Sanskrit and Prákrit? Is it in radical vocables?

8. An eminent writer had once maintained that writing was not known among the Hindoos in the time of Pánini. Can you support or disprove the theory by adducing arguments from Pánini's Sutras?

9. Derive इन्द्र इन्दु ब्रह्म विष्णु ब्राह्मण.

10. Give the original meaning of ब्रह्म and ब्राह्म.

11. Distinguish between ब्रह्मर्षि राजर्षि and देवर्षि, and name some characters who had those appellations given them in Sanskrit classics.

12. Compare Kálidása, Bháravi, Mágha and Sri Harsa as poets.

History and Political Economy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Expose the fallacy of the supposition that, in a voluntary contract where the service is mutual, one man's gain is another man's loss. Point out the probable origin of the popular error.

2. Define Productive Labour. What are the chief modes in which Labour is indirectly instrumental to Production?

3. How is Capital kept up? Why do countries usually rapidly recover from a state of devastation?

4. What are the chief advantages and limitations of the division of labour? Discuss the Wakefield theory of colonisation.

5. Are the grounds of property in land different from those of property in moveables? State and criticise Mill's theory.

6. What are the chief elements in cost of Production? Under what circumstances does it depend on Wages, or on Profits?

7. What determines the minimum rate of profit in a given country at a given time? What are the consequences, in a wealthy country, of the tendency of profits to a minimum? How does this tendency modify the effects of taxes on necessaries?

8. What are the proper limits of Government intervention in works that may be performed by private agency? Discuss fully the case of Education.

HISTORIES OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M. A.

1. Examine the effects on the political and social condition of England, of (1) the Wars of the Roses, (2) the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

2. Trace the growth of the power of Parliament from the accession of Edward II to that of Edward IV.

3. Describe the circumstances and results of the chief attempts at illegal taxation in England.

4. Define *undertakers*, *King's men*. Give some account of the mutual relations of the Court and the Administration, during the first ten years of the reign of George III.

5. What is known of the early history of Magadha? From what sources is this history derived?

6. Institute a comparison between the conquest of the Rájpúts by Shaháb-ud-dín, and that of the Saxons by William the Norman. Give a brief history of the chief Rájpút States, from the accession of Akbar to the death of Aurangzeb.

7. What are the chief Mahratta Feudatory States? Give some account of their rise.

8. Sketch briefly the history of the struggles of English and French in the Carnatic. Describe Clive's defence of Arcot.

MODERN HISTORY.

Examiner.—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M. A.

1. Describe briefly the rise of Muhammadanism. What cities have been the seats of Khalifats?

2. Into what independent kingdoms was the empire of Charlemagne divided before the end of the ninth century? Sketch their rise.

3. Guizot says "Feudality has been the passage from barbarism to civilisation." Explain and criticise this statement.

4. Compare the circumstances and policy of Richelieu with those of Mazarin.

5. Write a short history of the war of the Austrian Succession. How was India affected by the Seven Years' War?

6. Trace the history of the consolidation of the French Monarchy; and compare the modern growth of Prussian influence in Germany.

7. Give some account of the following:—Rienzi, Coligny, Wallenstein, John Sobieski, Alberoni, Bernadotte, Kosciusko.

8. Describe the circumstances, (1) of the acquisition of Corsica by France, (2) of that of Florida by England.

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Who were the most famous tyrants of Greece? Explain the nature and origin of the Tyrannies, and the causes of their fall.

2 Describe fully the system of Public Justice at Athens in the time of Pericles.

3. Who were the Sophists? Describe the usual education of an Athenian youth of the higher classes, at the time of Socrates.

4. Write a brief history of the various changes in the form of a Greek army, from Marathon to Pydna. Compare the military tactics of the Greeks with those of the Persians and of the Romans respectively.

5. The Tribunician power, silent during the Samnite Wars, was put forth after their close. Explain and illustrate this statement.

6. What were the Roman Provinces at the end of the Hannibalic War? Describe the condition of the Sicilian cities at that period.

7. What important constitutional precedent was introduced by the Galatian war of Cneius Manlius? By whom was it subsequently followed?

8. Compare the policy of Pompey with that of Cæsar; and trace the causes of the fall of the former.

METAPHYSICS.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Don.

1. *a.* Describe the genesis of the knowledge of extension. Distinguish between the externality implied in the consciousness of extension, and that derived from experience of resistance. Contrast the externality of original with that of acquired perception in connection with the Sense of Sight.

Or *b.* Distinguish between the Muscular Sense and the Locomotive Faculty. What is the function of the latter in the construction of knowledge? Elucidate this subject fully.

2. Did the distinction between the Form and Matter of knowledge originate with Kant? Explain the distinction as developed in his philosophy. How, and with what result is it applied by him to Sensuous perception?

3. State and criticize J. S. Mill's psychological theory of the belief in an External World.

4. How does Hamilton apply the law of the conditioned to the question of causation? How does he defend Moral liberty? Your criticism is invited.

5. State and criticize Berkeley's Theory of Vision.

6. *a.* Assuming that primary beliefs form the ultimate criterion of truth, state the conditions of its legitimate application, and illustrate the application.

Or *b.* Distinguish between Sensation proper and Perception proper. State concisely Hamilton's theory of Perception.

7. Write a brief critical essay on the Kantian distinction between the Understanding and Reason.

ETHICS.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Don.

1. Do the desires originate in a capacity of desiring, or in the knowledge of certain things as being desirable? Discuss the question, stating some of the views which have been held.

2. Butler proposes the question—What is Resentment as placed in our nature by its Author? and for what ends was it placed there? State and criticize his answer.

3. How may it be shewn that Conscience and enlightened Self-love lead in the same direction? Estimate the merits and defects of Rational Self-love as a guiding principle of action.

4. Two great problems of Ethics are, *the Nature of Virtue*, and *the Nature of the Moral Sentiments*. Bring out clearly the distinction between the two spheres of inquiry. To which of them should the questions at issue between Dependent and Independent Morality be referred?

5. *a.* What considerations may be urged in favour of assigning both a sentimental and intellectual character to

our Moral nature? Mention some of those who have advocated an exclusively intellectual theory of morals, and state their views briefly.

Or *b*. Distinguish Butler's doctrine as to the Nature of Virtue from that of the philosophers who place its foundation in the nature and fitness of things.

6. Paley relates the story of Caius Toranius who betrayed his father to his enemies and asks, Whether if this story were related to a savage without experience and without instruction, &c., whether such a one would feel upon the relation any degree of that sentiment which we feel? This he holds would test the existence of a Moral Sense. Do you admit the validity of the test? Give reasons.

7. Prove against the Stoics that Self-murder is wrong. How would you answer the following question put by Kant, Is it allowed to anticipate an unjust sentence of death by suicide, even were the Sovereign to grant his permission, as Nero to Seneca?

8. What is the import of 'Law' in Ethics?

LOGIC.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Don.

1. State and criticize such definitions of Logic as you may be acquainted with.

2. Explain the need said to exist for a more or less complete quantification of the predicate. Indicate the changes which this doctrine would introduce into the received logical System. Estimate their value.

3. Show the relation of Division and Definition to the Extension and Comprehension of terms respectively.

4. The first figure has been called the Deductive, and the third the Inductive figure. Explain and justify these statements.

5. Point out the mutual relations of Induction and Deduction.

6. Give the universal canon of the Syllogism as interpreted from the Side of (*a*) Extension, (*b*) Comprehension. Show its application to the several figures.

7. State the nature and kinds of evidence. Discuss the conditions of the credibility of testimony.

8. *a*. State Mr. Mill's four methods of inquiry. Give the grounds of Dr. Whewell's attack. What is your own estimate of the question at issue?

Or *b*. Discuss the nature of Science in a brief essay.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Don.

1. Describe the chief characteristics of the Sophists, and their relation to the age in which they lived. Estimate their merits and defects.

2. What was the relation of Socrates to the Sophists? Characterize the Socratic method. What was his theory of knowledge? Point out the practical aim of his teaching?

3. Trace the development of the Socratic theory in Plato and Aristotle.

4. Which of the Platonic dialogues contain the development of his ideal theory? Give a brief exposition of it. How is it criticized by Aristotle?

5. Sketch the rise and progress of Scholasticism. Is it philosophy or speculative theology? Give reasons for your answer.

6. Name and characterize Bacon's philosophical writings. Estimate his philosophical importance viewed

generally ; and trace his influence on different schools of British Philosophy.

7. Give a brief account of the "Essay on the human understanding," its object, its method, the course of inquiry and the result.

8. On what grounds has Locke been charged with sensationalism?—on what defended from the charge? What is your own estimate of this question?

9. Trace rapidly the history of British Philosophy from Hume to Mill.

Physical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Blanford.

1. Give an account of the theory of Chemical types. By whom was it proposed, what purpose did it serve and why has it now been abandoned by some of the more eminent living chemists?

2. State fully the grounds for regarding the molecule of Hydrogen as consisting of two atoms.

3. What are the colloids and crystalloids? How do they differ generally in chemical constitution and behaviour, in physical condition and stability? Mention some substances which are known in both forms.

4. What was Lavoisier's view of the constitution of acids? What discovery gave the first blow to this theory? Give a definition of acids in accordance with modern views.

5. The composition of a volatile fluid is ascertained by analysis to be as follows :

Carbon, ...	10.04
Hydrogen, ...	0.84
Chlorine, ...	89.12

The density of its vapour is then determined by Dumas' method, and the following results are obtained.

Capacity of globe at 18°C. .03927 litre.

Weight of globe filled with dry air at 772 mm. and 18°C	106.8132 grammes.
Weight of globe filled with the vapour at 765 mm. and 100°C	106.9218 "
Coefficient of cubical expansion of the glass	0.000025839.

Compute the density of the vapour, and assuming that, as found by experiment, it is slightly in excess of the theoretical density, find the formula of the substance.

6. What series of salts does Phosphorus form with Oxygen, Hydrogen and an alkaline metal? or with Oxygen and one of the two latter only?

THERMOTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Blanford.

1. To what tests should a mercurial thermometer be subjected, before it can be used with confidence? and what correction must be applied to the readings of a regularly graduated thermometer to obtain the real temperature?

2. Describe Regnault's modification of Dulong and Petit's method of determining the absolute expansion of Mercury, and the mode of determining the absolute expansion of glass, that of Mercury being known.

3. What is meant by a perfect gas? What are the physical laws of such a gas in relation to heat and pressure?

4. Describe the phenomenon of *regelation*. What is generally regarded as the probable explanation, and what experiments have been made in confirmation of this view?

5. Describe at length Forbes's method of determining the *conductivity* of Metal bars. Define the thermal conductivity of a substance, and demonstrate its analogy with electric conductivity.

6. Define *potential* and *kinetic energy*, and enumerate the chief proximate and ultimate sources of energy available to man. State the reasons for inferring a *secular dissipation* of energy.

7. By what means did Meyer endeavour to compute the *mechanical equivalent* of the *heat unit*? Wherein was his method faulty in a philosophical point of view?

8. Define a perfect heat engine, and from its action derive Carnot's function $\frac{M}{\frac{dp}{dt}} = \phi(t)$.

ELECTRICITY.

Examiner.—Mr. Blanford.

1. Prove the laws of the *Tangent* and *sine-galvanometers*.

2. Give an account of Faraday's theory of Electrostatic Induction, and of the series of experiments that lead him to adopt it.

3. Let the resistances of the four sides AB, BC, AD, DC, of a Wheatstone's bridge be respectively 1, 2, 3, and 4 units, and that of the bridge 5 units. What proportion of the whole current will flow through the bridge? Prove the formula you use in the computation.

4. Explain on Ampère's theory and according to Electro-dynamic laws, the rotation of a heliciform conductor of a single series of coils (when traversed by a current) around the end of a Magnet placed axially within it.

5. Give an account of Arago's and Herschel's and Babbage's experiments on *Magneto-electric Induction* with rotating discs, and an explanation of their several results.

6. Give an account of the *contact* and *chemical* theories of Voltaic electricity, and of any experiments of Volta, Faraday, Delarive, Schönbein, &c. that throw light on the question of the source of Electromotive force.

7. What peculiarity of form characterizes crystals that are pyro-electric ?

8. What is meant by the polarization of Voltaic electrodes, and to what cause has the phenomenon been traced ?

MAGNETISM.

Examiner.—Mr. Blanford.

1. What experiments may be adduced to prove that every particle of a magnetised bar is polar ? Shew that this molecular polarity is consistent with the existence of two poles in the bar.

2. Prove that the total action of a bar magnet whose length is $2l$ on a small magnetised needle at a distance R from the centre of the bar, and so placed that its prolonged axis intersects the centre of the bar at right angles to its axis, is inversely as the cube of the distance R when R, is very great in proportion to $2l$.

3. Give an account of Coulomb's Experiments from which he deduced the law of distribution of free magnetism in a magnetised bar.

4. A bar of soft iron is placed vertically with the lower extremity in the same horizontal plane as a very small magnetic needle, freely suspended in the magnetic meridian by a silk thread, and due east or west of the axis of suspension of the needle. In this position it causes the needle to deviate through an angle $= \alpha$. The bar is then turned round its lower end as a pivot, through an angle of 90° in a plane parallel to that of the magnetic meridian. In this (horizontal) position it causes the needle to deviate through an angle β. What is the magnetic dip of the place?

5. What is diamagnetism? Enumerate some diamagnetic substances, and give Faraday's theory of the phenomenon.

6. What are the four methods of Experimental Enquiry laid down by Mill, and what is their relative validity?

7. What are *Empirical laws* of phenomena? Give one or more examples of empirical laws in physical science.

Pure Mathematics, 1871.

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Multiply 70063 by 80074 and also by 874, and explain why the difference of the products is divisible by 9 and 11.

2. A four-wheeled carriage travels round on a circular railway. The circumferences of the fore and hind wheels of the carriage and of the two circles of rails are propor-

tional to 6, 7, 7000, 7014. Find the number of revolutions made by each of the four wheels in a complete circuit.

3. If at any place on the Ganges, the tide runs at the rate of 3 miles an hour, the flood lasting for 5 hours and 20 minutes, and the ebb for 7 hours, so that the tide runs down one hour and forty minutes longer than it runs up, and if the flood changes at different places gradually, so as to commence one hour later every 20 miles up the stream, shew that a steamer going 9 miles an hour in still water will run up the river from Saugor Roads to Calcutta, a distance of 155 miles in less than one flood, but will require in running down from Calcutta to Saugor more than two floods and two ebbs.

4. If $\frac{x_1}{y_1} = \frac{x_2}{y_2} = \frac{x_3}{y_3} =$ &c. shew that each of these values is equal to $\left(\frac{m_1 x_1^h + m_2 x_2^p + m_3 x_3^h + \text{\&c.}}{m_1 y_1^p + m_2 y_2^p + m_3 x_3^h + \text{\&c.}}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$

5. Eliminate l, m and n from the equations

$$a^2l^2 + b^2m^2 + c^2n^2 = \alpha^2 l + \beta^2 m + \gamma^2 n$$

$$al = bm = cn$$

$$l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$$

6. With what restrictions may the rules for solving equations be applied to inequalities?

If a_1, a_2, a_3,—a^n be real quantities, shew that

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_1}{a_3} + \frac{a_2}{a_1} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \frac{a_3}{a_1} + \frac{a_3}{a_2} \text{ is } > 6$$

and $\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \ldots a^n}{n}$ is $> \left\{\frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \ldots + a^2 n}{n}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

7. Find the value of an annuity at compound Interest commencing at the present time, and shew that the present value of an annuity to commence p years hence and continue q years is the sum that in p years, would amount

to the present value of the said annuity to commence immediately and last q years,

8. Define a continued fraction and prove that if $\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2}$ be the successive convergents to the value of a given fraction, then $a_n\, b_{n-1} - a_{n-1}\, b_n = (-1)^n$ Prove that $\left(\frac{a_{n+2}}{a_n} - 1\right)\left(1 = \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n+1}}\right) = \left(\frac{b_{n+2}}{b_n} - 1\right)\left(1 - \frac{b_{n-1}}{b_{n+1}}\right)$

9. Find the first seven terms of the expression $(1 + x + x^2 - x^3)^{10}$.

10. Define the characteristic of a logarithm. What is the value of $\log_{10} \cdot 001$, $\log_7 2401$ and $\log_2 \cdot 015625$. Assuming the series for the expansion of a^x prove that $\log_e \frac{m}{n} = 2\left(\frac{m-n}{m+n} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{m-n}{m+n}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{m-n}{m+n}\right)^5 + \ldots\right)$ and that $\log_e \frac{a+x}{a-x} = \frac{2ax}{a^2+x^2} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{2ax}{a^2+x^2}\right)^3 + \ldots$

11. Prove that $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{4} + \tan^{-1}\frac{2}{9} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

12. Discuss the ambiguous case in the solution of plane triangles.

With which of the following sets of data is the triangle ambiguous? Two angles and the area; two sides and the area—a side, the opposite angle and the perimeter.

13. Prove the formula for the area of a quadrilateral which is inscribable in a circle, *viz.*

$\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)}$ where s is the perimeter of the quadrilateral.

If a quadrilateral figure be so taken that a circle can be described about it and inscribed in it, and if its sides be produced in both directions and r_a, r_b, r_c, r_d be the

radii of the circles inscribed in the triangles formed on two sides and escribed on the other two sides, then $r_a \cdot r_b \cdot r_c \cdot r_d = r^4$ where r is the radius of the circle inscribed in the quadrilateral.

The candidate is allowed to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.

1. Colebrooke's Lilávati, Ch. III. sec. II § 49—"Pret-"ty girl with tremulous eyes, if thou knowest the correct "method of inversion, tell me what is the number which "multiplied by 3, and added to three-fourths of this pro-"duct and divided by 7, and then reduced by subtraction "of a third part of the quotient, and then multiplied into "itself, and having 52 subtracted from the product and "the square root of the remainder extracted and 8 added "and the sum divided by 10, yields 2."

2. Prove Fermat's theorem that if n be a prime number and N prime to n, $N^{n-1} - 1$ is a multiple of n. Shew also that $1, 2, 3 \ldots (n-2) - 1$ is divisible by n.

3. Write a note on the interpretation of the symbol $\sqrt{-1}$.

4. If $2\cos\theta = x + \frac{1}{x}$ and $2\cos\phi = y + \frac{1}{y}$, prove that $2\cos\overline{\theta+\phi} = xy + \frac{1}{xy}$ and $2\cos\overline{\theta-\phi} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$, and that $2^n \cos\theta \cos 2\theta \cos 2^2\theta \ldots \cos 2^n\theta = \cos\theta + \cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta + \ldots + \cos(2^{n+1}-1)\theta$.

5. Prove that if two rows (or two columns) of a determinant be identical, the determinat vanishes.

Shew that the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_1 - a_2 & a_1 - a_3 & \&c. & a_1 - a_n \\ a_2 - a_1 & 0 & a_2 - a_3 & \&c. & a_2 - a_n \\ a_3 - a_1 & a_3 - a_2 & 0 & \&c. & a_3 - a_n \\ & \&c. & & & \&c. \\ a_n - a_1 & a_n - a_2 & a_n - a_3 & \&c. & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

is zero, except when $n = 2$.

6. If Δ be any determinant and Δ' its reciprocal then $\Delta' = \Delta^{n-1}$

Shew how to express the first minors of a reciprocal determinant in terms of the original determinant and its constituents.

PLANE GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Prove Euclid Book I. Prop. 3. From the greater of two given straight lines to cut off a part equal to the less.

Apply the figure of the 2nd Prop. to draw from the extremity of the longer line, a line equal to the shorter.

2. Prove Euclid, Book I. Prop. 32. The three interior angles of any triangle are together equal to two right angles.

Shew that no five-sided figure can have its interior angles proportional to the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

3. Euclid, Book III. Prop. 36. If from any point without a circle, two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it.

Describe a circle which shall pass through two given points and touch a given circle.

4. If a solid angle is contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third.

5. Define a cone, and prove some one fundamental property of each of the several sections of a cone by a plane.

6. The tangents at the extremity of a focal chord of a parabola intersect at right angles in the directrix.

Two equal parabolas have a common vertex, and one rolls on the other that remains fixed; shew that the locus of the focus of the moving parabola traces out the directrix.

7. Prove that the intercepts of a line between the hyperbola and its asymptotes are equal.

Shew also that the intercepts of a line between the hyperbola and its conjugate are equal.

If two hyperbolas have the same asymptotes, any chord of the one touching the other is bisected at the point of contact.

8. If the circle of curvature at a point in an ellipse pass through one of the foci, shew that the distances of that point from the foci are as 1 to 3.

9. Find the equation to a straight line in terms of the perpendicular on it from the origin and its inclination to the axis of x, the axes being rectangular.

Find the equations to the lines bisecting the angles between two given straight lines, pointing out carefully what sign must be used in each case.

10. Find the equation to the tangent to a circle, and shew that two other lines connected with the circle and its tangents have their equations in the same form and exhibit them in a figure.

11. Define the radical axes of two circles. A system of circles cuts two given circles which do not intersect at right angles; shew that the system of circles has a common radical axis.

12. Find the equation to the tangents to a conic section, and shew that the intersection of any two lines is the pole of the line forming their poles, and that the line forming any two points is the polar of the intersection of the polars of these points.

13. Find in abridged notation the equation to a circle described round a triangle, and give a geometrical interpretation of the equation.

Any of the following questions may be substituted for any of the preceding.

1. Write a short essay on the advantages and disadvantages of using Euclid as a text book for the elements of plane geometry.

2. Colebrooke's Lilávati, chap VI. sect, VI § 148 "Tell "quickly, O eminent mathematician, the perpendicular "drawn from the intersection of strings stretched mutu- "ally from the roots to the summits of two bamboos 15 "and 10 cubits high, standing upon ground of unknown "extent."

3. Shew that the anharmonic ratio of four lines

$$\alpha - k\beta\ ,\ \alpha - l\beta\ ,\ \alpha - m\beta\ ,\ \alpha - n\beta \text{ is } \frac{(n-l)\,(m-k)}{(n-m)\,(l-k)}$$

Let ABC be a triangle and O a point within it, and AD, CF, BE lines through O meeting the sides in D, E and F. Shew that N, L and M, the points of intersection of DE with AB, of EF with BC, and of FD with AC lie in a straight line, and that any line as AB is cut harmonically in F and A.

4. If
$$\alpha = x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha - p_1$$
$$\beta = x\cos\beta + y\sin\beta - p_2$$
$$\gamma = x\cos\gamma + y\sin\gamma - p_3$$

Prove that the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2, & \cos^2\alpha, & \cos\alpha \sin\alpha, & \sin^2\alpha \\ \beta^2, & \cos^2\beta, & \cos\beta \sin\beta, & \sin^2\beta \\ \gamma^2, & \cos^2\gamma, & \cos\gamma \sin\gamma, & \sin^2\gamma \\ x^2, & 1, & 0, & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

represents a circle, and find its centre.

5. Find the polar reciprocal of one circle with regard to another.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND SOLID GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Express the cosine of an angle of a spherical triangle in terms of its sides.

Shew that if two angles of a spherical triangle be equal to one another, the sides which subtend them must be also equal.

2. From the expression for the cosine of an angle of a spherical triangle deduce the corresponding expression in a plane triangle.

3. Find the area of a spherical triangle. When we say that it is equal to A + B + C $-\pi$, what are the units used? Find the area of the triangle whose angles are 70°, 80°, 90° described on a sphere of one foot radius.

4 Given two sides a, b, and the angle A of a spherical triangle, determine the other parts of the triangle.

Supposing A $\angle$ 90, investigate the conditions to which the given elements must be subject, in order that there may be two solutions, one, or none at all.

Shew that if c_1, c_2 be the two values found for the third of the triangle when there are two solutions,

$$\tan\frac{c_1}{2}.\tan\frac{c_2}{2} = \tan\tfrac{1}{2}(b-a)\tan\tfrac{1}{2}(b+a)$$

5. If the polar coordinates of a point are r, θ, ϕ, interpret each of the equations,

$$\mathrm{F}(r) = 0, \quad \mathrm{F}(\theta) = 0 \quad \mathrm{F}(\phi) = 0$$

what are represented by the three equations taken together.

6. Find the general equation to a plane; shew that the plane whose equation is $(l + l')x + (m + m')y + (n + n')z - p + p' = 0$ passes through the intersection of, and bisects the angle between the planes $lx + my + nz - p = 0$, $l'x + m'y + n'z - p' = 0$ ($l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$ and $l'^2 + m'^2 + n'^2 = 1$).

The six planes which pass through the edges of a tetrahedron and bisect the angles between the faces, all pass through the same point.

7. The locus of the middle points of all straight lines terminated by two fixed straight lines which do not intersect, is a plane.

8. What is the interpretation of the expression $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z+c)^2 - r^2$ for points not on the surface of a sphere?

Define the radical plane of two spheres. Shew that the six radical planes of four spheres intersect in one point.

9. Find the portion and magnitude of the axes of the section of an ellipsoid by a plane through its centre.

10. Shew that the equation $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ where a, b, c are in order of magnitude, may be written $\mathrm{R}^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - b^2) - x^2 + m^2z^2 = 0$ where R and m are certain constants. Hence shew that two crow-bar sections of an ellipsoid can be obtained by cutting it by planes passing through the mean axis.

11. Shew that the equation to a surface which by its intersection with a given surface determines the points of contact of all the tangent planes drawn through a fixed point to the given surface is of a degree next below that of the given surface.

12. Find the equation to the osculating plane at any point of a curve. What is the equation to the osculating plane of the curve whose equations are—

$$x + y + z = 1$$
$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$$

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner.—Mr. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Define a limit. Find the limit of $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ when x increases indefinitely, and thence find the limit of $\log_a x$

If x represents time and y linear space, what does $\frac{dy}{dx}$ represent?

2. Prove that $\frac{dn\,(e^{ax}\,y)}{dx^n} = e^{ax}\left(a + \frac{d}{dx}\right)^n y$

3. Give Cauchy's or some other proof of Taylor's Theorem.

4. Find the value of $\frac{\sin x^2}{\sin x \sin 2x}$, when $x = 0$

5. Change the independent variable from y to x in the expression $\frac{d^3u}{dy^3} - 4\tan y \frac{d^2u}{dy^2} + 2\tan^2 y \frac{du}{dy}$, when $\tan y = x$.

6. Define the maximum and minimum values of a function of one independent variable, and shew how they

may be distinguished. The ordinate at a point P in an ellipse cuts the auxiliary circle in Q, find the position of P, when PQ subtends a maximum angle at the vertex.

7. Investigate the formula

$$p = \frac{xdy - ydx}{ds} = r^2 \frac{d\theta}{ds}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{dp}{rdr} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d^2x}{ds^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d^2y}{ds^2}\right)^2}$$

what is the excentricity of an ellipse of which the greatest radius of curvature is equal to the minor axis ?

8. Trace the curves

$$y^2 = x^2 \frac{x + a}{y + a} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots \quad (1)$$

$$r = c \frac{\theta + a}{\theta - a} \sin\theta \quad \ldots\ldots \quad (2)$$

In (1) first take a greater than b and then make b increase continually till it is greater than a, and shew how the branches of the curve in one case pass into the form corresponding in the other case.

9. Shew that the locus of the ultimate intersections of a series of plane curves touches each of a series of intersecting curves.

The equation to the normal to a parabola being $y = m(x - 2a) - am^3$ find the locus of the ultimate intersections of such normals.

10. From the formula $\int \frac{adx}{x} = \log bx$ deduce the value of $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$

Integrate $\frac{x\,dx}{\sqrt{x^4 - a^4}}$

11. If $\phi(x)$ be a rational function of x of not more

than $(n - 1)$ dimensions, and $f(x)$ be a rational function of n dimensions and be equal to

$$(x - a)(x - b)^r . (\overline{x - a}^2 + \beta^2)(\overline{x - \gamma}^2 + \delta^2)^s$$

shew how $\frac{\theta(x)}{f(x)}$ may be resolved into partial fractions.

Integrate the expression $\frac{2x^6 + 3x^2 - 6x - 4}{x^4 + x^3 - 3x - 2}$

12. If A denote the area included between a curve, its radius vector at any point and a fixed radius vector, shew that $\frac{d\,A}{d\,\theta} = \frac{r^2}{2}$.

Find the area included between the curves represented by the equations

$$r = a \sin 3\theta \text{ and } r = a$$

Mixed Mathematics.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Willson, B. A.

1. A particle is constrained to remain on a rough surface, determine the condition of equilibrium.

Find the curve which bounds the positions of equilibrium of a heavy particle resting on the rough parabaloid $\frac{x^2}{\alpha} + \frac{y^2}{\beta} = 2z$, the axis being vertical.

2. Determine the equations of equilibrium, when a flexible string is acted on by any forces. Find the tension at any point, and prove that the resultant external force which acts on any element must lie in the osculating plane at the point.

3. Enunciate Hooke's law, and define the modulus of elasticity. A fine elastic string is tied round two cylinders whose surfaces are in contact, and axes parallel, the string not being stretched beyond its natural length; one of the cylinders is turned through two right angles, so that the axes are again parallel; find the tension of the string, supposing a weight of one pound would stretch it to twice its natural length.

4. One extremity of a heavy rod moves on a given smooth curve; show how to determine the equation of the curve upon which the other extremity must move, in order that the rod may be in equilibrium in any position. Apply to the case when one extremity moves along a vertical line.

5. A body falls from a given height to the surface of the earth. Taking into account the variation of the earth's attraction, determine in what time and with what velocity it will reach the surface.

6. A particle is projected at a distance b parallel to a plane to which it is attracted by a force, whose absolute acceleration is μ, and which varies inversely as the cube of the distance from the plane. The initial velocity is given by $V b = \sqrt{\mu}$; prove that the trajectory is a circle.

7. Prove the formula in central forces $P = \frac{h^2}{p^3} \frac{dp}{dr}$

From this formula determine the law of force, when a particle describes an ellipse under the action of a force always directed to the centre.

8. A particle moves under the action of given forces on a given smooth surface; show how to determine the equations of the curve described and the normal pressure on the surface.

If no forces act, prove that the curve described is a geodesic.

HYDRODYNAMICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Willson, B. A.

1. A solid triangular prism, the faces of which include angles α, β, γ, is placed in any position entirely within a heavy liquid, with its centre of gravity at a constant depth: if P, Q, R, be the pressures on the three faces, which are respectively opposite to the angles α, β, γ, prove that P cosec α + Q cosec β + R cosec γ = a constant.

2. Investigate formulæ for determining the centre of pressure of a plane area, and show that its position, in the area is independent of the inclination of the plane of the area to the horizon.

An elliptic area is immersed in a heavy liquid and turns round in its own plane, so as always to touch the surface; find the locus of the centre of pressure.

3. Determine the position of the metacentre of a solid of revolution floating in a heavy liquid with its axis vertical.

A solid right-angled cone floats in a liquid of eight times its density with its vertex downwards; determine the nature of the equilibrium.

4. Deduce the equation of continuity in the form

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\kappa\rho) + \frac{d}{ds}(\kappa\rho v) = 0.$$

Determine the motion of an incompressible fluid in a tube of small section. Show clearly what the integration of the equation of continuity gives in this case.

5. Explain the formation of focal lines, when a small oblique pencil is reflected at a spherical surface. Calculate the position and dimensions of the circle of least confusion.

6. Rays diverging from a point are refracted at a plane surface into a rarer medium; prove that the caustic surface is formed by the revolution of the evolute of an ellipse.

Define, "visible image," "geometrical image," and point out in what case they coincide. Illustrate by a diagram when a rod under water is seen by an eye over the water.

7. Investigate the differential equation of the course of a ray of light through a medium composed of spherical strata varying according to any law; the incidence being supposed to take place in a plane passing through their common centre. When the refractive index at any point is inversely proportional to the square root of the distance from the centre, determine the path of the ray.

8. Find the focal length of a lens equivalent to a combination of two lenses, on the same axis, at a given distance from each other. Explain the constraction and principle of Huyghens' eye-piece.

NEWTON AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. Willson, B. A.

1. Prove that the spaces, described from rest by a body acted on by any finite force, are in the beginning of the motion as the squares of the times, in which they are described. Hence show that the acceleration is twice the limit of the ratio of the space to the square of the time.

2. Find the law of force by which a body may describe a semicircle, the centre of force being at an infinite distance. Find also the velocity at any point.

3. If a body be projected at a given distance from a centre of force, which varies inversely as the square of the distance, it will describe a conic section.

4. Given the small errors of collimation, level and azimuth of a transit instrument, obtain a formula for the true sidereal time of transit of a star over the meridian.

5. Find the number of seconds occupied by the sun in rising on a given day, at a given place.

6. Explain the method of determining the moon's distance from observations made at different places on the same meridian, and show how errors of refraction are avoided. How is the same method applied to find the sun's distance from observations of Mars?

7. Determine when the part of the equation of time which is caused by the obliquity of the ecliptic is a maximum.

8. Describe the motions of the pole of the equator caused by Precession and Nutation. What are the physical causes of these motions?

Compute the effects of precession on the right ascension and declination of a star.

9. Show how to determine the latitude of a place, and the local time, from two observed altitudes of the same star, at different hour angles.

10. Prove that there may occur, in a year, five eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, or four eclipses of the Sun and three of the Moon. Explain the method of making the calculations necessary to determine whether at any given opposition the Moon will be eclipsed, and to what extent.

PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.

Examiner.—Mr. Willson, B. A.

1. A beam has at one extremity a hinge in a horizontal plane, and is moveable in a vertical plane. The beam rests against a rough cylinder placed on the horizontal plane, with its axis perpendicular to the vertical plane through the beam. The beam is gradually pressed against the cylinder; determine whether the equilibrium will be broken by the cylinder slipping or rolling on the horizontal plane.

2. A cylinder is placed between two inclined planes which slope in the same direction, and which are so rough as to prevent all slipping. The cylinder is sustained by means of a cord wrapt round it which passes over a given pulley and supports a weight; find the limits of the weight for which equilibrium is possible.

3. A particle is placed in an elliptic groove, and is acted on by two forces, of the same absolute intensity, at the foci, attracting inversely as the squares of the distances; show that the extremities of the axis major and axis minor are positions of stable and unstable equilibrium respectively.

Find the time of a small oscillation about the extremity of the axis major.

4. A particle is placed at the extremity of the axis of a thin attracting cylinder of given radius and infinite length; determine the velocity acquired by the particle in passing over a given space.

5. Two material particles are connected by a string passing through a small hole in a smooth horizontal table;

one of the particles is laid on the table and receives a given impulse; the other hangs freely, show that the motion of the first will be the same as if it were acted on by a force directed to the hole where intensity is $A + \frac{B}{r^3}$, r being the distance from the hole, and A and B constants.

6. A hollow cylinder, containing liquid, is placed with its base on the highest point of a rough sphere of given radius; determine the height of the liquid in order that the equilibrium may be neutral.

7. Two prisms of the same refracting angle α, but of different substances, are placed in contact so as to form a plate, through which a ray passes with minimum deviation; ϕ and ψ are the angles of incidence and refraction at the first surface of the plate, and ψ' the angles of incidence and refraction at the second surface of the plate; prove that

$$\frac{\sin\phi \sin(\alpha - \psi)}{\sin\psi} = \frac{\sin\phi' \sin(\alpha - \psi')}{\sin\psi'}$$

$$\frac{\cos\phi \cos(\alpha - \psi)}{\cos\psi} = \frac{\cos\phi' \cos(\alpha - \psi')}{\cos\psi'}$$

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination.

ANATOMY.

Examiner.—H. C. Cutcliffe, F. R. C. S.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe what is meant by the Intra-cartilagenous and the Intra-membranous methods of development of bone, and name particular bones illustrative of each of those methods. Explain how a long bone—the femur for example—grows in circumference and in length; and mention the age at which its lower extremity and shaft become finally joined in continuous, bony union.

2. Describe the origin, distribution and functions of the Superior Laryngeal Nerve, and mention the several structures in their natural order as you would find them between the point of division of the nerve and the skin.

3. Describe the arrangements of the fasciæ of the following parts of the body:

The Neck
The Male Pelvis
The Male Perineum.

Evening Paper.

4. A Brain has been removed from the Cranium and placed with its base downwards; you are required to examine the Velum Interpositum. State how you would proceed to make the necessary dissection. Describe the Velum Interpositum itself, its connections and the vessels in it; and then, having removed it, state what parts you would find that it had overlaid.

5. If directed to make such a dissection as would enable you properly to examine the Iris, how would you proceed to do it? Give the anatomy of the Iris, describing its structure, its connections, and its vascular and nervous supply; and state what you know of the functions which it performs.

6. Give an account of the Rectum from its commencement to its termination, describing both its relative, and its structural anatomy, and its vessels and nerves.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—JOSEPH EWART, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the minute anatomy of the arachnoid and its functions. What are the uses of the cerebro-spinal fluid?

2. Describe the structure and functions of the thalamus opticus and corpus striatum.

3. Describe the structure of the Placenta. What are its uses?

4. Describe the chemical composition and uses of the saliva, gastric juice, pancreatic juice and bile.

Evening Paper.

5. Describe minutely the structure of voluntary and involuntary muscular fibre, and the mode of action of each?

6. Describe the changes which take place in the development and growth of the embryo up to the third month of pregnancy.

7. Give a lucid description of the manner in which Absorption and Nutrition are carried on in the body.

8. Explain the manner in which the blood is nourished and purified.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. How many litres of oxygen are needed for the complete combustion of a grain of carbon? What would be the volume of the resulting product at temperature 100° cent. and under a pressure of 740 mm. of mercury, and what weight of caustic potash would be needed to absorb it?

2. Explain what happens during the process of charging a Leyden jar, and also what happens when the two coatings of the charged jar are approximated by means of the discharging rod?

3. A plate of zinc and another of platinum are brought into contact under dilute Hydrochloric acid. On which plate will bubbles of gas appear? Why do they appear on one rather than on the other plate?

4. At temperature 100° cent., which contains the most heat; a pound of water, or a pound of mercury? By what methods has the question been experimentally solved? What bearing has the specific heat of mercury on the determination of the formula for corrosive sublimate?

5. What are the considerations which have induced chemists to fix the molecular weight of chlorine at 71?

6. Write in symbols the changes which occur when the following substances are brought together:—

(*a.*) Copper and boiling sulphuric Acid.

(*b.*) Phosphorus and boiling solution of potash.

(*c.*) Ferrous sulphate and dilute nitric Acid.

(*d.*) Glass, fluorspar, and boiling sulphuric Acid.

(*e.*) Antimony and chlorine.

(*f.*) Ferric chloride and solution of ferrocyanide of potassium.

(*g.*) Alcohol and boiling sulphuric Acid.

7. What metals enter into the composition of the silver coinage. By what tests may their presence in a rupee be recognised? Describe the methods of assaying silver by cupellation and by a gravi-metrical method.

8. What is the composition of urea? How may it be prepared (*a*) artificially (*b*) from the urine? By what means may cyanic acid be obtained from it?

9. By what methods is glycerin economically prepared? Why is it classed with the poly-atomic alcohols? How is nitroglycerin prepared, and what is its composition?

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner.—J. ANDERSON, M. D.

1. State the methods by which propagation is effected among the Infusoria.

2. Mention the two kinds of coral structures found in the class Actinozoa and state their distinctive characters.

3. State the characters of the Monotrematous mammalia.

4 Describe the organ of flight in the bat.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—J. ANDERSON, M. D.

1. Give a Botanical description of plant A. as regards stem, leaves, inflorescence, flower and fruit, and refer it to its Natural Order.

2. Fill up the undernoted Schedule of plant B. and refer it to its Natural Order.

Organ.	Number.	Wherein.	Adhesion.
Calyx, ... Sepals, ...			
Corolla, ... Petals, ...			
Stamens, ...			
Peotole, ... Carpels, ...			

3. Define the terms :—

(*a.*) Bull (scaly).

(*b.*) Prosenchyma.

(*c.*) Cellulose.

(*d.*) Achene.

(*e.*) Spathe.

4. Give a botanical description of the Mango fruit, from without inwards, and refer it to its place in the classification of fruits.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.

1. Give an account of the different kinds of Mustard described in the British Pharmacopœia, stating their com-

position, active principle, physiological action, therapeutic uses, and the rules to be observed in the application of Mustard Plasters.

2. Give an account of the different kinds of Leeches described in the British Pharmacopœia, pointing out their peculiarities of structure, the quantity of blood they draw on an average, and the rules to be observed in their application and removal.

3. Name the specimens on the table, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and state their sources, physiological action, doses, and therapeutic uses.

4. State the differences of action, between Tannic and Gallic Acids, the sources from which they are obtained, and the relations they bear to the vegetable astringents generally.

5. Describe in detail the action of Nitrate of Silver, Carbolic Acid, and Chloroform, and state how, and in what cases you would use them respectively.

6. Name the active medicine in *Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis*, *Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus*, *Pulvis Rhei Compositus*, and *Pilula Saponis Composita*, and state its proportion to the other ingredients.

7. Write out prescriptions for a *Cooling Lotion*, a *Diaphoretic Mixture*, a *Purgative Draught*, and *Six Alterative Pills*.

8. Describe the *preparations* of the Oil of Turpentine, and state the cases in which they are severally used.

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—Norman Chevers, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe our means of diagnosing

(*a.*) Acute Congestion of the Liver;

(*b.*) Chronic Congestion of that organ;

(*c.*) Acute central abscess of the Liver;

and (*d.*) Hepatic abscesses opening into the stomach or large intestine. Also give the means of distinguishing a case of Hepatic Abscess from one of Pleuro-Pneumonia of the right base.

2. You are called to see an otherwise healthy looking man attacked suddenly, but not for the first time, with most intense pain extending from the left lumbar region to the groin and front of the thigh on the same side. Give the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment in this case.

Evening Paper.

1. Hæmorrhages from the Bowels, their Causes, Prognosis and Treatment.

2. A Zemindar, residing within a few miles of Calcutta, informs you that one of his villages has been nearly depopulated by ordinary Malarious Fever, generally accompanied by Splenic Disease. He is willing to undertake any works of improvement which you may recommend. What sources of Malaria would you expect to find at that spot, and what measures would be needful for the removal? Having done all that can well be done, you find that, south of the

village, there is a marsh so extensive, that it cannot be drained. By what measures will you endeavour to mitigate this evil?

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I.

Morning Paper.

1. What is the pathology of Suppuration? In what forms does it most frequently occur? and what are the predisposing and exciting causes? Describe the symptoms, local and constitutional, and say what treatment you would adopt in each form in which it occurs.

2. A young person carrying a weight on the head or shoulders, falls whilst descending some steps, and receives a smart blow on the hip. In a short time, is able to walk home,—no shortening, no crepitus detected at the time. But after confinement to bed for three or four weeks, rendered necessary by the pain and inflammation, it is discovered that the limb is shortened one or two inches and that the movements of the joint are seriously impaired.

Give your opinion as to the probable nature of the injury and its results, and your grounds for forming a diagnosis. Say also how you would treat the subject of such an injury if placed under observation shortly after its infliction.

Evening Paper.

3. What symptoms indicate the presence of pus between the Dura Mater and Skull? Under what conditions is such intracranial mischief likely to occur? and say what may be done for its relief and with what prospect?

4. Describe with accurate anatomical detail, the operations for division of the stricture in strangulated inguinal hernia. State the various localities in which an inguinal hernia may be strangulated, and the form of operations adapted to each.

5. A fragment of iron, or other hard foreign substance is forcibly projected against the eye, penetrating the cornea and wounding the iris and evacuating the aqueous humor. What are the probable results of such an accident? What would be the symptoms and what can you do to avert subsequent evil results?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—Norman Chevers, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. A healthy woman who has been for some hours in labor, being anxious to hasten delivery, obtains from an European druggist a powerful medicine for that purpose. You are called to see her and find that, shortly after swallowing the drug, she suddenly became collapsed. The symptoms are those of deadly shock and internal hæmorrhage. What has happened? What measures would you adopt? Name the drug which was probably given; describe its physiological and therapeutic actions. In what cases is it useful? What precautions should be taken in its employment?

2. Describe, briefly but clearly, the ordinary forms of Ovarian Tumor. In what cases is the operation of Ovariotomy advisable? Describe the operation accurately, naming all the instruments required and explaining the various precautions needful in removing the tumor.

Evening Paper.

1. Enumerate and describe as many as possible of the means of procuring Abortion resorted to by the natives of India. What dangers attend their use? Should you be called upon to procure an Abortion with a view to conceal disgrace, what reply would you give?

2. What are the duties of the physician in labor rendered tedious by no other cause than feeble uterine contraction? What dangers attend these cases and how are they to be met?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

1. The body of an adult is found immersed head downwards in a well. What points are to be attended to in making an examination to discover whether death ensued before or after immersion?

2. What means should be employed for the detection of the following poisons in a curry?

Datura
Rascapoor
Aconite.

3. Mention any poisonous substances in common use as medicines amongst Koberajes. State the doses in which they may be safely given to a child, 5 years old, and to an adult, and also state the doses in which in each case they would probably cause death?

4. Describe the means in use in this part of India for producing criminal abortion.

Honor Examination in Medicine.

Examiner.—Norman Chevers, M. D.

1. Discuss the comparative value of Systematic Inoculation and Vaccination, under Government control, in Bengal.

2. An aneurism of the aortic arch, enlarging upwards and laterally, compresses the lower part of the air-passage and is supposed to interfere with the left recurrent laryngeal nerve. The patient is in danger of suffocation. Discuss the question of Tracheotomy in this case